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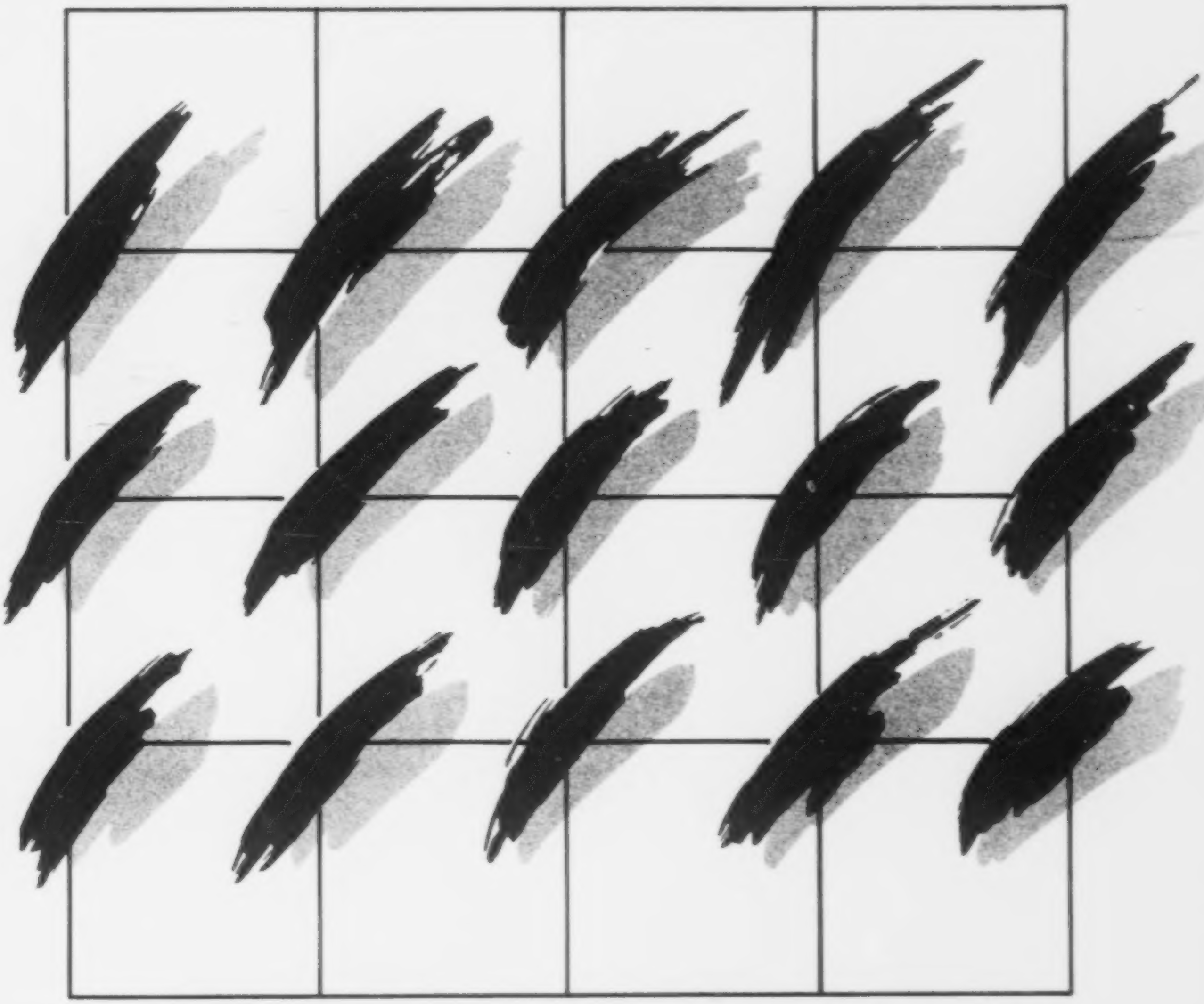
New Jersey ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

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State of New Jersey

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NOVEMBER 1988

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 288 Based on data through November 10, 1988

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November 1988

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

The Nation

The nation's economic growth rate moderated during the third quarter, with gross national product (GNP) advancing at an annual rate of only 2.2% compared with 3.2% during the first half of the year. Consumer services continued to increase at a rapid pace, accounting for nearly two-thirds of the GNP increase, but outlays for consumer durable goods showed no change and the growth rate slowed for business investment in new equipment. Also holding down the growth rate were reduced farm production because of the drought, continued cutbacks in defense spending and a slight deterioration of the foreign trade balance following three consecutive quarters of substantial improvement.

After climbing impressively through July on the strength of heavy demand for business equipment and rising export orders, industrial production increased by only 0.2% in August and held steady in September as output cutbacks for household durable goods, trucks, defense equipment and energy offset gains for new cars, business equipment and some types of industrial materials. Despite its leveling off during late summer, factory output as of September was up a healthy 6.1% from the same month a year earlier and manufacturers were operating at 83.8% of capacity, close to 1979's pre-recession level of 86.5%.

Construction activity was little changed during the third quarter and below its volume of a year earlier for both homebuilding and nonresidential structures. High vacancy rates in many parts of the country have been discouraging investment in new office and commercial buildings and, to date, manufacturers have been able to expand production without major expansion of facilities. Most of the quickened pace of capital spending has been devoted to the upgrading and modernization of equipment and existing facilities. Vacancy rates for rental housing also remain very high, especially in the South and West, and high interest rates and problems of affordability continue to depress the demand for new single-family homes. As a result, new housing units were started at an annual rate of only 1,453,000 in September, down 13% from a year earlier and about 25% below their pace of 2 1/2 years ago.

Employment continued to expand during the third quarter and reached a record 115,521,000 as of early October. Consistent with other indicators, the rate of job growth has slowed in recent months, both in manufacturing and in the service sectors. This, however, follows very substantial gains earlier in the year. Since last October, 3.7 million workers have been added to nonfarm payrolls and, as a result, the nation's jobless rate has dropped from 6% to a 14-year low of 5.3%.

One of the principal concerns of business analysts has been the prospect of heightened inflationary pressures that could force sufficient monetary tightening by the Federal Reserve to pose a risk to continued economic expansion. The slower third quarter growth rate has, therefore, been welcomed by many analysts since it reduces the likeliness of this happening, at least for the moment. Consumer prices--which advanced at an annual rate of 4.8% in the third quarter compared with 4.5% in the second and 4.2% in the first quarter--will continue to be watched closely, however. Though most forecasters see moderate expansion of the economy persisting at least through the first half of 1989 (driven by further improvement of export demand, reduced import competition, additional gains of business equipment outlays and moderately rising consumer spending), any significant acceleration of price markups could signal trouble ahead.

THE STATE

The New Jersey economy continued to expand during August and September, with employment climbing to another high and the tightest labor market conditions in two decades remaining a major concern of employers. Construction activity maintained its record pace throughout the summer and the burgeoning service sectors of the economy continued to generate more jobs than employers have been able to fill. Though the rate of employment growth has slowed in recent months because of labor supply constraints, the number of workers on the payrolls of nonfarm establishments and public agencies has risen by 80,000 over the past year and by more than 585,000 since the current period of business expansion began nearly six years ago.

Unemployment in the Garden State averaged about 3.7% of the labor force during the third quarter and 3.9% as of early October, essentially unchanged from its level during the first half of the year and down about six full percentage points from where it was at the bottom of the last recession. This is one of the lowest jobless rates in the nation and the lowest for New Jersey since the late 1960s, when a booming economy coupled with the Vietnam War draft also created severe recruitment difficulties for employers. With the swollen pool of cyclically unemployed workers that existed six years ago now pretty much reabsorbed into the economy and the number of young persons entering the labor market continuing to shrink, tight labor market conditions can be expected to remain a problem for employers during the period ahead.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment increased by 16,400 in September to a record 3,677,800, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. The magnitude of the increase is misleading, however, because labor shortages have prevented this year's seasonal changes from behaving normally. Much of September's gain simply reflects that employers had been unable to fill as many summertime openings as in the past and therefore terminated fewer-than-usual seasonal workers at summer's end.

When measured from April (to avoid the summertime distortions), nonfarm employment has advanced by only 13,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis, or about 2,600 per month. All of the State's employment gains since the spring have been in business services, health care, legal services, finance, wholesale trade, transportation and miscellaneous other service activities, including those of government agencies. Jobholding has plateaued at a record level in construction, after climbing steeply for five years, and edged down moderately on a seasonally adjusted basis in retail trade, where the tight labor market has apparently had a particularly severe impact on seasonal hiring. Manufacturing employment also showed a small decline of about 2,000 over the same period.

The continued sluggishness of manufacturing is the only significant blemish on an otherwise very favorable economic picture. Though factory employment has been fairly stable in the State thus far in 1988, after eroding badly over an extended period, New Jersey has not yet shared in the substantial rebound that has been occurring nationally over the past year and one-half as a result of rising orders for capital goods and the nation's improved competitiveness in international markets. Some manufacturers have stepped up their hiring, particularly in parts of central and southern New Jersey, but this has been offset by scattered staff reductions in other areas, especially in the heavily industrial counties of the northeastern part of the State.

Stabilization of manufacturing employment is better than decline, however, and it still seems likely that at least some upturn will occur in the machinery, electrical equipment, instruments, pharmaceuticals and other industries that stand to benefit by continued expansion of business investment and new orders from abroad. Any future job expansion for the manufacturing sector as a whole can be expected to be moderate, however, since such long-term declining industries as textiles, apparel and leather goods show no signs of turning around.

Balancing the State's disappointing performance in manufacturing over the past several years has been its explosive pace of building activity, which has generated more than 70,000 construction jobs since early 1983, and clearly represents a vote of confidence by investors in New Jersey's future. Construction has held at a record level thus far in 1988, with new office, commercial, residential and other types of structures rising across the State, from the Hudson waterfront to Atlantic City and along major highway corridors nearly everywhere. More of the same is on the drawing board, pointing to a favorable outlook for the years ahead.

Though prospects for the construction industry remain mostly favorable, there are some signs of softness. Building permits for both single-family homes and apartment units have been declining since early 1987, mirroring national trends, and construction contracts for nonresidential building projects during the first nine months of 1988 totaled about 13% less than during the same period a year earlier. Infrastructure contracts show offsetting strength and there may be enough other work in the pipeline to hold aggregate building activity at close to its current level, but these indicators argue against expectations of further near-term growth of construction employment.

Though neither manufacturing nor construction is likely to be the source of much, if any, job growth during the period immediately ahead, the service sectors can be expected to generate more than sufficient job openings to absorb new entrants to the labor market and keep New Jersey's unemployment rate within its recent 3 1/2% to 4% range. Total employment growth will undoubtedly be more subdued than it has been over the past several years, but this will be attributable to the labor supply constraints of a near full-employment economy rather than inadequate job creation. The current pace of labor force expansion will simply not support the kind of employment increases that were possible when the economy was rebounding from a deep slump that had raised joblessness to nearly 10%.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

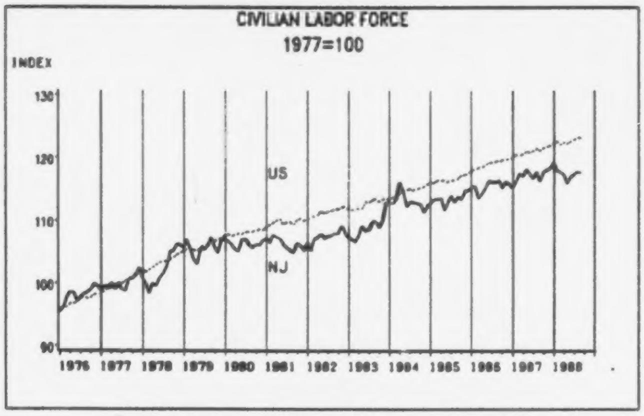
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$168,727	$165,086	$153,496	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 10.6	+ 8.0
$4,921	$4,983	$4,681	Aug	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 9.6	+ 6.5
2,433	2,480	2,212	Sep	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+ 3.1	- 0.6
105	111	83	Apr	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+71.2	-11.4
2,625	2,823	2,730	Aug	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-16.3	- 7.3
$678.4	$770.7	$726.4	Sep	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	+ 2.6	- 2.6
$281.7	$404.3	$314.4	Sep	Residential	S-18	+ 1.1	- 3.1
$234.0	$276.0	$285.7	Sep	Nonresidential	S-18	-13.4	- 2.8
$162.7	$90.4	$126.4	Sep	Nonbuilding*		+52.8	- 1.0
3,677.8	3,661.4	3,597.4	Sep	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
665.8	667.2	672.4	Sep	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 1.4	+ 2.6
3012.0	2,994.2	2,925.0	Sep	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 3.3	+ 3.9
150	155	171	Sep	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	- 8.7	-10.4
3.8	3.9	4.3	Sep	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	- -	- -
72.8	74.4	70.9	Sep	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 2.7	-10.3
2.1	2.2	2.1	Sep	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.0	41.0	41.0	Sep	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	0.0	NA
$10.87	$10.84	$10.49	Sep	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.4	+ 2.6
$445.67	$441.19	$430.09	Sep	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.4	+ 3.0

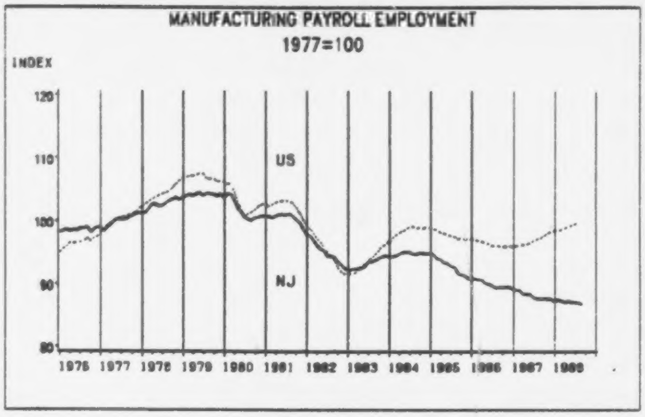
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

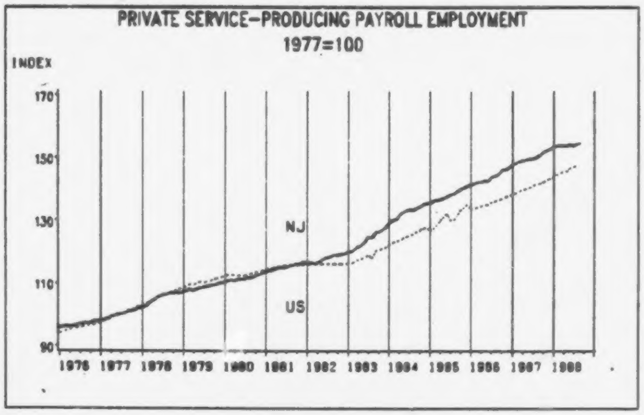
* Not seasonally adjusted

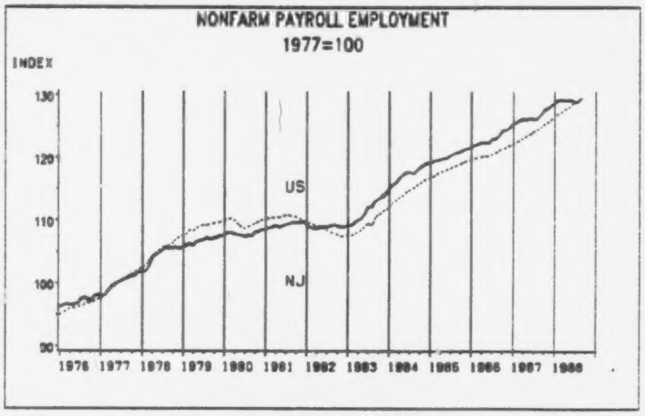
** (Latest Month-2nd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-1st Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-2nd Qtr. '88)

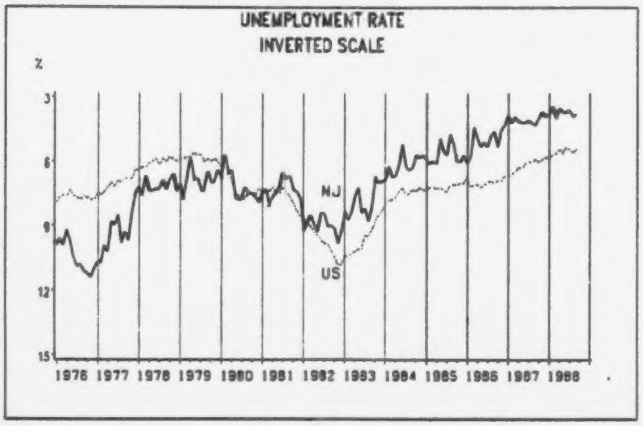
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

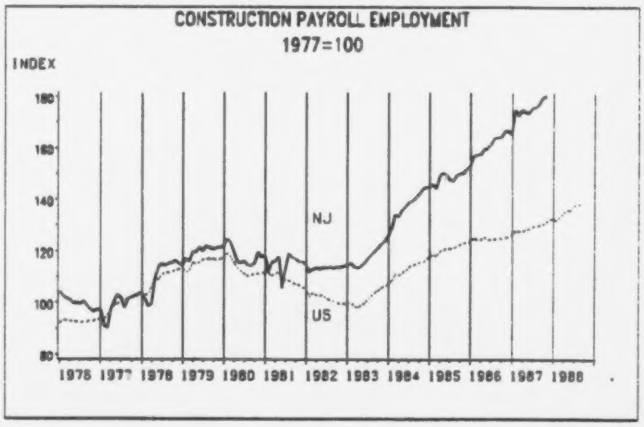

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100


MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

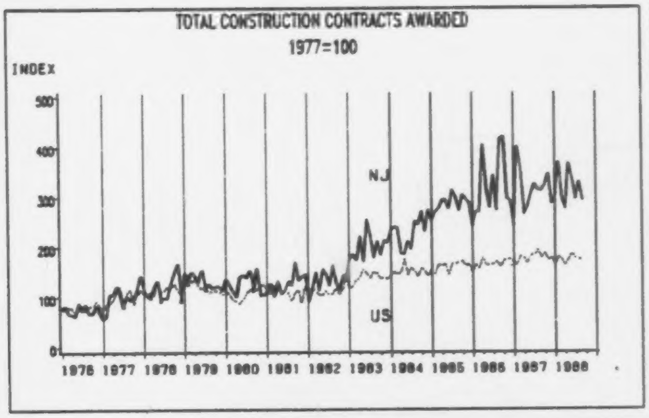

PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

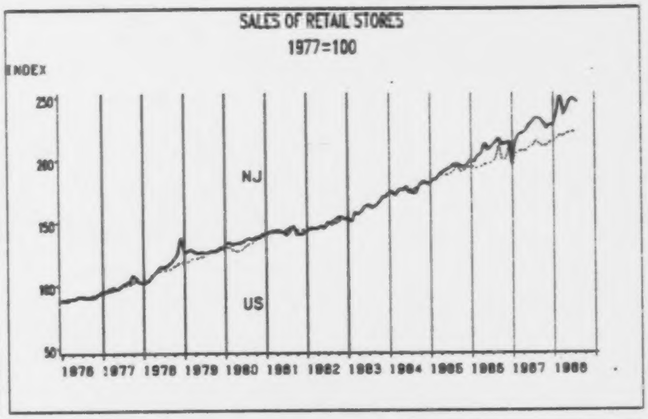

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

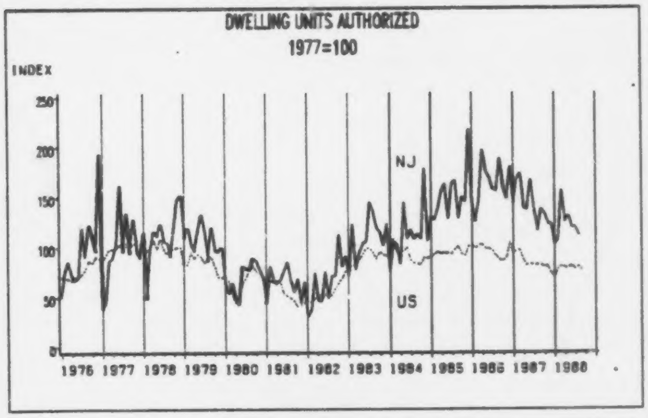

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

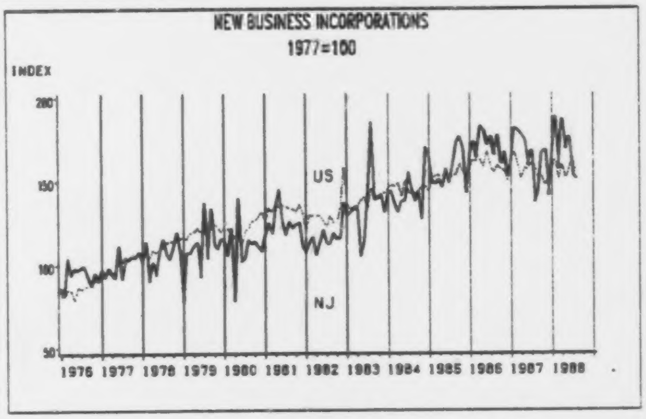

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

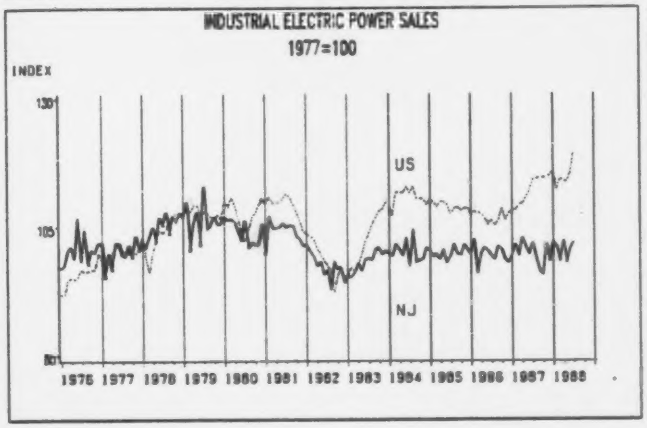
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

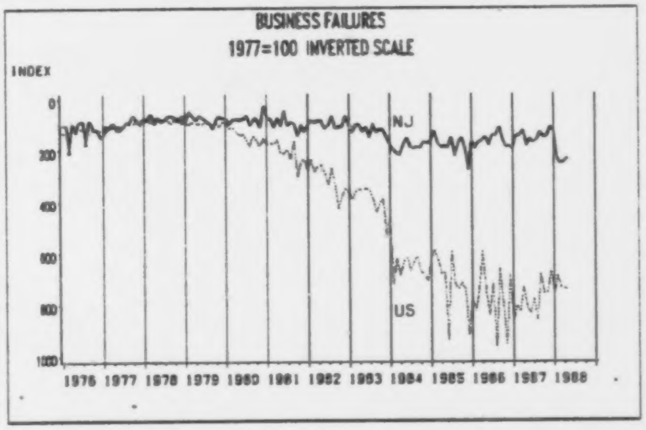

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

Economic Briefs

NEW LABOR SURPLUS AREAS

The U.S. Department of Labor has released a list of labor surplus areas as authorized by Executive Orders 12073 and 10582. Employers located in these areas are eligible for preference in bidding on Federal procurement contracts. The effective dates of the new listing are from October 1, 1988 through September 30, 1989.

Labor surplus areas are classified by civil jurisdictions of 25,000 or more population which include cities and townships in New Jersey and counties. To be included on the list, an area must have had an average unemployment rate of 8.0% or 1.20 times the average national rate for both 1986 and 1987 calendar years.

In New Jersey, five areas lost their labor surplus designations since last year: Paterson City (7.9%), Union City (7.9%), Cape May County (7.7%), Millville City (7.3%) and Perth Amboy City (7.1%).

The current list of labor surplus areas includes the following: Balance of Cumberland, which is Cumberland County less Millville and Vineland cities, and the municipalities of Atlantic City, Camden City, Hoboken City, Jersey City, Newark City and Passaic City.

Additional labor surplus areas can be established on the basis of "exceptional circumstances." The exceptional circumstances criteria are met when a sudden and unforeseen rise in unemployment occurs, which was not reflected in the reference period, and is projected to continue at the 8.0% rate or above for the next 12 months.

Inquiries about labor surplus areas in New Jersey can be directed to the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 383, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0383, (609) 292-2568.

Population Estimates for New Jersey Counties and Municipalities July 1, 1987

Victor Furmanec
Labor Market and Demographic Research

During the 1980s, New Jersey's population has continued to grow faster than it did in the 1970s, reaching a total of 7,672,000 persons in 1987, according to provisional estimates recently released by the New Jersey Department of Labor. The coastal and central counties exhibited the highest population growth, while the northeastern portion of the state declined slightly. The increase of 307,000 persons (or 4.2%) from 1980 to 1987 is 113,000 higher than that of the entire 1970-1980 decade.

The provisional 1987 population estimates for New Jersey, including estimates for the 21 counties and 567 municipalities, will be published in ***Official State Estimates - Population Estimates for New Jersey: July 1, 1987***. Revised estimates for 1986 accompany the 1987 figures. The latest edition of the ***Official State Estimates*** also features provisional 1987 state and county estimates for broad age groups, and for New Jersey's metropolitan areas.

The state and county population estimates for New Jersey are developed in cooperation with the U.S. Census Bureau, and are published annually by New Jersey's Department of Labor.

STATE ESTIMATES

New Jersey's resident population is growing about twice as fast in the 1980s as it did in the 1970s. Since 1980, the state's average annual rate of population increase has been 0.56%, whereas the yearly rate from 1970 to 1980 was just 0.27%. The 307,000 increase from 1980 to 1987 was far more than the state's gain of approximately 194,000 in the entire preceding decade.

Although the population of the U.S. as a whole continues to grow at an average rate of almost 1% per year, the difference between the nation and the state is less than half as large as in the previous decade. The chief stimulus to New Jersey's recent upsurge in population has been positive net migration, meaning that in-migrants have exceeded out-migrants. From 1980 to 1987, an estimated 74,000 more persons moved into the state than moved out. Quite the opposite occurred in the 1970s, when the state experienced a net out-migration estimated at about 119,00 persons for the 10-year period. The pace of the increase in net in-migration has paralleled the pace of overall population growth, as Table 1 illustrates. In addition, a baby boom "echo" has become evident as the natural increment has increased in the 1980s.

During the 1970s, while the state (and the nation) were beset with economic recession, New Jersey's population growth rate remained low. The annual percentage increase in population in the 1980s, which has peaked so far at 0.85% in 1986, has averaged well above that experienced in the previous decade. In 1987, the rate of population growth fell to 0.62%, just above the average for the decade.

The level of population growth which New Jersey has experienced since 1982, while impressive in comparison with the sluggish 1970s, is extremely modest when compared with the 1940-1970 period. Between the 1940 and 1970 censuses, New Jersey's total population grew by more than three million persons or 1.8% per annum, due mainly to the baby boom, but also attributable in part to very considerable in-migration as well. The net in-migration of the 1940-to-1970 period was estimated at approximately 1,360,000 persons, while the natural increase for the 30 years totaled about 1,650,000.

New Jersey's claim to being the most densely populated state in the nation is in no danger of being challenged. As of the 1987 estimate, the Garden State had an overall average of about 1,027 persons per square mile. Rhode Island remains a distant second at about 935. New Jersey's status as the ninth ranked state in total population size also continues to remain unchanged. Michigan with 9,200,000 persons is still in eighth place, and North Carolina at 6,413,00 remains the tenth ranked state.

COUNTY ESTIMATES

The county population trends that have emerged since 1980 have become more pronounced in the last several years. They feature continued high growth rates along the Atlantic coast, a stabilization of the previously declining counties of the urban northeast and a dramatic resurgence of population growth in portions of central New Jersey.

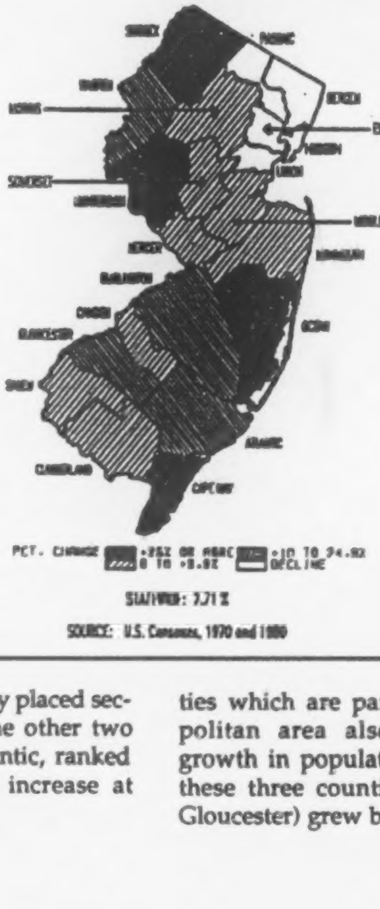
The coastal counties (Monmouth, Ocean, Atlantic and Cape May) continue to lead the state in population growth, although the rate of growth, especially in Ocean and Cape May, has slowed since the 1970s. As a group, the four counties experienced a total increase of about 133,700 persons from 1980 to 1987, or 12% in the seven years. Approximately 44% of New Jersey's statewide increase occurred in these four counties.

While growth in Ocean County did not match the rate of increase experienced in the last decade, it was still the fastest growing county in terms of both numbers and percentage increase. For the period from 1980 to 1987, Ocean County grew by 57,000 persons, or 16.5%. Cape May placed second in rate of growth at 14.4%. The other two shore counties, Monmouth and Atlantic, ranked fourth and seventh in percentage increase at 10.0% and 7.4%, respectively.

The primary impetus of population growth of the 1980s in the coastal counties was net in-migration, with all four gaining substantial numbers of new residents. Almost 116,100 of the total 133,700 increase for these four counties was attributable with net in-migration, compared to a natural increase of 17,600.

The greatest resurgence of growth relative to the 1970s occurred in the central portion of the state, composed of Middlesex, Mercer, Somerset and Hunterdon counties. Hunterdon ranked third among all counties in rate of growth (13.2%) and Somerset ranked fifth (9.1%). This four-county group increased its total population by approximately 99,200 (8.3%), with slightly more than half of this growth attributable to net in-migration. Much of this growth can be identified with the suburban growth Corridors, Routes 1, I-287, I-78, which have come to symbolize the economic recovery of the state.

CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION, 1970–1980



STATEWIDE: 2.71%

SOURCE: U.S. Censuses, 1970 and 1980

Morris, Sussex and Warren counties, located in the northwestern portion of the state, exhibited a slowdown in their population growth between 1980-1987 as compared with the 1970s. Since 1980, the population of these three counties grew by 22,700 (3.7%), whereas the 1970s increase totaled 73,300 (13.7%). The population growth of the 1980s can be attributed entirely to natural increase, since the three counties as a whole have experienced a net out-migration of 1,800 in the decade thus far.

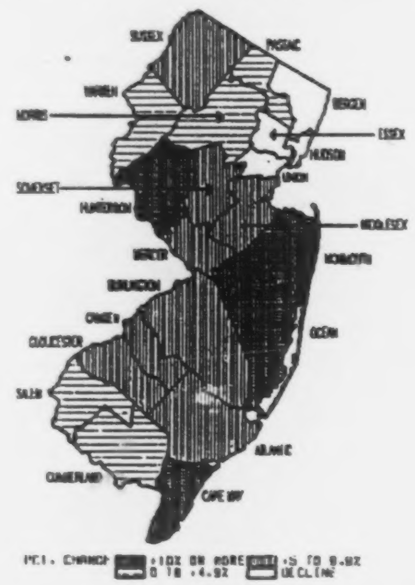
New Jersey counties which are part of the Philadelphia metropolitan area also exhibited above average growth in population. The total population of these three counties (Burlington, Camden and Gloucester) grew by approximately 63,300 (6.1%).

This increase is largely attributable to natural increase, continuing the trend experienced during the 1970s.

The two counties along the lower Delaware River (Cumberland and Salem) experienced a population increase of 5,400 persons (2.7%) from 1980 to 1987, as their rate of growth fell from the level exhibited in the previous decade. The increase in the total population of these counties is due entirely to natural increase, as they lost 2,200 persons due to net out-migration.

The pattern of population change in the five heavily urbanized counties of northeastern New Jersey continued to show a degree of stability, in contrast to the 1970s, when they declined substantially. Small population declines continued in four counties from 1980 to 1987, according to the latest estimates. The rate of loss for all four (Bergen, Essex, Hudson and Union), however, was much lower than from 1970 to 1980. Together, these counties declined by approximately 1%, whereas in the 1970s they had lost 7.5% of their combined population. Passaic County, on the other hand, exhibited a modest population gain of 16,200 persons (3.6%).

CHANGE IN COUNTY POPULATION, 1980–1987



STATEWIDE: 4.17%

SOURCES: 1980 U.S. Census, 1987 Provisional O.D.E.A. Estimates

The changing net migration pattern is the primary explanation for the differences seen in this decade. From 1970 to 1980, the five-county northeastern New Jersey area experienced a net out-migration estimated at almost 346,700 (10%) of its 1970 population base. Although all five counties are still experiencing net out-migration, the total has dropped to 99,600 (3.6%) of its 1980 base population. Thus, the five northeastern counties appear to be retaining more of their current residents and/or attracting new ones.

MUNICIPAL ESTIMATES

The 1980s trend in the more urban counties reflects the patterns of their major cities. Almost all the major metropolitan centers have exhibited a markedly different degree of change in the 1980s. Newark, Jersey City, Bayonne, Trenton and Camden still were falling in population through mid-1987, but their rates of decline were fractions of what they had experienced in the 1970s (and for most of them, the 1960s and 1950s as well). Other major municipalities, notably Paterson, Clifton, Passaic and Woodbridge Township, reversed their population losses of the 1970s and have increased somewhat since 1980. While none of them have grown by substantial numbers, they at least have shown a type of overall population stability that some of them have not seen for decades.

Not surprisingly, most of the fastest growing municipalities are in the fastest growing counties. Two very different types of areas are among this group. One type is on the developing suburban fringe of the large metropolises, beyond the older post-World War II suburbs (which themselves often are declining in population now). The other type lies along the Atlantic coast, usually located somewhat inland of the coastal, resort communities.

Examples of the first type would include such places as Edison Township in Middlesex County and Evesham Township in Burlington County. Edison's estimated 1980-1987 population increase was the largest of any New Jersey municipality, at about 14,000 (19.9%). It moved up to eighth place in population size, passing the city of Camden. Evesham grew by almost 10,400 persons in the seven years (43.5%).

Examples of the second type include Berkeley, Brick and Dover townships in northern Ocean County. Their combined estimated population increased by approximately 26,500 persons from 1980 to 1987.

New Jersey's fastest growing municipality in terms of percentage increase was Bedminster Township (Somerset County), whose 1980-1987 population growth rate was about 143%. Bedminster now has a population of 6,001, whereas its population in 1980 was 2,469. Behind Bedminster in percentage increase were Plainsboro Township (Middlesex County), Glen Gardner Borough (Hunterdon County) and Galloway Township (Atlantic County), all of which grew by more than 50% in the seven-year period.

ESTIMATES OF AGE GROUPS

Beginning in 1985, population by selected age groups was estimated for the state and counties. The age groups are: under 5 years of age, 5-17 years, 18-64 years, and 65 and older. Estimates of the elderly population are prepared based on Medicare enrollments that are tabulated as of July 1 of each year. Estimates of the two young age groups are based on vital statistics and school enrollment data. The broad "middle" group spanning the 18-64 range is estimated as the residual county population after accounting for the preschoolers, the school-aged children and the elderly. For each age group, the county estimates are adjusted to a controlling statewide estimate prepared by the U.S. Census Bureau for all states.

At the youngest end of the age spectrum, the under-5 population posted a 10.7% rise over the 1980-1987 period, growing by an estimated 49,700 persons. Almost all counties shared in the statewide increase, with Middlesex (6,400), Camden (4,800) and Monmouth (4,800) leading the way. Salem County had virtually no change in its preschool-aged population.

As for the school-aged population, regarded as persons 5 to 17 years old, the number declined by 209,600 from 1980 to 1987, a drop of 13.7%. This group decreased in every county, by as little as 500 in Cape May, but by as many as 33,700 in Bergen. The decline in this cohort is a consequence of the low birth levels which persisted in New Jersey from the late 1960s to the early 1980s. The recent increase in the number of births (reflected in the rise of the under-5 population discussed in the preceding paragraph) does not signify a rise in fertility rates, but simply reflects the fact that the enormous numbers of baby boomers are now becoming parents themselves. Thus, the decline in the 5-17 age group is likely to slow down in the near future and should in fact start to move upward again.

The elderly population of New Jersey continues to be the most rapidly growing age group. From 1980 to 1987, the number of persons 65 and over increased by about 134,000, or 15.6%, compared with the overall 4.2% increase for the total population. As of July 1, 1987 approximately one out of every eight residents of New Jersey was aged 65 or older. In Ocean County, it was almost one out of every four. Ocean (20,600), Middlesex (18,400) and Bergen (15,400) counties were estimated to have the largest elderly population increases. The three counties combined account for over 40% of the state's total rise in the elderly population 65 and over. Every other county's elderly population increased by at least 1,000 persons, except for Atlantic County, which hardly changed at all. (See Tables 1 through 6 that follow.)

AVAILABILITY OF ESTIMATES

To obtain a copy of the publication, ***Official State Estimates - Population Estimates for New Jersey: July 1, 1987,*** contact Victor Furmanec, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

Table 1
NEW JERSEY POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1980-87*

		ANNUAL CHANGE		COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL CHANGE:		
YEAR	TOTAL POPULATION	NUMBER	PERCENT	NATURAL INCREMENT	NET MIGRATION	MIGRATION PERCENT
1980	7,365,011					
1981	7,406,000	41,000	0.56	35,000	6,000	0.08
1982	7,428,000	22,000	0.30	30,000	-8,000	-0.11
1983	7,464,000	36,000	0.48	30,000	6,000	0.08
1984	7,511,000	47,000	0.63	31,000	16,000	0.21
1985	7,561,000	50,000	0.66	34,000	16,000	0.21
1986	7,625,000	64,000	0.85	36,000	28,000	0.37
1987	7,672,000	47,000	0.62	37,000	10,000	0.13

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* Population for 1980 is the census count as of April 1. Population for 1981 through 1987 is estimated as of July 1 of each year. The estimate for 1987 is provisional, while those for 1981-1986 are revised.

The "year" between 1980 and 1981 is actually 1.25 years, for the period from April 1, 1980 (census day) to July 1, 1981 (the estimate date).

Table 2
RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

	U. S. CENSUS		ESTIMATED*	PCT. CHANGE, 1970-1980		PCT. CHANGE, 1980-1987	
COUNTY	APRIL 1, 1970	APRIL 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1987 (P)	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.
STATE TOTAL	7,171,112	7,365,011	7,672,000	2.71	0.27	4.17	0.56
Atlantic County	175,043	194,119	208,500	10.90	1.03	7.43	0.99
Bergen County	897,148	845,385	830,400	-5.77	-0.59	-1.77	-0.25
Burlington County	323,132	362,542	388,000	12.20	1.15	7.02	0.94
Camden County	456,291	471,650	496,300	3.37	0.33	5.23	0.70
Cape May County	59,554	82,266	94,200	38.14	3.23	14.46	1.86
Cumberland County	121,374	132,866	137,600	9.47	0.90	3.54	0.48
Essex County	932,526	851,304	844,500	-8.71	-0.91	-0.79	-0.11
Gloucester County	172,681	199,917	213,000	15.77	1.46	6.57	0.88
Hudson County	607,839	556,972	547,200	-8.37	-0.87	-1.76	-0.24
Hunterdon County	69,718	87,361	98,900	25.31	2.26	13.23	1.71
Mercer County	304,116	307,863	327,100	1.23	0.12	6.26	0.84
Middlesex County	583,813	595,893	645,700	2.07	0.20	8.36	1.11
Monmouth County	461,849	503,173	553,600	8.95	0.86	10.03	1.32
Morris County	383,454	407,630	419,400	6.30	0.61	2.90	0.39
Ocean County	208,470	346,038	403,000	65.99	5.07	16.46	2.10
Passaic County	460,782	447,585	463,700	-2.86	-0.29	3.61	0.49
Salem County	60,346	64,676	65,400	7.18	0.69	1.08	0.15
Somerset County	198,372	203,129	221,600	2.40	0.24	9.11	1.20
Sussex County	77,528	116,119	124,300	49.78	4.04	7.06	0.94
Union County	543,116	504,094	502,500	-7.18	-0.75	-0.32	-0.04
Warren County	73,960	84,429	87,200	14.15	1.32	3.31	0.45

(P) Provisional estimates.

* The state estimate is shown to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 3
RESIDENT POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY COUNTIES, AND ESTIMATED NET MIGRATION: 1970-1980, AND 1980-1987 *

	U. S. CENSUS		POPULATION CHANGE, 1970 - 1980			PROVI-SIONAL	POPULATION CHANGE, 1980 - 1987		
COUNTY	APR. 1, 1970	APR. 1, 1980	TOTAL	NAT. INCR.	NET MIGR.	ESTIMATE 7/1/87	TOTAL	NAT. INCR.	NET MIGR.
STATE	7,171.1	7,365.0	193.9	313.0	-119.0	7,672.0	307.0	233.0	74.0
Atlantic	175.0	194.1	19.1	1.4	17.7	208.5	14.4	4.0	10.4
Bergen	897.1	845.4	-51.8	14.0	- 65.8	830.4	-14.9	8.5	-23.4
Burlington	323.1	362.5	39.4	28.1	11.3	388.0	25.5	19.4	6.1
Camden	456.3	471.6	15.4	28.9	- 13.6	496.3	24.7	24.8	-0.1
Cape May	59.6	82.3	22.7	- 2.0	24.8	94.2	11.9	0.0	11.9
Cumberland	121.4	132.9	11.5	9.0	2.5	137.6	4.7	5.6	- 0.9
Essex	932.5	851.3	-81.2	39.6	-120.8	844.5	- 6.8	27.7	-34.5
Gloucester	172.7	199.9	27.2	12.5	14.7	213.0	13.1	10.6	2.5
Hudson	607.8	557.0	-50.9	20.2	- 71.1	547.2	- 9.8	17.8	-27.6
Hunterdon	69.7	87.4	17.6	3.7	13.9	98.9	11.6	3.9	7.7
Mercer	304.1	307.9	3.7	13.7	- 10.0	327.1	19.3	10.1	9.2
Middlesex	583.8	595.9	12.1	32.9	- 20.8	645.7	49.8	23.5	26.3
Monmouth	461.8	503.2	41.3	19.9	21.4	553.6	50.4	13.7	36.8
Morris	383.5	407.6	24.2	24.0	0.2	419.4	11.8	15.6	- 3.8
Ocean	208.5	346.0	137.6	7.3	130.3	403.0	57.0	0.0	57.0
Passaic	460.8	447.6	-13.2	24.9	- 38.1	463.7	16.2	18.9	- 2.8
Salem	60.3	64.7	4.3	3.2	1.2	65.4	0.7	2.0	- 1.3
Somerset	198.4	203.1	4.8	8.6	- 3.8	221.6	18.5	7.5	11.0
Sussex	77.5	116.1	38.6	8.3	30.3	124.3	8.2	7.3	0.9
Union	543.1	504.1	-39.0	11.9	- 50.9	502.5	-1.6	9.9	-11.3
Warren	74.0	84.4	10.5	2.8	7.6	87.2	2.8	2.7	0.1

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* All population figures are in thousands, so county data may not add precisely to State totals. Population estimates for 1987 are provisional, with the State estimates rounded to the nearest thousand persons and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 4
ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION: NEW JERSEY MUNICIPALITIES WITH 50,000 PERSONS OR MORE IN 1987
(RANKED BY POPULATION SIZE IN 1980)

		U. S. CENSUS		EST.	PCT. CHANGE, 1970-1980		PCT. CHANGE, 1980-1987	
CITY	COUNTY	APR. 1, 1970	APR. 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1987 (P)	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.
Newark	Essex	381,930	329,248	315,196	-13.79	-1.48	-4.27	-0.60
Jersey City	Hudson	260,350	223,532	217,251	-14.14	-1.52	-2.81	-0.39
Paterson	Pass.	144,824	137,970	138,200	- 4.73	-0.48	0.17	0.02
Elizabeth	Union	112,654	106,201	105,876	- 5.73	-0.59	-0.31	-0.04
Trenton	Mercer	104,786	92,124	90,646	-12.08	-1.29	-1.60	-0.22
Woodbridge twp.	Midd.	98,944	90,074	94,007	- 8.96	-0.94	4.37	0.59
Camden	Camden	102,551	84,910	81,675	-17.20	-1.89	-3.81	-0.54
Hamilton Twp.	Mercer	79,609	82,801	87,106	4.01	0.39	5.20	0.70
East Orange	Essex	75,471	77,878	77,140	3.19	0.31	-0.95	-0.13
Clifton	Pass.	82,437	74,388	76,491	-9.76	-1.03	2.83	0.38
Edison Twp.	Midd.	67,120	70,193	84,159	4.58	0.45	19.90	2.50
Cherry Hill Twp.	Camden	64,395	68,785	73,655	6.82	0.66	7.08	0.94
Bayonne	Hudson	72,743	65,047	61,839	-10.58	-1.12	-4.93	-0.70
Dover Twp.	Ocean	43,751	64,455	72,547	47.32	3.87	12.55	1.63
Middletown Twp.	Monm.	54,623	62,574	69,626	14.56	1.36	11.27	1.47
Irvington Twp.	Essex	59,743	61,493	62,251	2.93	0.29	1.23	0.17
Union City	Hudson	57,305	55,593	54,913	-2.99	-0.30	-1.22	-0.17
Vineland	Cumb.	47,399	53,753	54,497	13.41	1.26	1.38	0.19
Brick Twp.	Ocean	35,057	53,629	61,958	52.98	4.25	15.53	1.99
Passaic	Pass.	55,124	52,463	53,857	-4.83	-0.50	2.66	0.36
Old Bridge Twp.	Midd.	48,715	51,515	56,622	5.75	0.56	9.91	1.30
Union Twp.	Union	53,077	50,184	50,943	-5.45	-0.56	1.51	0.21
Gloucester Twp.	Camden	26,511	45,156	51,647	70.33	5.33	14.37	1.85
Wayne township	Passaic	49,141	46,474	51,145	0.00	0.00	10.05	1.32

(P) Provisional estimates.

Table 5
COUNTY POPULATION IN FOUR BROAD AGE GROUPS, 1980 CENSUS AND 1987 PROVISIONAL ESTIMATES *

	1980 CENSUS (in thousands)				1987 ESTIMATE (in thousands)			
COUNTY	UNDER 5 YRS	AGED 5-17	AGED 18-64	AGED 65 +	UNDER 5 YRS	AGED 5-17	AGED 18-64	AGED 65 +
STATE TOTAL	463.3	1,527.6	4,514.2	859.8	513.0	1,318.0	4,847.0	994.0
Atlantic County	11.8	39.3	112.3	30.8	14.0	35.2	127.9	31.5
Bergen County	42.0	157.2	541.0	105.3	45.7	123.5	540.5	120.7
Burlington County	24.8	82.6	226.5	28.7	27.5	71.7	250.8	38.0
Camden County	34.1	103.4	285.0	49.2	38.9	94.8	303.9	58.8
Cape May County	4.7	14.6	46.2	16.7	6.3	14.1	55.1	18.7
Cumberland County	9.6	30.9	76.9	15.5	10.0	28.3	81.5	17.8
Essex County	57.4	183.1	511.9	98.8	58.4	157.3	528.6	100.2
Gloucester County	15.2	45.0	122.0	17.7	17.0	42.7	130.7	22.6
Hudson County	37.3	107.5	342.2	69.9	38.8	92.1	344.8	71.4
Hunterdon County	5.5	20.2	53.5	8.1	6.8	17.9	64.7	9.5
Mercer County	18.3	60.1	194.2	35.2	20.0	53.8	211.9	41.5
Middlesex County	34.8	119.5	388.8	52.7	41.2	98.6	434.8	71.1
Monmouth County	31.4	112.5	299.7	59.5	36.2	99.1	348.1	70.2
Morris County	24.1	91.6	256.1	35.8	26.4	73.0	277.7	42.4
Ocean County	23.3	67.9	183.1	71.8	26.5	65.9	218.2	92.4
Passaic County	30.3	92.7	271.4	53.1	32.9	80.6	292.1	58.1
Salem County	4.7	14.5	38.0	7.5	4.7	13.3	38.4	8.9
Somerset County	11.1	43.2	130.5	18.3	13.7	34.8	149.6	23.6
Sussex County	9.5	27.8	68.7	10.1	10.5	26.7	75.2	11.9
Union County	28.1	95.8	315.6	64.7	31.1	78.9	319.8	72.6
Warren County	5.6	18.1	50.5	10.2	6.2	16.1	52.8	12.1

(P) Provisional estimates.

* The state estimate is rounded to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

Table 6
ESTIMATES OF RESIDENT POPULATION AGED 65 AND OLDER, FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES *

	U. S. CENSUS		ESTIMATED	PCT. CHANGE, 1970-1980		PCT. CHANGE, 1980-1987	
COUNTY	APR. 1, 1970	APR. 1, 1980	JULY 1, 1987 (P)	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.	TOTAL	ANNUAL AVGE.
STATE TOTAL	693,794	859,771	994,000	23.92	2.14	15.62	2.00
Atlantic County	28,204	30,787	31,500	9.16	0.88	2.27	0.32
Bergen County	84,240	105,276	120,700	24.97	2.23	14.63	1.89
Burlington County	19,156	28,682	38,000	49.73	4.04	32.42	3.88
Camden County	40,950	49,232	58,800	20.22	1.84	19.50	2.45
Cape May County	11,799	16,733	18,700	41.82	3.49	11.95	1.53
Cumberland County	12,052	15,516	17,800	28.74	2.53	14.82	1.89
Essex County	98,806	98,761	100,200	-0.05	-0.005	1.42	0.20
Gloucester County	13,222	17,723	22,600	34.04	2.93	27.65	3.35
Hudson County	68,629	69,932	71,400	1.90	0.19	2.14	0.29
Hunterdon County	6,968	8,104	9,500	16.30	1.51	17.28	2.19
Mercer County	29,475	35,200	41,500	19.42	1.78	17.90	2.27
Middlesex County	37,138	52,732	71,100	41.99	3.51	34.89	4.12
Monmouth County	44,932	59,536	70,200	32.50	2.81	17.97	2.27
Morris County	28,298	35,796	42,400	26.50	2.35	18.44	2.34
Ocean County	32,798	71,809	92,400	118.94	7.84	28.69	3.48
Passaic County	47,550	53,141	58,100	11.76	1.11	9.41	1.23
Salem County	5,575	7,538	8,900	35.21	3.02	18.57	2.29
Somerset County	14,147	18,282	23,600	29.23	2.56	28.99	3.52
Sussex County	7,144	10,135	11,900	41.87	3.50	17.76	2.21
Union County	54,342	64,667	72,600	19.00	1.74	12.22	1.60
Warren County	8,369	10,189	12,100	21.75	1.97	18.65	2.37

(P) Provisional estimates.

* The state estimate is rounded to the nearest thousand and county estimates to the nearest hundred.

November 1988

Occupational Outlook For New Jersey
1986-2000

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In July 1988, the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research released year 2000 industrial and occupational employment projections for the state and its 10 labor areas. These labor areas are those designated under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and in some cases differ from the Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA) defined by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS).

This article discusses occupational employment projections for the state. An article summarizing the statewide industry employment projections appeared in the October 1988 issue of ***New Jersey Economic Indicators***. A more detailed publication on the statewide projections as well as reports for sub-areas will be released in the coming months.

HIGHLIGHTS

From 1986 to the year 2000, New Jersey will see the creation of over 760,000 new jobs, an average of nearly 55,000 a year*. These new jobs are in addition to the 188,000 yearly job openings expected from separations, which occur when people leave the workforce for reasons such as death, retirement or raising a family. These occupational projections are based on the industry projections discussed in the previous article and on occupational staffing patterns as reported by employers over the 1984-1986 period.

A summary of these projections is shown in Table 1 and categorizes total employment into three groups: white-collar, blue-collar and service workers. While all three groups will increase in size, the service and white-collar groups are projected to grow at a much faster rate than blue-collar workers.

The number of service workers are projected to grow by over 33% by the year 2000, and will increase their share of total employment from 15% to almost 17%. White-collar workers, by far the largest of the three groups, will grow by over 24%, increasing its share of total employment from 57% to 58% during this time period. Meanwhile, the relatively slow growth rate (8.6%) projected for the blue-collar group will cause its share of total employment to decline from 28% in 1986 to 25% in the year 2000.

CAUSES OF OCCUPATIONAL GROWTH

There are two primary reasons for growth (or decline) in a given occupation. The first is industry growth: certain occupations tend to be concentrated in certain industries (i.e., machine operators in manufacturing), and, therefore, grow or decline with the industry's growth or decline. The second reason has to do with changes, either in technology or in methods of conducting business, which cause an occupation to command a higher (or lower) percentage share of industry employment. For example, due to the increased use of office automation, many clerical occupations are declining (typists, stenographers, etc.), or growing at a relatively slower rate, and, therefore, shrinking in terms of percentage share.

These figures include self-employed workers and unpaid family workers, thus differing somewhat from the Industry Employment Projection figures, which show an increase of 724,000 new jobs from 1986 to 2000.

GROWTH AMONG SELECTED WHITE-COLLAR GROUPS

PROFESSIONAL & TECHNICAL WORKERS

With projected growth of over 32% from 1986 to 2000, professional and technical workers will pass clerical and administrative support workers to become the largest occupational group. Many companies are finding New Jersey's suburban growth corridors desirable as corporate office sites (e.g., the Route 1 corridor/Princeton area, Route I-287). This is one of the reasons why this group is projected to experience substantial growth. Another reason is the projected impact of technology. Technological innovations often mean an increase in skilled professional employment. For example, as industry continues to utilize computers in an increasing number of ways, the number of skilled people needed to program and utilize this equipment will increase as well.

Professional and technical workers include engineers, doctors, accountants, teachers, etc., and will account for nearly 225,000 new jobs, nearly 30% of the total job growth from 1986 to 2000. More specifically, professionals in the areas of computers, law and health care are projected to experience extremely high growth during this period.

SALES

This group is projected to grow by nearly 29% by the year 2000, thus creating over 120,000 new jobs to bring the total number of sales positions in New Jersey to over 543,000. Two occupations, retail sales persons and cashiers, will account for nearly 50% of these new jobs.

CLERICAL & ADMINISTRATIVE SUPPORT

As mentioned earlier, employment in this group will be surpassed by the professional and technical group by the year 2000. This is due to the relatively low growth rate of 12.9% in clerical and administrative support, caused primarily by the increased use of office automation. Despite slow growth, this group will account for nearly 100,000 new jobs by the year 2000, third behind the professional & technical and sales groups.

GROWTH AMONG SELECTED BLUE-COLLAR GROUPS MECHANICS, REPAIRERS AND INSTALLERS.

This is the fastest growing of all the blue-collar groups. From 1986 to 2000, this group is projected to grow by 27,600 jobs, an increase of over 17%. Nearly half of these new jobs will be in three occupations: maintenance repairer-general utility (general maintenance person), automotive mechanic and bus/ truck/diesel engine mechanic.

Like all the groups in the blue-collar category, however, this group's percentage share of total employment will drop, from 4.5% in 1986 to 4.3% in 2000.

TRANSPORTATION & MATERIAL MOVING EQUIPMENT OPERATORS

With projected growth of nearly 15% by 2000, this is the second fastest growing blue-collar group. The motor vehicle operators sub-group, which includes truck, bus and taxi drivers, accounts for all of the growth in this group, with the remaining smaller sub-groups showing no new growth.

CONSTRUCTION & EXTRACTIVE WORKERS

This group will account for 14,000 new jobs by the year 2000, an increase of 14.7% over 1986. Three occupations alone account for half of these new jobs: carpenters, electricians and plumbers/ pipefitters/steamfitters.

MACHINE SETTERS, SET-UP OPERATORS & TENDERS

This is the only group in any category which is projected to decline in employment from 1986 to 2000, dropping by nearly 4%, or 6,600 jobs. Obviously this is partly due to the decline of manufacturing industries in New Jersey. Additionally, manufacturers are becoming more efficient in order to compete in the world market. This increased efficiency means fewer workers are needed to maintain production levels.

Within this group, textile machine setters, operators and tenders are projected to drop by nearly 20% from 1986 to 2000. On the other hand, printing and binding machine setters, operators and tenders will grow by nearly 22%.

GROWTH AMONG SELECTED SERVICE GROUPS

Service workers include police, waiters and waitresses, nurses' aides, janitors and childcare workers, among others. Of the three major categories, this is projected to be the fastest growing, with over 33% growth by 2000. However, it is also the smallest, meaning it will account for far fewer new jobs (183,600), than will white-collar workers (493,000).

FOOD & BEVERAGE PREPARATION WORKERS

This is the largest group in the service workers category and with a projected growth rate of 33.7%, will account for over 65,000 new jobs by the year 2000. Of these new jobs, nearly one-third will be waiters and waitresses. One reason for this high growth rate may be the increase in the number of two-income families. This creates a change in lifestyle resulting in, among other things, an increase in how often people dine out.

HEALTH SERVICE & RELATED WORKERS

One of the fastest growing occupational groups, health service jobs will grow by 20,000 by the year 2000, an increase of almost 37% over 1986. Most of these new jobs will be in four occupations: nurses' aide/orderly/attendant, home health aide, medical assistant and dental assistant. Reasons for this projected high growth include an increased health awareness on the part of the public, a rise in the average age of the population, and continued high per capita income.

PROTECTIVE SERVICE WORKERS

This is another fast growing group with 36% projected growth by the year 2000, which translates into nearly 35,000 new jobs. The largest and fastest growing occupation in this group is guards and watch guards, projected to grow by 56% during this time period. Corrections officer is second, providing 3,000 new jobs by the year 2000, an increase of 36%.

OTHERS

Of the remaining service occupations, two are worth noting. First, with an increasing number of two income families, child care workers are projected to increase by 30%, or 7,600 new jobs by the year 2000. Second, casino dealers are projected to grow by 58% from 6,600 to 10,500.

LARGEST OCCUPATIONS IN NEW JERSEY

The 15 largest occupations in both 1986 and 2000 are shown in Table 2. Both lists consist of the same 15 occupations, although in different order.

Retail sales persons, secretaries and general office clerks are the top three in both 1986 and 2000. Bookkeeping clerks, however, are projected to drop from fourth to sixth as janitors & cleaners and cashiers move up from fifth and sixth to fourth and fifth, respectively.

Waiters & waitresses (seventh in 1986), and registered nurses (eighth), trade places by 2000. Guards & watch guards are projected to jump from twelfth to ninth, passing secondary school teachers, elementary school teachers and stock clerk-sales floor.

Hand packers & packagers are expected to fall from 13th to 15th, as sales representative/nontechnical and truck driver-heavy/tractor trailer will each move up one spot.

FASTEST GROWING OCCUPATIONS

Table 3 lists the 10 fastest growing occupations in New Jersey from 1986 to 2000 (minimum 5,000 employment in 1986). Two data-processing occupations in the professional & technicians category top the list. First is systems analysts, which are expected to grow by over 78%, followed by computer programmers, which will advance by 67%. Interviewing clerks, lawyers and casino dealers round out the top five.

While this list presents the fastest growing occupations in terms of percentage growth, Table 4 lists the 10 occupations that are expected to account for the largest number of new jobs (in absolute numbers) by the year 2000. Retail salespersons, which is also the largest single occupation, will be the largest supplier of new jobs with 38,650 by 2000. Registered nurses are projected to follow with 28,000, followed by guards, janitors, and general office clerks. Rounding out of the top 10 are cashiers, waiters & waitresses, secretaries and two professional occupations: accountants & auditors and lawyers.

DECLINING OCCUPATIONS

Occupations with 2,500 or more employment in 1986 that are expected to see the greatest percentage decline by the year 2000 are shown in Table 5. Heading the list is electrical & electronic assemblers, expected to fall from over 10,000 jobs in 1986 to less than 5,000 in 2000, a 53% drop. Textile machine operators-winding/twisting/knitting is second with a 37.5% drop, followed by chemical plant & system operators (-29%). Chemical equipment controllers & operators (-26.3%) are fourth, followed by industrial truck & tractor operators (i.e., fork lift drivers), which are projected to decline by 26.2% by 2000.

TOTAL JOB OPENINGS

Job openings result from two sources: growth and separations. Up to this point the discussion has been focusing on growth, or newly created jobs. Separations, on the other hand, are openings due to people leaving the labor force for reasons such as death, retirement, pregnancy or raising a family. Separations, however, do not include movement from one job to another.

From 1986 to 2000, New Jersey is expected to have an average of over 243,000 job openings a year. Of this, 188,450 (77.5%) are from separations and 54,550 (22.5%) are from growth. A summary of average yearly job openings by occupational class is shown in Table 6. Of the total job openings for white-collar workers, 26.7% are from growth and 73.3% are from separations. In the service workers category, the breakdown is 28.7% growth and 71.3% separations. With blue-collar workers, however, only 9.7% of total job openings come from growth, with 90.3% coming from separations.

Traditionally, separations are fairly steady and the yearly separation rate will usually be between 4% and 6% of total employment in any given occupation. However, while separations are a contributing factor to employee turnover, growth is the portion of total job openings which indicates whether an occupation is expanding or declining.

SOURCE OF DATA & METHODOLOGY

A brief description of the methodology and data used to generate the occupational projections is given below. For a more complete description, see: ***EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS, Volume II, Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas, 1986-2000.***

Occupational estimates and projections are the product of two primary data sources. One is base- and projected-year industry employment. The other data source is occupational staffing patterns by industry which are derived from information reported by employers in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey.

The OES survey samples New Jersey nonfarm wage and salary employers stratified by industry and size of firm. The survey is conducted over a three-year cycle with roughly one third of New Jersey's industries surveyed each year. Data collected from the employers are used to derive an industry/occupational (I/O) matrix. The matrix shows the occupational makeup of each industry. The I/O matrix is then applied to base- and projected-year industry employment data to obtain occupational estimates and projections.

Estimates of self-employment and occupational separations are made based on 1980 census data for New Jersey. Adjustments, derived from national studies done by the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are made in the projected year for long run changes in industry staffing patterns.

Base-year employment by industry for 1986 was nonfarm payroll employment from the Current Employment Statistics program, a cooperative effort of this Division and the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Industry employment projections are developed through a combination of regression and shift-share models. An overview of the industry employment projection methodology is provided in the October ***New Jersey Economic Indicators***.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Detailed data are available for both statewide and each of the 10 Job Training and Partnership Act (JTPA) areas. Requests as well as any comments should be directed to James Dougherty, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Room 202, Trenton, New Jersey, 08625-0383.

TABLE 1

Occupational Employment: 1986 Estimates and 2000 Projections

State of New Jersey

	1986		2000		Change	
	Empl	Pct.	Empl	Pct.	Empl	Pct.
Total, All Occupations	3,627,150	100.00	4,391,950	100.00	764,800	21.09
White Collar	2,051,600	56.56	2,544,750	57.94	493,150	24.04
Managers & Admin.	167,000	4.60	214,450	4.88	47,560	28.41
Professional,Paraprof., I & Technical	694,850	19.16	919,400	20.93	224,550	32.32
Sales	422,000	11.63	543,750	12.38	121,750	28.85
Clerical & Admin. Support	767,750	21.17	867,150	19.74	99,400	12.95
Blue Collar	1,029,950	28.40	1,118,050	25.46	88,100	8.55
First Line Supervisory Occupations	74,850	2.06	84,450	1.92	9,600	12.83
Mechanics, Repairers, & Installers	162,000	4.47	189,600	4.32	27,600	17.04
Construction & Extraction	97,850	2.70	112,250	2.56	14,400	14.72
Machine Setters, Set-up, & Operators	168,500	4.65	161,900	3.69	-6,600	-3.92
Transportation & Material Moving Machine Oper.	167,400	4.62	192,400	4.38	25,000	14.93
Helpers, Laborers, & Material Mvrs.,Hand	168,100	4.63	183,050	4.17	14,950	8.89
All Other Blue Collar	190,600	5.25	194,100	4.42	3,500	1.84
Service	545,550	15.04	729,150	16.60	183,600	33.65
First Line Supervisory Occupations	28,050	0.77	39,350	0.90	11,300	40.29
Protective Service Occ.	96,200	2.65	131,350	2.99	34,900	36.28
Food & Beverage Prep Wrkrs	194,350	5.36	259,900	5.92	65,550	33.73
Health Services	54,250	1.50	74,300	1.69	20,050	36.96
Cleaning & Building Svcs.	101,400	2.80	130,200	2.96	28,800	28.40
Selected Personal Svcs.	59,450	1.64	76,500	1.74	17,500	28.68
All Other Service Workers	11,950	0.33	17,950	0.41	6,000	50.21

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

Table 2

State of New Jersey

Ranking of Largest Fifteen Occupations

1986 2000

Occupational Title	1986 Rank	1986 Employment	2000 Rank	2000 Employment
Salespersons, Retail	1	127,900	1	166,550
Secretaries	2	115,600	2	130,400
General Office Clerks	3	91,800	3	113,000
Bookkeeping, Accounting, & Auditing Clerks	4	78,950	6	83,200
Janitors & Cleaners, exc. Maids & Housekpng Clnrs.	5	75,750	4	97,850
Cashiers	6	74,700	5	95,350
Waiters & Waitresses	7	52,250	8	72,800
Registered Nurses	8	50,850	7	78,850
Teachers, Secondary School	9	50,150	10	57,600
Teachers, Elemtary School	10	48,750	11	54,850
Stock Clerk, Sales Floor	11	45,450	12	53,800
Guards & Watch Guards	12	43,850	9	68,450
Hand Packers & Packagers	13	41,400	15	48,400
Sales Representative, Non-technical, exc Retail	14	39,250	13	50,150
Truck Driver, Heavy or Tractor Trailer	15	39,100	14	48,650

"ALL OTHER" OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

Table 3

State of New Jersey

10 Occupations With Highest Percentage Growth *

1986-2000

Rank	Occupational Title	Employment 1986	Employment 2000	Employment Change Number	Employment Change Percent
1	Systems Analyst, EDP	13,050	23,250	10,200	78.16
2	Computer Programmers	17,750	29,650	11,900	67.04
3	Interviewing Clerks, exc Personnel & Social Welfare	7,500	12,250	4,750	63.33
4	Lawyers	19,850	31,850	12,000	60.45
5	Dealer, Casino	6,650	10,500	3,850	57.89
6	Legal Secretaries	8,400	13,200	4,800	57.14
7	Guards & Watch Guards	43,850	68,450	24,600	56.10
8	Registered Nurses	50,850	78,850	28,000	55.06
9	Home Health Aides	6,850	10,400	3,550	51.82
10	Computer Operators, exc. Peripheral Equipment	11,600	17,550	5,950	51.29

"ALL OTHER" OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.

* Minimum 5000 Employment In 1986.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

Table 4

State of New Jersey

10 Occupations With Largest Employment Growth

1986-2000

Rank	Occupational Title	Employment 1986	Employment 2000	Employment Change Number	Employment Change Percent
1	Salespersons, Retail	127,900	166,550	38,650	30.22
2	Registered Nurses	50,850	78,850	28,000	55.06
3	Guards & Watch Guards	43,850	68,450	24,600	56.10
4	Janitors & Cleaners, exc. Maids & Housekpng Clnrs	75,750	97,850	22,100	29.17
5	General Office Clerks	91,800	113,000	21,200	23.09
6	Cashiers	74,700	95,350	20,650	27.64
7	Waiters & Waitresses	52,250	72,800	20,550	39.33
8	Secretaries	115,600	130,400	14,800	12.80
9	Accountants & Auditors	30,100	42,650	12,550	41.69
10	Lawyers	19,850	31,850	12,000	60.45

"ALL OTHER" OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES ARE NOT INCLUDING IN THIS TABLE.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

Table 5

State of New Jersey

10 Declining Occupations in Order of Percent Change, 1986-2000 *

Rank	Occupational Title	Employment 1986	Employment 2000	Employment Change Number	Employment Change Percent
1	Electrical/Electronic Assemblers	10,300	4,850	-5,450	-52.91
2	Textile Mach Operators-Winding, Twisting, Knitting	4,000	2,500	-1,500	-37.50
3	Chemical Plant & System Operators	2,750	1,950	-800	-29.09
4	Chemical Equipment Controllers & Operators	4,950	3,650	-1,300	-26.26
5	Industrial Truck & Tractor Oper.	20,250	14,950	-5,300	-26.17
6	Sewing Machine Operator, Garment	19,400	14,550	-4,850	-25.00
7	Sewing Machine Oper., Nongarment	5,000	3,950	-1,050	-21.00
8	Statistical Clerks	2,600	2,100	-500	-19.23
9	Data Entry Keyers, ex Composing	20,500	17,300	-3,200	-15.61
10	Typists	32,600	27,900	-4,700	-14.42

"ALL OTHER" OCCUPATIONAL CATEGORIES ARE NOT INCLUDED IN THIS TABLE.

*Minimum 2500 Employment In 1986.

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

Table 6

State of New Jersey

Average Yearly Job Openings by Occupational Group

1986-2000

	Average Yearly Openings			Percent of Total	
	Total	Growth	Separations	Growth	Separations
Total, All Occupations	243,080	54,630	188,450	22.5	77.5
White Collar	132,010	35,230	96,780	26.7	73.3
Managers & Admin.	10,920	3,380	7,540	30.9	69.1
Professionals, Paraprof., & Technicians	51,150	16,040	35,110	31.4	68.6
Sales	31,180	8,710	22,470	27.9	72.1
Clerical & Admin. Support	38,760	7,100	31,660	18.3	81.7
Blue Collar	65,100	6,290	58,810	9.7	90.3
First Line Supervisory Occ	3,920	690	3,230	17.6	82.4
Mechanics, Repairers & Install.	10.050	1,920	8,130	19.1	80.9
Construction & Extraction	6,460	1,000	5,460	15.5	84.5
Machine Setters, Set-up & Oper	12,520	-480	13,000	-3.8	103.8
Transportation & Material Moving Equip Operators	9,670	1,770	7,900	18.3	81.7
Helpers, Laborers & Material Movers, Hand	7,670	1,060	6,610	13.8	86.2
All Other Blue Collar Wrkrs	14,340	230	14,110	1.6	98.4
Service	45,710	13,100	32,610	28.7	71.3
First Line Supervisory Occ	2,560	810	1,750	31.6	68.4
Protective Service Occ	9,420	2,500	6,920	26.5	73.5
Food & Beverage Prep Wrkrs	12,250	4,680	7,570	38.2	61.8
Health Services	4,440	1,430	3,010	32.2	67.8
Cleaning & Building Svc Wrkrs	11,190	2,060	9,130	18.4	81.6
Selected Personal Svc Wrkrs	4,430	1,210	3,220	27.3	72.7
All Other Service Workers	1,450	410	1,040	28.3	71.7

Source: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, July 1988

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division

25-27 NJ Department of Labor
Labor Market and Demographic Research

28-29 US Bureau of the Census
NJ Department of Labor

30 R.L. Polk and Company

31-36 NJ Department of Labor
Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The **official series** is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The **unofficial series** is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1987 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1987 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series** (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area** which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area** which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,816	3,837	3,903	3,882	3,897	3,956	4,037	4,024
Feb	3,834	3,840	3,907	3,880	3,931	3,963	3,991	4,015
Mar	3,839	3,831	3,841	3,889	3,975	3,964	3,985	4,027
Apr	3,841	3,824	3,864	3,897	3,961	3,966	3,969	4,024
May	3,780	3,813	3,894	3,904	4,000	3,961	3,922	4,023
Jun	3,818	3,817	3,935	3,909	3,974	3,960	3,955	4,008
Jul	3,858	3,829	3,931	3,927	3,950	3,950	3,969	3,979
Aug	3,819	3,837	3,926	3,902	3,985	3,944	3,983	3,963R
Sep	3,853	3,844	3,941	3,904	3,933	3,960	3,979	3,963P
Oct	3,838	3,853	3,900	3,924	3,985	3,976		
Nov	3,881	3,862	3,932	3,941	3,994	3,983		
Dec	3,884	3,854	3,920	3,939	4,005	4,008		

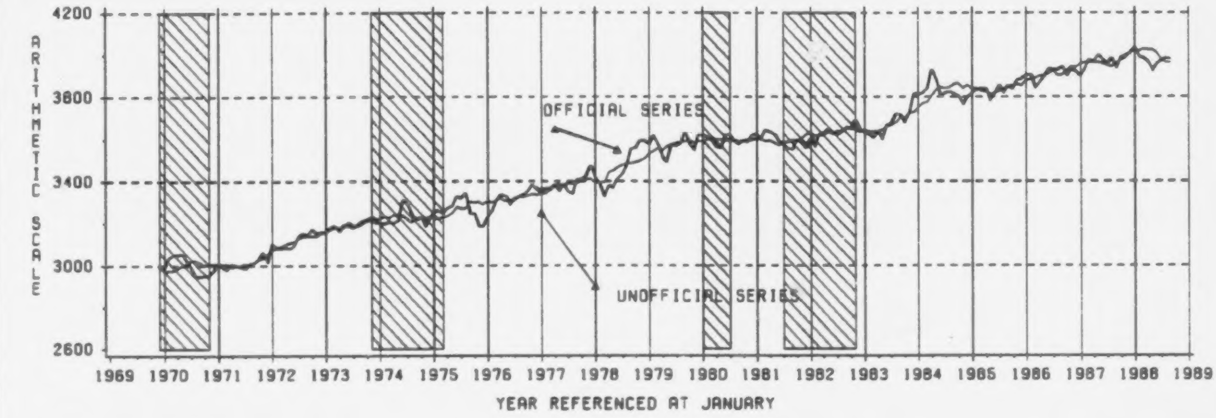
2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

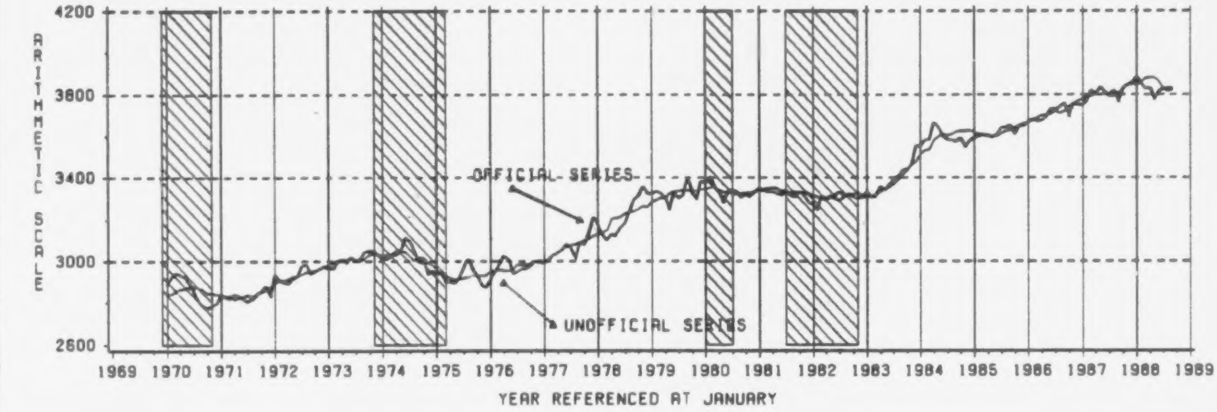
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,590	3,617	3,664	3,663	3,748	3,778	3,884	3,839
Feb	3,602	3,614	3,681	3,675	3,767	3,787	3,856	3,857
Mar	3,607	3,606	3,671	3,688	3,820	3,792	3,826	3,874
Apr	3,605	3,598	3,674	3,696	3,800	3,798	3,831	3,881
May	3,594	3,598	3,689	3,702	3,834	3,799	3,776	3,878
Jun	3,608	3,601	3,735	3,707	3,809	3,803	3,810	3,864
Jul	3,639	3,611	3,724	3,723	3,790	3,796	3,825	3,830
Aug	3,639	3,626	3,738	3,708	3,817	3,790	3,828	3,813R
Sep	3,654	3,630	3,758	3,719	3,762	3,809	3,829	3,821P
Oct	3,607	3,640	3,695	3,741	3,825	3,829		
Nov	3,648	3,650	3,755	3,755	3,847	3,838		
Dec	3,661	3,651	3,752	3,764	3,848	3,858		

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	226	220	239	220	149	178	153	185
Feb	232	226	226	205	164	176	135	159
Mar	232	225	170	201	155	172	159	153
Apr	236	226	190	201	161	168	138	143
May	186	216	205	203	166	162	146	145
Jun	210	215	200	202	165	157	145	144
Jul	219	218	207	204	160	154	144	149
Aug	180	211	188	194	168	154	155	150
Sep	199	214	183	185	171	151	150	142
Oct	231	213	205	183	160	147		
Nov	233	213	177	187	147	145		
Dec	223	203	168	175	157	151		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I


1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)


2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)

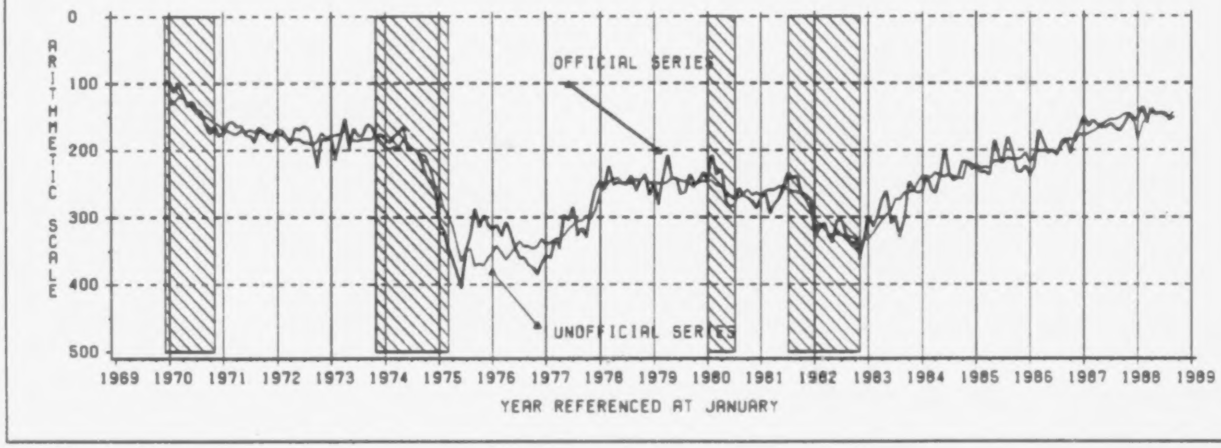

3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	65.2	65.6	66.0	65.7	65.2	66.2	67.0	66.8
Feb	65.5	65.6	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.2	66.2	66.6
Mar	65.6	65.4	64.8	65.6	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.8
Apr	65.6	65.3	65.1	65.7	66.1	66.2	65.8	66.7
May	64.5	65.1	65.5	65.7	66.7	66.0	65.0	66.7
Jun	65.1	65.1	66.2	65.7	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.4
Jul	65.8	65.3	66.0	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.9
Aug	65.0	65.3	65.9	65.5	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.6
Sep	65.5	65.4	66.1	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.8	65.5
Oct	65.2	65.5	65.3	65.7	66.3	66.1		
Nov	65.8	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.4	66.2		
Dec	65.8	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.5	66.6		

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

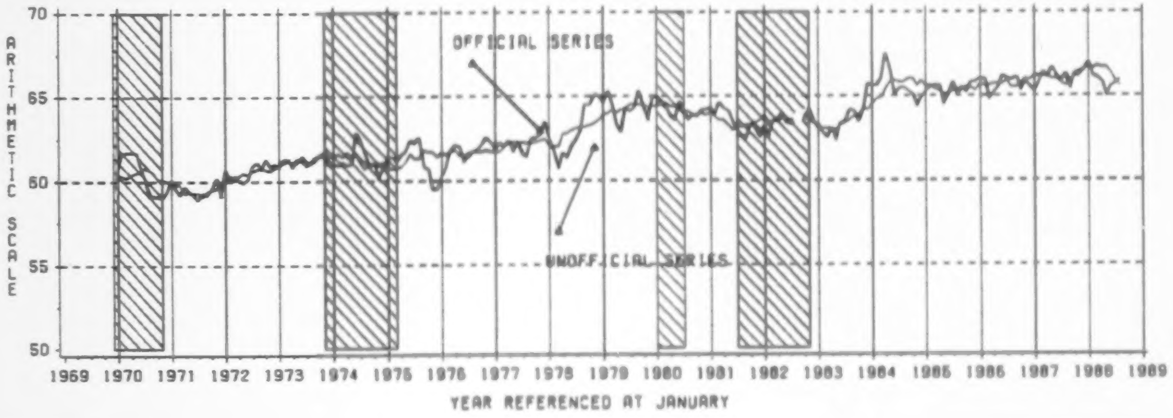
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.4	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.7	63.2	64.5	63.7
Feb	61.5	61.7	62.2	62.1	62.9	63.3	64.0	64.0
Mar	61.6	61.6	62.0	62.2	63.8	63.3	63.5	64.3
Apr	61.6	61.4	61.9	62.3	63.4	63.4	63.5	64.3
May	61.3	61.4	62.1	62.3	63.9	63.3	62.6	64.3
Jun	61.6	61.4	62.8	62.3	63.5	63.4	63.1	64.0
Jul	62.1	61.6	62.5	62.5	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.4
Aug	62.0	61.8	62.7	62.2	63.5	63.1	63.3	63.1
Sep	62.2	61.7	63.0	62.4	62.6	63.3	63.3	63.2P
Oct	61.3	61.8	61.9	62.7	63.6	63.7		
Nov	61.9	61.9	62.9	62.9	63.9	63.8		
Dec	62.0	61.9	62.8	63.0	63.9	64.1		

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

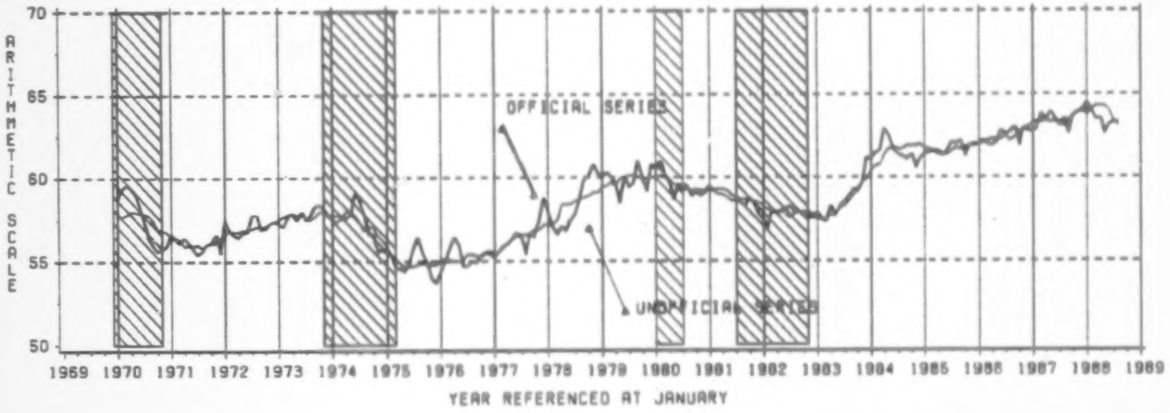
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.7	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6
Feb	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.9
Mar	6.0	5.9	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8
Apr	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.5
May	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6
Jun	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6
Jul	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7
Aug	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
Sep	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6P
Oct	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7		
Nov	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6		
Dec	5.7	5.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

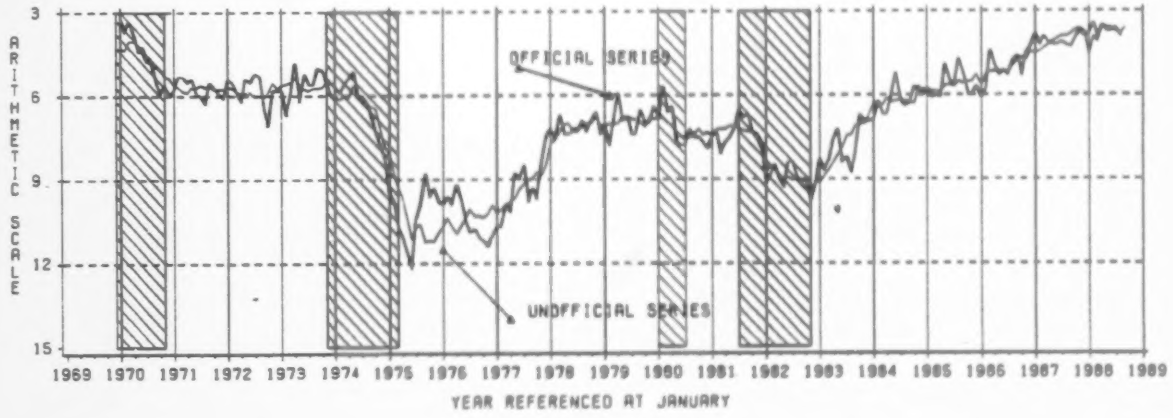


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3317.6	3383.4	3382.2	3451.6	3485.2	3557.3	3573.9	3648.7
Feb	3314.8	3389.5	3382.4	3461.1	3481.0	3562.9	3577.1	3662.8
Mar	3342.1	3392.9	3415.6	3468.4	3519.2	3574.6	3612.0	3669.3
Apr	3382.0	3397.4	3457.3	3473.0	3563.1	3579.1	3648.4	3664.9
May	3409.4	3401.1	3480.7	3474.1	3584.5	3576.0	3672.1	3665.2
Jun	3459.3	3405.4	3524.7	3472.2	3638.5	3585.2	3721.1	3667.5
Jul	3464.9	3416.2	3540.1	3490.2	3628.7	3578.2	3706.2	3654.6
Aug	3468.7	3423.7	3534.7	3490.0	3624.5	3580.0	3707.0R	3661.4R
Sep	3438.2	3427.6	3512.6	3503.7	3604.4	3597.4	3685.5P	3677.8P
Oct	3452.0	3433.6	3549.0	3528.1	3637.9	3616.5		
Nov	3460.7	3442.6	3551.8	3531.2	3649.6	3628.5		
Dec	3459.8	3446.4	3554.5	3539.3	3653.2	3638.0		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

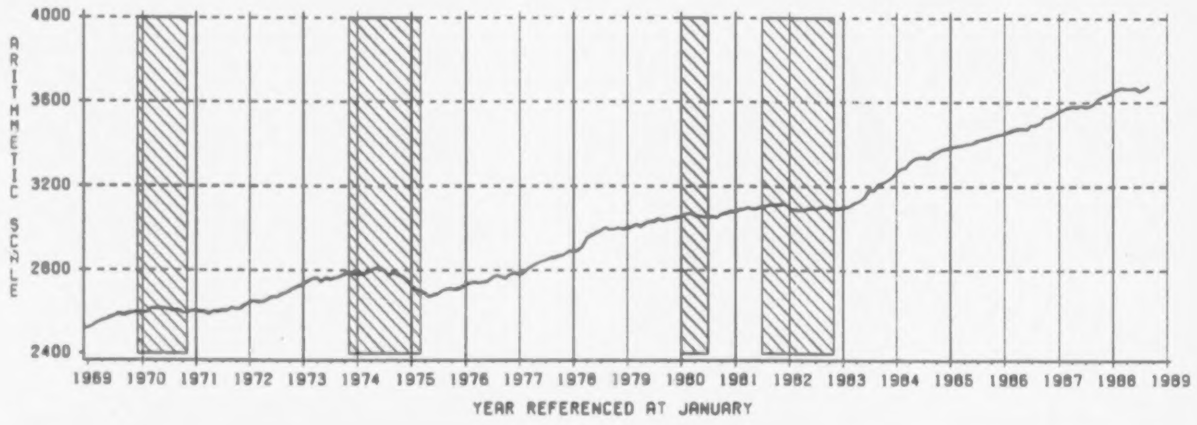
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2793.5	2857.2	2854.6	2921.4	2948.6	3018.0	3028.5	3100.5
Feb	2785.8	2862.7	2847.2	2927.5	2939.2	3022.5	3025.8	3113.2
Mar	2811.1	2866.7	2876.2	2933.8	2971.5	3031.8	3054.5	3116.8
Apr	2851.6	2870.7	2917.0	2936.6	3012.9	3033.1	3089.4	3110.0
May	2879.0	2873.5	2942.5	2938.6	3038.6	3034.8	3115.0	3110.7
Jun	2922.5	2875.0	2982.6	2936.4	3091.1	3044.1	3162.6	3115.2
Jul	2931.7	2881.8	3009.5	2957.8	3092.3	3039.6	3163.3	3109.5
Aug	2938.5	2887.3	3009.7	2958.7	3094.0	3043.0	3168.7R	3116.2R
Sep	2916.9	2890.6	2991.1	2966.6	3079.0	3056.2	3144.6P	3120.6P
Oct	2919.9	2900.1	3010.9	2988.8	3094.2	3071.4		
Nov	2922.5	2909.0	3007.0	2991.4	3098.7	3082.5		
Dec	2923.0	2913.3	3010.0	2998.6	3102.5	3090.9		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

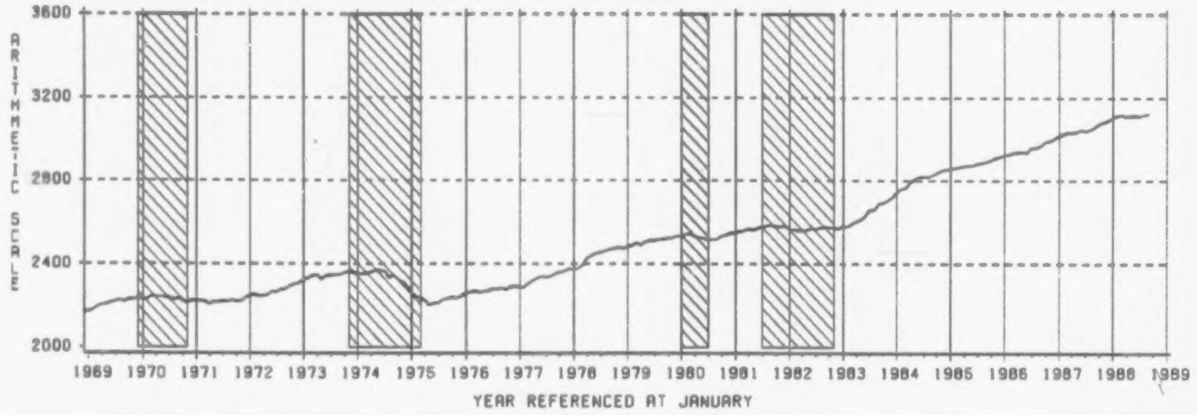
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	524.1	526.2	527.6	530.2	536.6	539.3	545.4	548.2
Feb	529.0	526.9	535.2	533.7	541.8	540.4	551.3	549.6
Mar	531.0	526.2	539.4	534.6	547.7	542.8	557.5	552.5
Apr	530.4	526.7	540.3	536.4	550.2	546.0	559.0	554.9
May	530.4	527.6	538.2	535.5	545.9	543.2	557.1	554.5
Jun	536.8	530.4	542.1	535.8	547.4	541.1	558.5	552.3
Jul	533.2	534.5	530.6	532.5	536.4	538.5	542.9	545.1
Aug	530.2	536.3	525.0	531.4	530.5	537.1	538.3R	545.2R
Sep	521.3	536.9	521.5	537.1	525.4	541.2	540.9P	557.2P
Oct	532.1	533.5	538.1	539.3	543.7	545.1		
Nov	538.2	533.6	544.8	539.8	550.9	546.0		
Dec	536.8	533.1	544.5	540.7	550.7	547.1		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

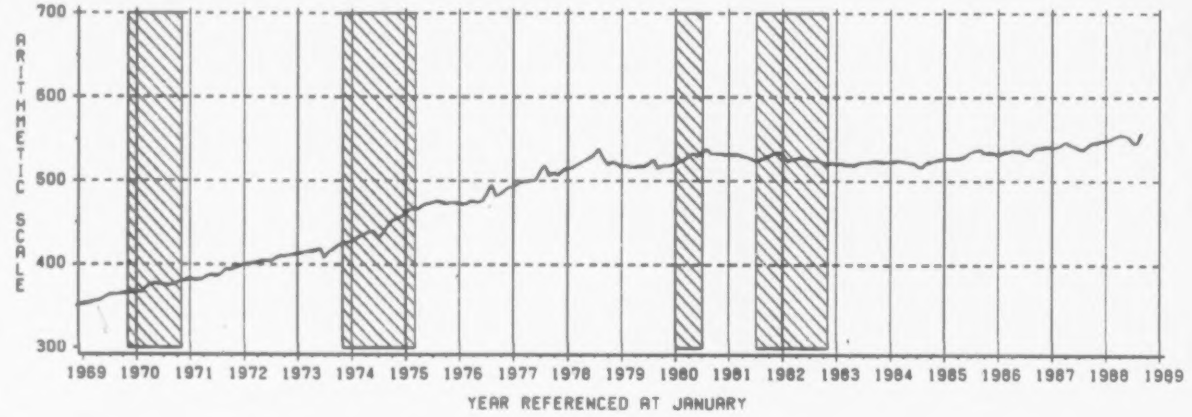


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	718.9	728.5	687.6	697.4	674.5	683.9	660.0	669.0
Feb	719.1	725.3	690.4	696.8	677.0	683.1	665.5	671.3
Mar	718.8	721.4	692.8	695.6	679.8	682.5	667.3	669.7
Apr	718.1	720.4	693.1	695.5	676.0	678.1	666.4	668.3
May	716.9	716.6	691.5	691.7	677.6	677.8	669.1	669.1
Jun	721.4	715.0	695.9	689.9	683.0	677.2	673.8	668.1
Jul	710.3	712.0	686.9	688.5	672.4	674.0	665.8	667.4
Aug	714.6	710.9	688.4	685.2	674.9	672.0	669.9R	667.2R
Sep	709.8	703.5	692.0	686.2	677.6	672.4	670.9P	665.8P
Oct	706.8	701.7	691.5	686.2	677.6	672.9		
Nov	703.7	700.4	690.1	686.7	675.3	672.3		
Dec	695.8	697.1	685.2	686.5	671.3	672.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

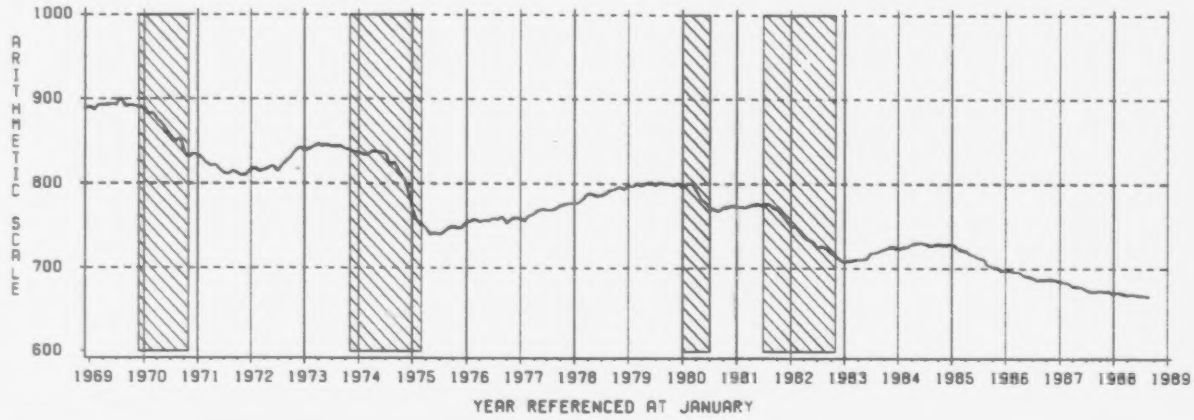
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	124.4	138.2	133.9	148.4	149.2	165.3	163.0	180.5
Feb	117.8	136.5	128.9	148.8	141.8	163.3	158.2	182.3
Mar	127.1	141.4	134.3	149.0	149.4	165.5	167.0	184.9
Apr	138.4	142.1	147.3	150.9	160.9	164.6	177.4	181.6
May	143.2	141.3	153.3	151.2	166.3	164.0	182.9	180.4
Jun	145.7	139.7	159.2	152.7	173.0	166.1	188.7	181.1
Jul	148.2	139.2	165.0	155.0	176.9	166.3	192.8	181.2
Aug	151.3	141.4	165.7	155.0	178.8	167.4	194.0	181.6
Sep	149.1	141.8	163.0	155.3	177.9	169.7	191.2P	182.4P
Oct	150.4	142.1	166.5	157.6	180.0	170.5		
Nov	149.7	143.6	164.2	157.7	179.9	172.9		
Dec	147.0	144.8	158.9	156.5	177.5	174.8		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

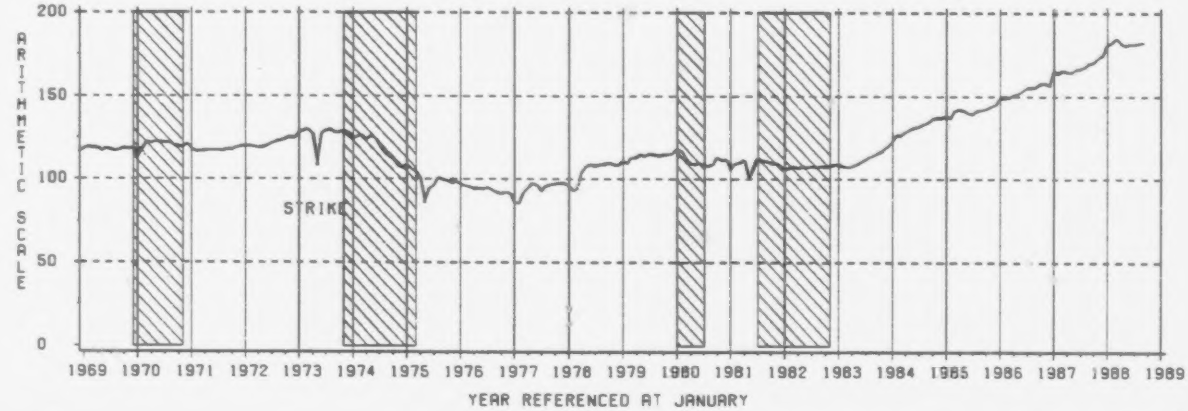
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1948.3	1988.3	2031.2	2073.4	2122.8	2166.6	2203.2	2248.5
Feb	1947.0	1998.7	2026.0	2079.7	2118.4	2173.8	2199.9	2257.1
Mar	1963.2	2001.8	2047.1	2087.0	2140.1	2181.6	2217.8	2259.6
Apr	1992.9	2006.0	2074.5	2088.1	2173.8	2188.1	2243.1	2257.6
May	2016.7	2013.4	2095.5	2093.5	2192.4	2190.8	2260.5	2258.8
Jun	2053.1	2018.1	2125.3	2091.6	2232.7	2198.5	2297.6	2263.6
Jul	2071.0	2028.4	2155.4	2112.1	2240.6	2197.0	2302.2	2258.5
Aug	2070.4	2032.9	2153.4	2116.3	2237.9	2201.2	2302.3R	2265.0R
Sep	2055.8	2043.1	2133.9	2123.0	2221.1	2211.8	2280.0P	2270.0P
Oct	2060.5	2054.1	2150.7	2142.8	2234.2	2225.7		
Nov	2066.9	2062.7	2150.5	2144.9	2241.1	2234.9		
Dec	2078.0	2069.2	2163.7	2153.4	2251.4	2241.1		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

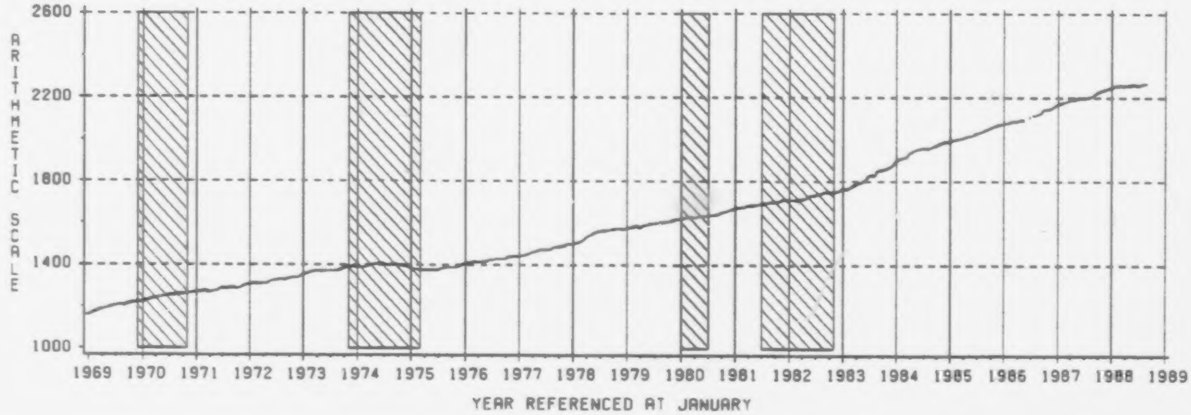


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	451.1	458.1	423.6	430.1	424.1	430.3	410.4	416.2
Feb	449.8	452.2	428.3	430.4	429.1	430.9	417.2	418.9
Mar	450.6	450.9	429.2	429.2	429.3	429.0	418.5	418.1
Apr	444.8	446.7	429.2	431.3	423.9	426.0	417.8	419.9
May	442.6	443.1	427.0	427.6	426.4	427.1	420.0	420.8
Jun	447.5	443.8	430.5	427.1	428.6	425.2	423.2	419.8
Jul	432.1	436.6	424.3	429.0	418.3	423.2	415.8	420.4
Aug	437.1	437.1	426.6	427.0	422.3	423.0	419.8	420.6
Sep	435.5	430.5	432.7	428.0	429.1	424.6	425.3P	420.7P
Oct	436.0	431.3	434.0	429.6	428.4	424.2		
Nov	433.8	430.2	435.6	432.0	425.7	422.3		
Dec	427.9	428.3	429.9	430.2	422.8	423.3		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

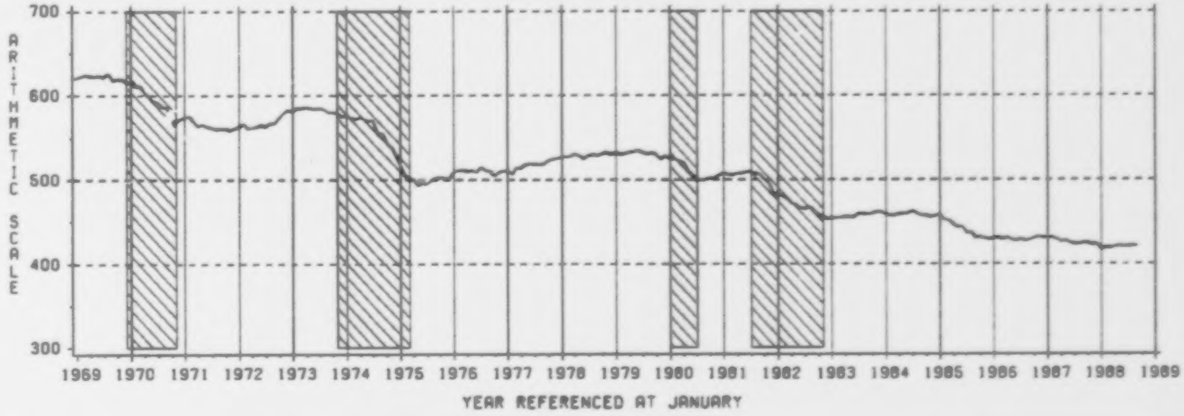
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2
Apr	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4
May	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.8	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.3	40.8	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.7	41.2
Aug	40.4	40.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.7R	41.0R
Sep	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0P	41.0P
Oct	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3		
Nov	41.3	40.9	41.7	41.3	41.8	41.4		
Dec	41.4	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.8	41.4		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

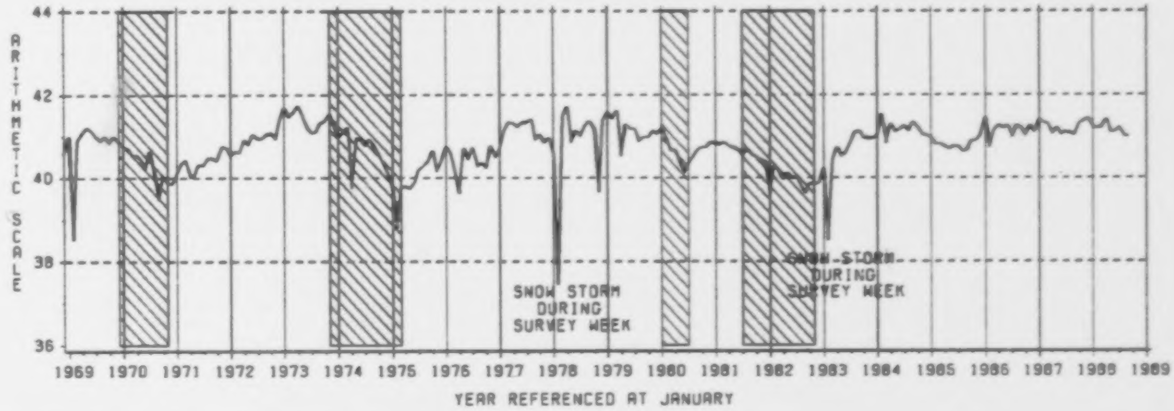
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,450	18,782	17,537	17,806	17,558	17,814	16,908	17,147
Feb	18,307	18,450	17,389	17,517	17,679	17,796	17,147	17,258
Mar	18,475	18,397	17,726	17,640	17,816	17,718	17,326	17,226
Apr	18,059	18,225	17,640	17,813	17,338	17,509	17,213	17,384
May	17,970	18,035	17,550	17,617	17,525	17,597	17,220	17,295
Jun	18,258	18,107	17,780	17,639	17,615	17,433	17,394	17,254
Jul	17,414	17,813	17,184	17,589	16,983	17,394	16,923	17,320
Aug	17,659	17,746	17,491	17,635	17,230	17,385	17,086R	17,245R
Sep	17,725	17,521	17,827	17,634	17,593	17,409	17,437P	17,249P
Oct	17,832	17,640	17,837	17,614	17,736	17,519		
Nov	17,829	17,595	18,165	17,842	17,794	17,483		
Dec	17,672	17,560	17,841	17,681	17,673	17,525		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

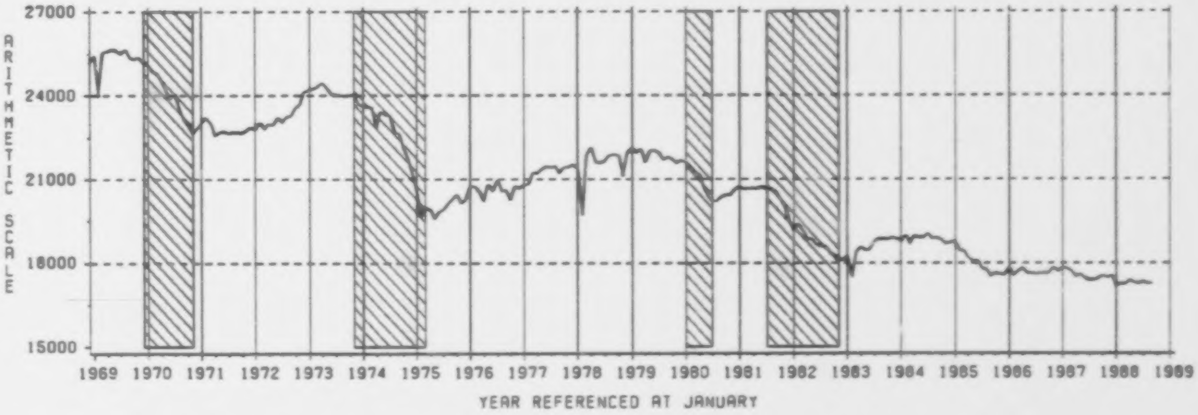


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	395.50	416.90	425.18	443.72
Feb	393.57	408.44	423.12	442.65
Mar	398.11	415.07	424.96	445.46
Apr	398.29	412.64	424.54	444.96
May	398.29	413.06	426.21	443.62
Jun	401.88	419.20	426.62	445.94
Jul	398.97	410.27	423.86	442.41
Aug	399.15	415.33	424.32	441.19R
Sep	402.93	417.36	430.09	445.67P
Oct	407.54	415.93	435.53	
Nov	414.24	424.51	441.41	
Dec	418.97	427.04	450.60	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

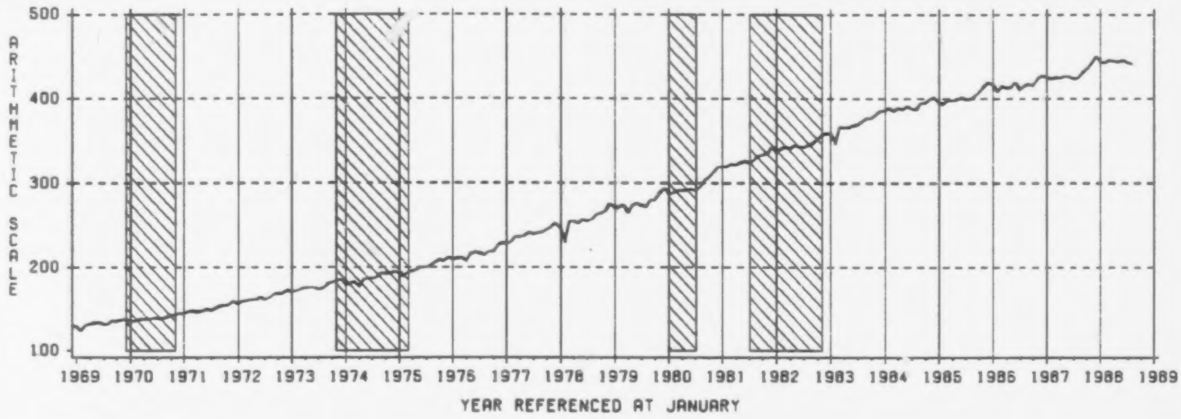
Date	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	104.9	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3
Feb	105.4	106.6	107.6	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0
Mar	105.9	106.8	107.9	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5
Apr	106.3	107.2	108.5	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8
May	106.7	107.4	109.2	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8
Jun	107.0	107.6	109.2	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8
Jul	107.1	107.6	109.7	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1
Aug	107.3	108.4	109.7	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6
Sep	107.6	108.6	109.9	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9
Oct	107.9	108.8	110.3	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0			
Nov	108.3	109.8	110.7	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6			
Dec	108.6	110.1	111.0	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

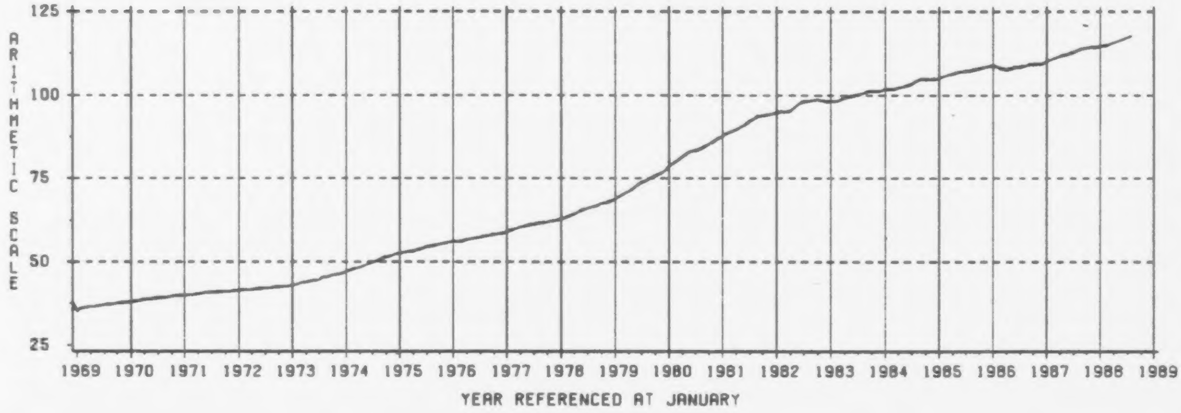
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	282.63	305.95	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	289.67	310.32
Feb	279.36	302.31	280.11	302.79	291.18	312.32	289.84	310.42
Mar	281.31	304.64	284.47	307.82	291.16	312.45	290.33	311.15
Apr	280.12	303.34	284.34	307.57	287.90	308.92	288.62	309.29
May	279.09	302.22	284.59	307.86	286.81	307.88	286.50	306.91
Jun	280.98	304.40	286.10	309.70	285.07	306.04	286.02	306.59
Jul	278.46	301.58	279.18	301.88	283.60	304.25	282.14	302.16
Aug	277.55	300.60	281.85	305.00	281.43	301.97	280.37R	300.18R
Sep	279.29	302.60	282.01	305.23	283.05	304.13	279.00P	299.04P
Oct	281.60	304.84	280.94	304.03	284.95	306.58		
Nov	283.72	307.33	286.11	309.89	288.03	310.33		
Dec	285.71	309.62	286.29	310.15	292.36	315.66		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

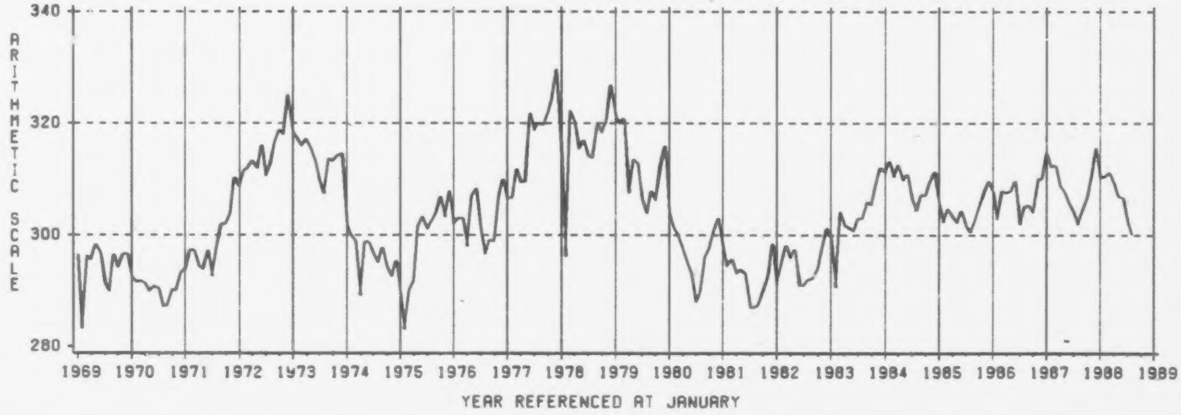


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,999	2,663	2,910	2,661	2,595	2,474	2,322	2,280
Feb	2,226	2,423	2,539	2,800	2,315	2,568	3,198	3,456
Mar	2,533	2,385	2,787	2,644	3,183	2,937	3,501	3,040
Apr	2,627	2,434	3,345	2,954	3,287	2,907	2,698	2,533
May	2,527	2,351	3,009	2,915	2,873	2,866	3,131	3,020
Jun	2,348	2,540	2,580	2,770	2,737	2,816	2,717	2,726
Jul	2,478	2,398	2,975	2,854	2,586	2,565	2,680	2,847
Aug	2,431	2,574	2,476	2,674	2,521	2,715	2,486	2,480
Sep	2,483	2,784	2,639	2,864	2,110	2,212	2,223	2,433
Oct	3,060	2,853	2,719	2,590	2,323	2,300		
Nov	2,318	2,737	2,175	2,594	2,440	2,691		
Dec	2,428	2,306	2,976	2,697	2,859	2,718		

20. Business Failures (Number)

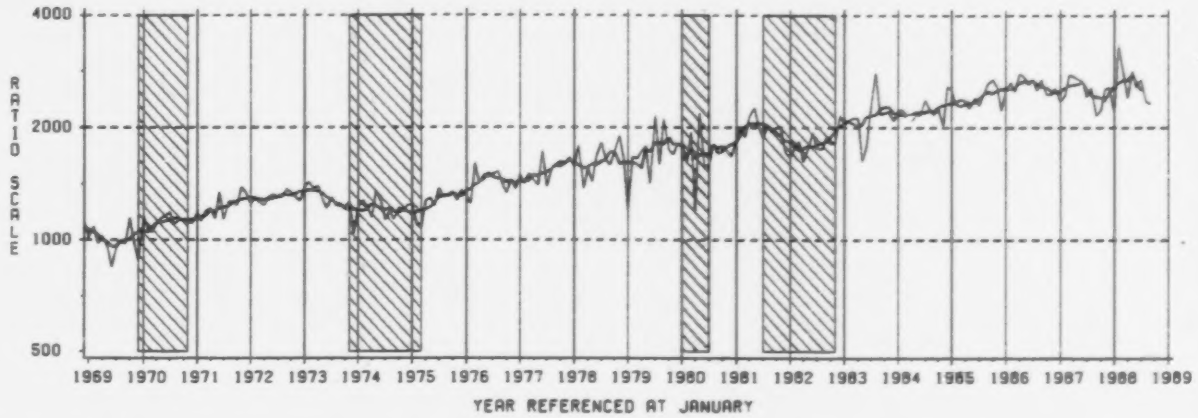
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60	56	96	88	65	65	101	106
Feb	73	79	71	77	60	65	109	114
Mar	105	85	95	74	67	55	155	111
Apr	89	84	75	66	86	83	111	105
May	105	86	94	82	78	71		
Jun	64	69	56	64	65	77		
Jul	91	101	63	66	74	73		
Aug	82	80	46	51	51	58		
Sep	53	69	56	73	57	69		
Oct	92	87	97	85	72	65		
Nov	108	125	68	83	40	50		
Dec	68	74	95	89	63	58		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

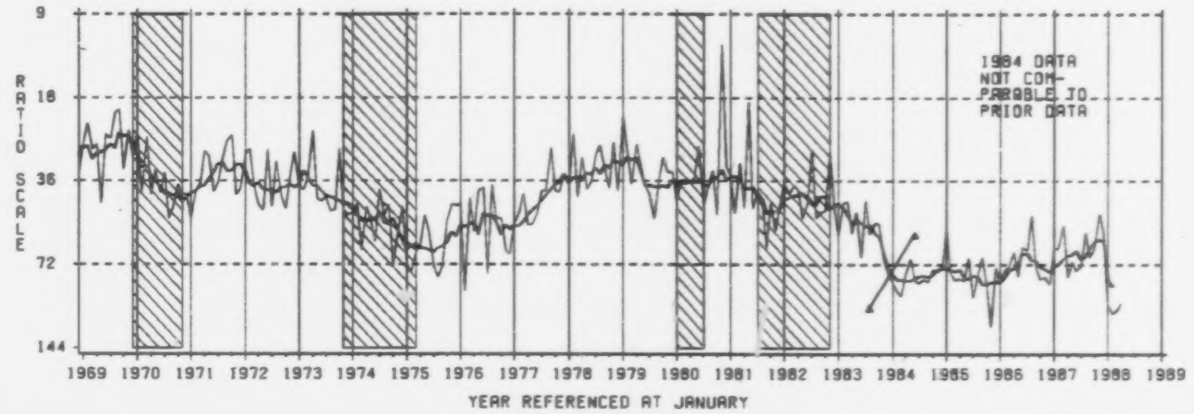
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,253	1,310	1,233	1,299	1,234	1,297	1,250	1,331
Feb	1,206	1,296	1,249	1,339	1,238	1,325	1,282	1,320
Mar	1,301	1,301	1,253	1,252	1,300	1,296	1,296	1,283
Apr	1,238	1,289	1,246	1,301	1,285	1,343	1,278	1,336
May	1,343	1,312	1,361	1,319	1,347	1,319	1,316	1,277
Jun	1,315	1,278	1,347	1,309	1,353	1,300	1,360	1,315
Jul	1,367	1,296	1,372	1,298	1,398	1,329	1,397	1,329
Aug	1,365	1,327	1,310	1,287	1,318	1,289		
Sep	1,354	1,304	1,388	1,320	1,313	1,257		
Oct	1,340	1,296	1,346	1,313	1,281	1,248		
Nov	1,303	1,325	1,253	1,287	1,306	1,327		
Dec	1,255	1,313	1,230	1,277	1,234	1,283		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

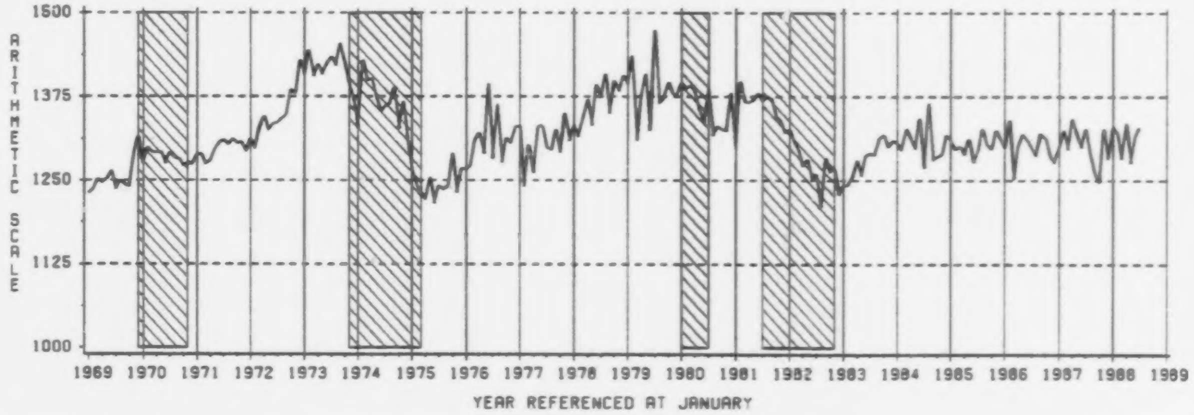


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	479.9	585.0	436.6	565.8	431.7	563.0	542.2	691.1
Feb	416.6	627.9	395.0	629.2	570.3	935.2	538.9	859.0
Mar	647.4	643.7	643.6	626.6	868.0	832.2	711.6	685.1
Apr	696.8	680.7	965.7	943.7	628.4	617.4	657.0	643.9
May	747.1	686.1	819.7	733.7	701.2	647.7	919.4	854.2
Jun	806.1	644.3	786.3	645.4	849.2	705.7	919.0	781.5
Jul	766.8	734.0	850.9	800.1	820.0	755.3	737.9	684.9
Aug	798.2	699.6	723.0	635.1	827.3	729.1	876.7	770.7
Sep	652.5	637.3	959.8	965.3	716.5R	726.4R	670.4	678.4
Oct	752.2	710.6	1071.8	977.3	818.2	749.9		
Nov	699.4	689.1	703.2	692.0	836.1	803.3		
Dec	590.6	670.2	547.2	615.4	594.1	665.1		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

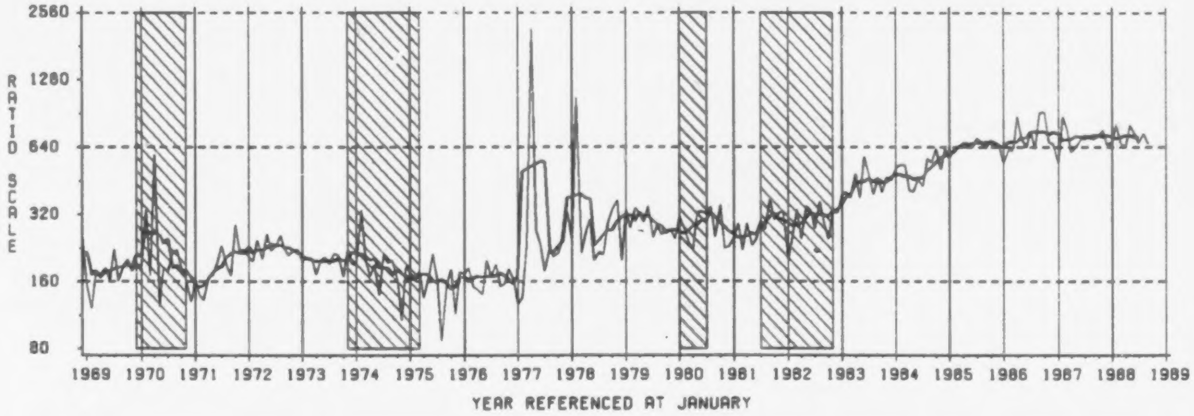
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215.0	283.9	249.4	342.2	190.3	271.1	191.8	273.3
Feb	168.1	309.9	186.6	345.2	251.3	472.1	267.5	502.6
Mar	333.5	340.1	320.5	317.8	387.2	379.7	396.9	389.2
Apr	355.3	342.3	557.3	531.8	314.8	298.8	348.4	330.6
May	396.3	325.8	510.5	423.0	298.0	244.1	362.4	296.9
Jun	439.6	339.9	433.4	344.7	455.1	365.5	387.0	310.8
Jul	502.8	477.3	371.7	343.0	368.5	333.6	375.3	339.7
Aug	423.1	357.9	361.2	307.1	424.5	364.5	470.8	404.3
Sep	339.3	320.3	352.7	340.7	316.4R	314.4R	283.6	281.7
Oct	363.6	331.1	662.3	576.3	410.2	351.0		
Nov	311.9	330.4	340.2	364.5	308.5	330.9		
Dec	322.0	380.6	269.4	317.8	293.4	346.2		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

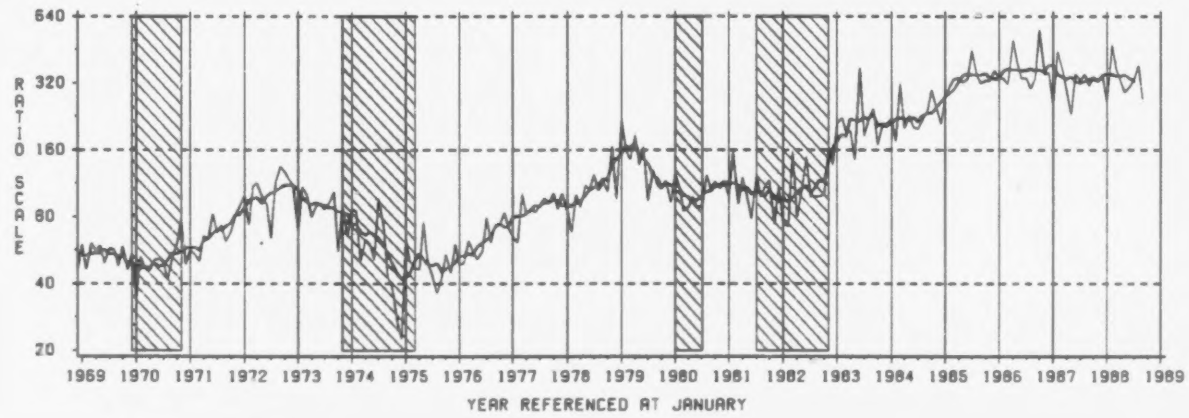
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	167.6	203.8	142.0	178.3	169.1	219.6	225.8	293.2
Feb	129.8	199.3	140.6	216.1	266.4	410.5	157.2	242.2
Mar	247.6	237.3	230.8	216.5	391.4	363.2	260.9	242.1
Apr	228.4	225.3	307.5	310.9	234.1	239.2	215.5	220.2
May	252.9	262.3	184.0	185.5	259.1	259.5	228.3	220.6
Jun	321.3	259.2	280.3	228.1	278.9	225.0	316.8	255.6
Jul	182.0	174.8	305.5	283.5	351.0	321.2	205.0	187.6
Aug	241.3	207.9	258.0	224.3	305.5	267.2	315.5	276.0
Sep	178.6	182.4	451.4	468.9	273.6R	285.7R	224.1	234.0
Oct	304.1	295.0	268.6	260.1	284.5	275.3		
Nov	213.9	185.0	261.1	225.7	443.9	388.6		
Dec	195.2	215.8	197.9	217.7	182.6	200.9		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

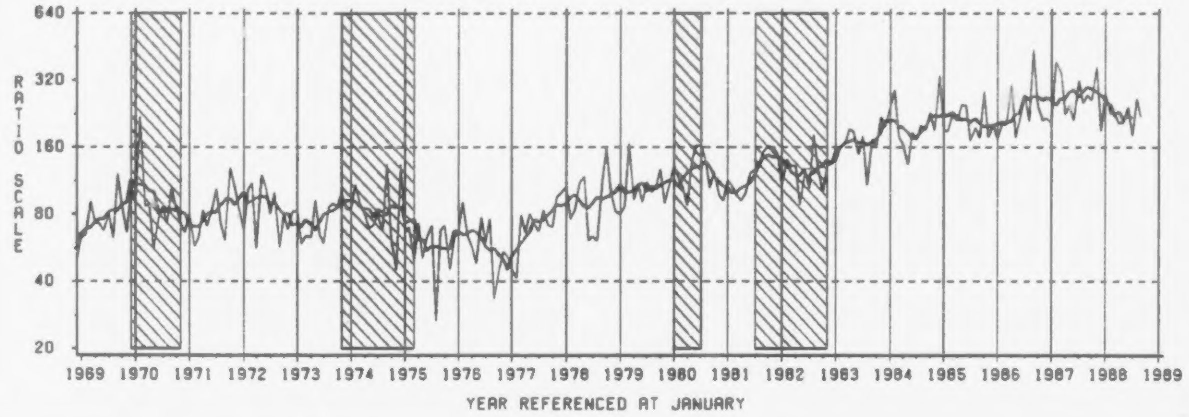


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,433	3,085	2,558	3,354	2,677	3,388	1,776	2,384
Feb	1,865	2,987	1,876	2,944	2,560	3,938	1,740	2,512
Mar	2,937	3,240	3,098	3,411	3,797	4,080	3,555	3,677
Apr	3,861	3,668	4,818	4,636	3,362	3,243	2,993	2,947
May	4,263	3,846	4,531	4,129	3,423	3,231	3,323	3,081
Jun	3,260	2,999	4,474	3,982	4,553	3,943	3,186	2,811
Jul	4,138	3,847	3,998	3,709	3,410	3,201	2,833	2,823
Aug	4,373	3,914	3,901	3,658	2,890	2,730	2,920	2,625
Sep	3,145	3,031	4,778	4,434	3,496	3,237		
Oct	3,882	3,539	4,073	3,756	3,326	3,125		
Nov	3,375	3,408	3,285	3,490	2,805	2,899		
Dec	5,132	5,110	4,416	4,242	3,022	2,890		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

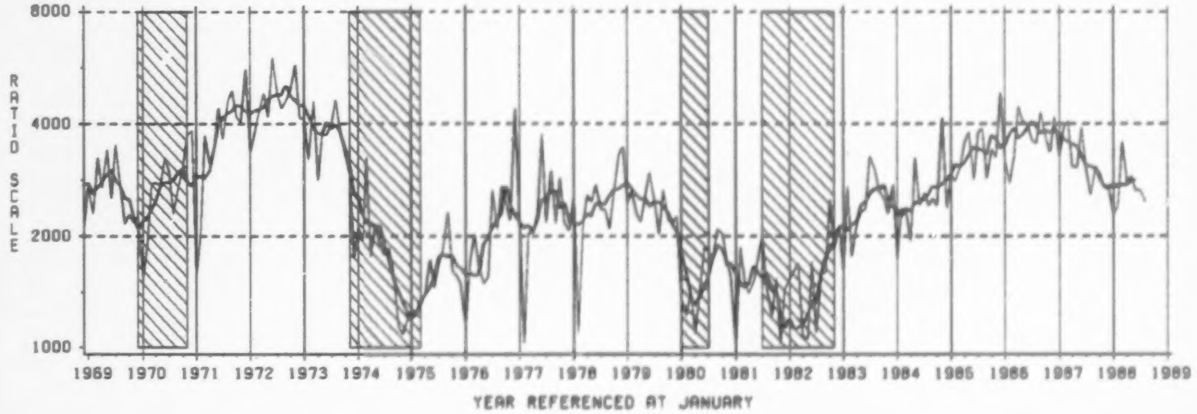
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,665	2,321	2,147	2,933	1,942	2,644	1,307	1,904
Feb	1,345	2,444	1,414	2,462	1,929	3,295	1,242	1,998
Mar	1,920	2,243	2,222	2,555	2,640	2,944	2,532	2,708
Apr	2,715	2,529	3,989	3,846	2,577	2,476	2,176	2,128
May	3,007	2,569	3,066	2,657	2,628	2,433	2,138	1,900
Jun	2,283	2,056	3,482	3,014	3,057	2,473	1,998	1,653
Jul	2,682	2,372	2,858	2,569	2,603	2,379	2,195	2,172
Aug	3,219	2,715	2,885	2,593	1,829	1,620	1,964	1,611
Sep	2,111	1,966	2,910	2,534	2,749	2,465		
Oct	2,861	2,557	3,202	2,901	2,252	2,066		
Nov	2,679	2,710	2,443	2,667	1,883	1,973		
Dec	2,631	2,618	3,162	2,999	2,278	2,176		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

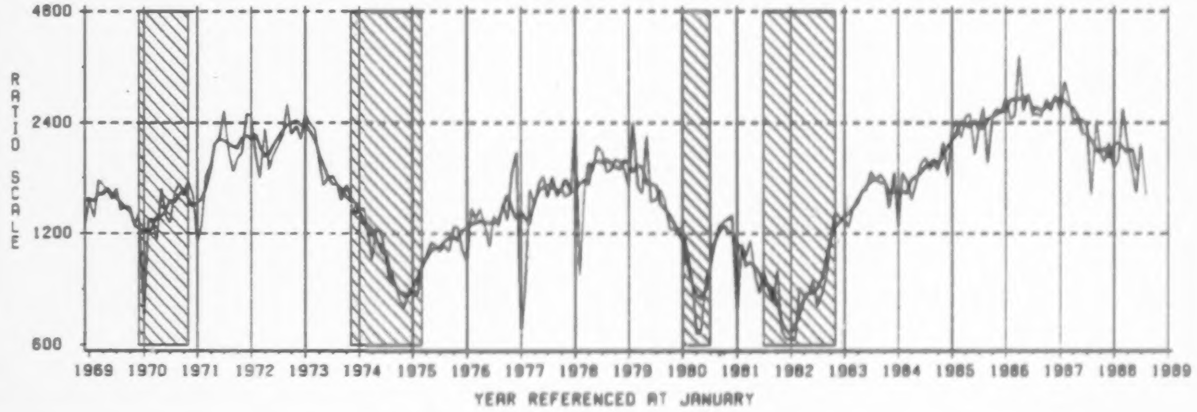
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	519	251	537	350
Feb	371	279	483	374
Mar	739	696	994	784
Apr	637	519	606	680
May	1,024	1,201	577	980
Jun	796	764	1,274	1,016
Jul	1,298	883	652	538
Aug	978	861	818	735
Sep	888	1,683	444	
Oct	817	662	843	
Nov	583	580	633	
Dec	2,325	1,078	531	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

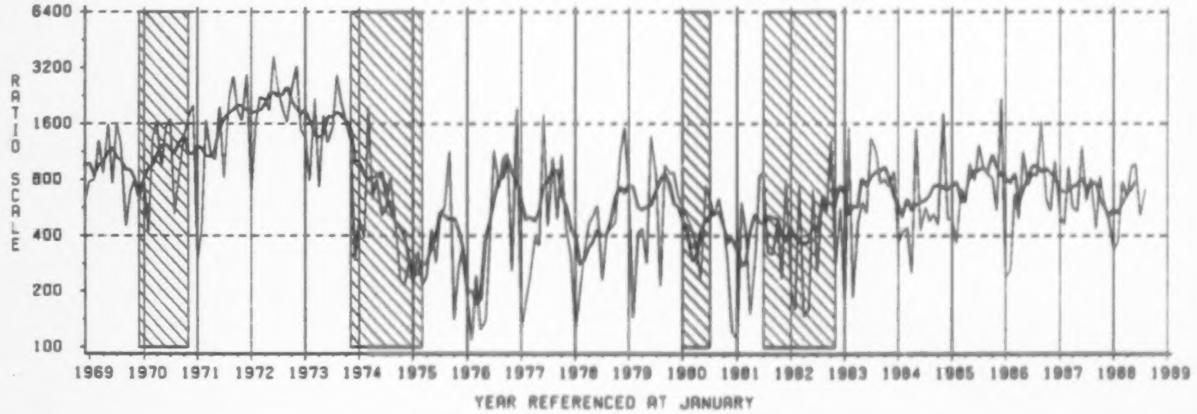


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,338	3,619	3,724	4,014	3,665	3,954	4,127	4,545
Feb	3,153	3,699	3,366	3,980	3,619	4,290	4,148	4,715
Mar	3,528	3,701	3,875	4,069	4,161	4,408	4,816	5,025
Apr	3,674	3,785	3,964	4,104	4,340	4,428	4,621	4,723
May	3,940	3,820	4,408	4,269	4,516	4,461	4,835	4,803
Jun	3,868	3,858	4,213	4,169	4,639	4,552	5,095	4,962R
Jul	3,860	3,883	4,203	4,220	4,641	4,610	4,917R	4,983R
Aug	3,935	3,930	4,229	4,279	4,654	4,681	4,933P	4,927P
Sep	3,803	3,944	4,262	4,358	4,552	4,667		
Oct	3,919	3,907	4,296	4,247	4,675	4,595		
Nov	4,053	3,881	4,341	4,265	4,586	4,502		
Dec	4,922	3,940	5,440	4,299	5,783	4,576		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

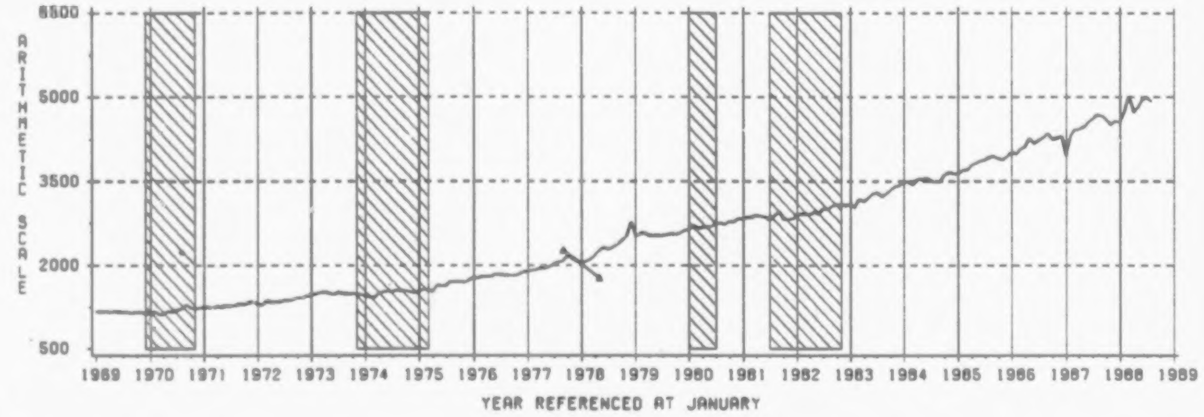
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,483	3,751	3,713	4,109
Feb	3,533	3,755	4,021	4,282
Mar	3,528	3,872	4,104	4,539
Apr	3,594	3,950	4,070	4,240
May	3,628	4,109	4,093	4,311
Jun	3,678	4,009	4,184	4,462R
Jul	3,702	4,046	4,245	4,461R
Aug	3,736	4,099	4,271	4,399P
Sep	3,731	4,147	4,224	
Oct	3,682	4,033	4,147	
Nov	3,644	4,062	4,089	
Dec	3,689	4,083	4,145	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

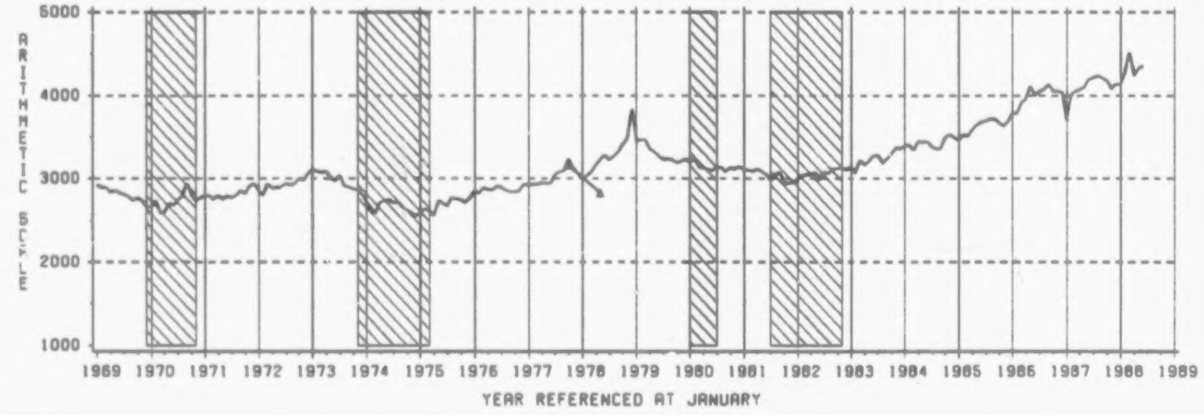
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33,384	37,754	40,729	45,891	34,972	39,061	31,187	35,530
Feb	29,952	38,478	36,726	47,850	27,408	35,686	37,108	45,811
Mar	46,612	41,955	43,155	39,515	43,488	40,199	44,315	40,450
Apr	36,298	36,843	44,587	44,988	46,390	49,265	40,590	39,803
May	33,120	34,810	44,016	45,516	42,702	45,070	42,569	45,580
Jun	40,957	35,965	58,595	51,336	48,476	39,112	45,763	39,430
Jul	40,509	35,593	47,860	44,841	47,436	44,260	39,607	37,146
Aug	36,705	36,210	48,055	47,682	46,447	46,293	42,224	39,613
Sep	37,617	35,401	60,111	51,790	49,342	42,924		
Oct	45,115	43,472	50,831	47,767	41,876	38,301		
Nov	36,598	39,905	33,529	40,909	30,691	38,410		
Dec	37,747	38,639	43,278	42,013	36,569	36,667		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

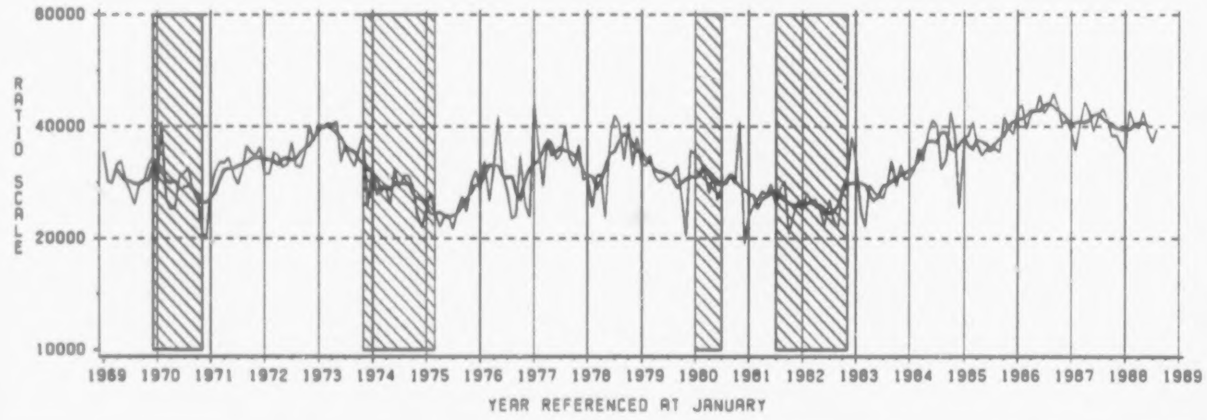


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	87.9	2.8	92.2	2.9	69.1	2.1	67.1	2.0
Feb	93.4	3.0	87.0	2.7	72.7	2.2	65.6	1.9
Mar	94.6	3.1	88.3	2.7	72.5	2.2	65.0	1.9
Apr	94.8	3.0	86.7	2.7	73.2	2.2	68.4	2.0
May	94.2	3.0	86.7	2.7	74.1	2.2	71.2	2.1
Jun	94.1	3.0	87.5	2.7	73.7	2.2	74.0	2.2
Jul	95.4	3.0	87.2	2.7	72.2	2.2	74.8	2.2
Aug	92.9	2.9	86.2	2.7	72.8	2.2	74.4	2.2
Sep	93.8	3.0	83.7	2.6	70.9	2.1	72.8	2.1
Oct	94.2	2.9	80.4	2.5	68.6	2.0		
Nov	92.7	2.9	77.3	2.4	67.7	2.0		
Dec	91.0	2.9	75.2	2.3	67.1	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

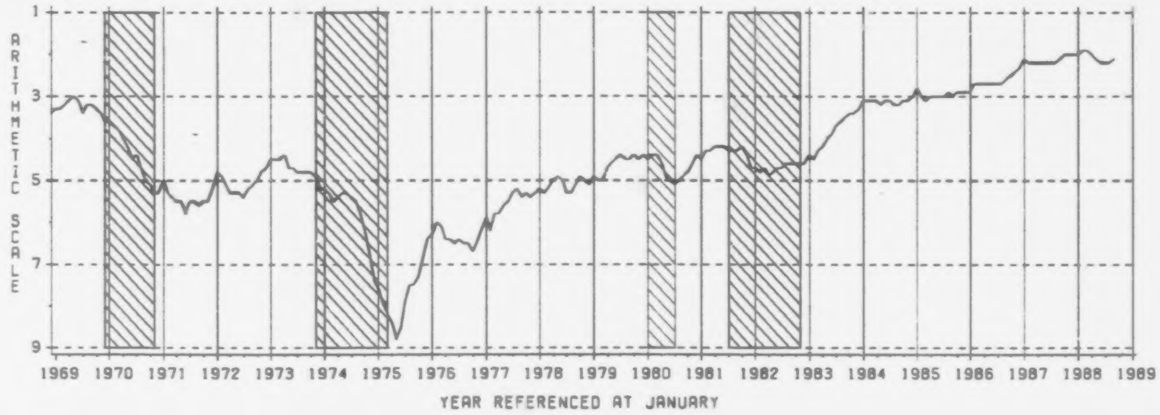
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,523	11,496	15,089	10,196	14,106	9,437	15,406	10,362
Feb	11,495	11,319	10,039	9,891	10,174	10,012	8,696	7,936
Mar	9,755	11,096	9,399	10,332	7,695	8,414	7,207	8,269
Apr	10,634	11,268	8,743	9,675	8,187	8,892	7,989	8,751
May	8,441	10,743	7,797	9,950	6,458	8,298	6,495	7,953
Jun	10,794	10,910	9,206	8,884	8,058	7,884	8,247	8,409
Jul	11,656	10,341	10,924	9,929	9,157	8,205	10,473	9,452
Aug	8,279	10,368	7,615	9,630	6,191	7,535	6,597	8,077
Sep	9,247	11,572	7,213	9,149	5,808	7,787	6,089	7,940
Oct	8,990	10,501	7,530	8,854	6,508	7,709		
Nov	9,302	10,029	7,732	8,420	7,721	8,000		
Dec	13,974	9,985	12,366	8,940	11,708	8,759		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

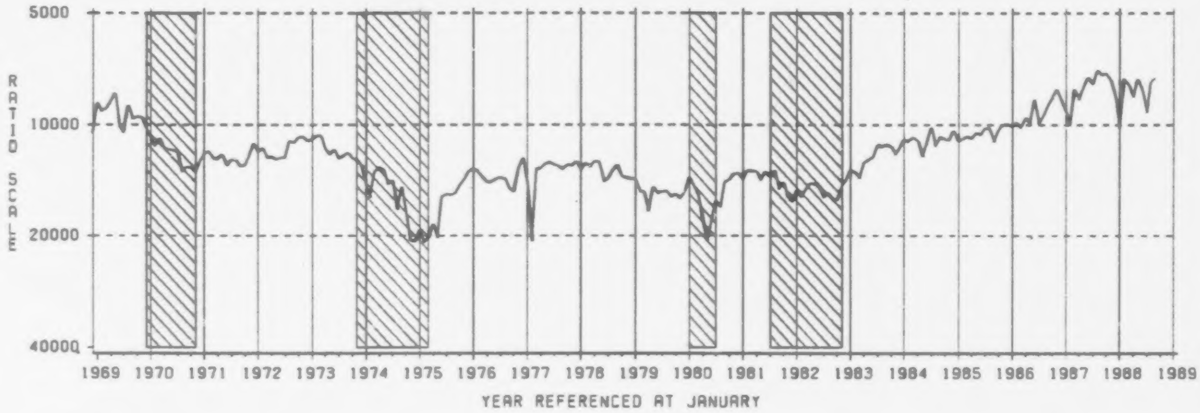
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,971	10,709	9,627	9,468	7,298	7,217	6,294	6,224
Feb	9,945	10,155	9,267	9,452	7,464	7,621	6,367	6,501
Mar	11,160	9,070	13,766	11,353	8,558	7,097	7,849	6,509
Apr	12,202	10,269	10,990	9,228	8,665	7,246	7,114	5,949
May	10,672	9,803	9,445	8,727	7,757	7,192	7,075	6,560
Jun	8,726	9,322	8,074	8,675	6,905	7,460	6,536	7,062
Jul	10,328	10,118	8,951	8,647	7,454	7,134	6,343	6,071
Aug	8,683	9,691	7,174	8,058	6,240	7,053	6,584	7,442
Sep	7,783	9,002	7,284	8,364	6,324	7,246	5,548	6,357
Oct	8,647	9,806	7,560	8,466	5,781	6,414		
Nov	7,442	8,917	6,324	7,692	5,317	6,524		
Dec	9,167	8,533	8,562	7,900	7,233	6,658		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

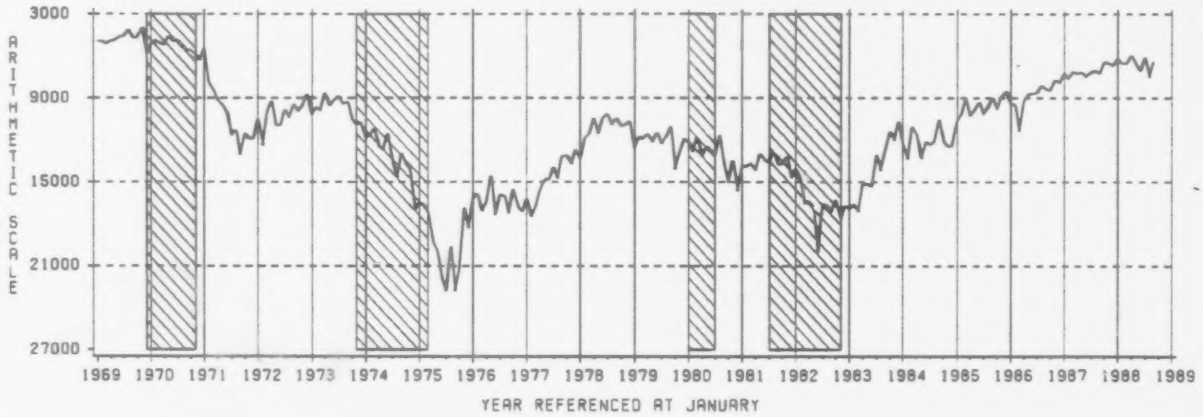


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.3	32.5	40.6	34.5	31.6	27.0	30.4	26.1
Feb	41.9	35.1	37.0	31.1	30.6	26.0	26.4	22.3
Mar	42.1	37.2	36.3	32.5	27.6	24.6	23.5	20.7
Apr	40.8	37.4	31.7	29.3	27.9	25.7	23.4	21.4
May	36.0	36.0	29.6	29.9	23.8	24.2	20.8	21.1
Jun	33.8	36.2	28.8	31.3	21.0	22.8	18.1	19.7
Jul	36.2	37.3	32.6	32.8	23.2	23.6	21.3	21.5
Aug	30.7	34.0	28.8	31.3	20.4	22.5	18.8	20.9
Sep	28.9	34.6	24.9	29.3	18.4	22.0	16.0	19.2
Oct	33.3	37.3	23.4	26.9	18.4	20.2		
Nov	33.2	35.9	23.9	27.0	19.7	21.9		
Dec	37.9	36.3	25.7	25.5	21.4	21.4		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

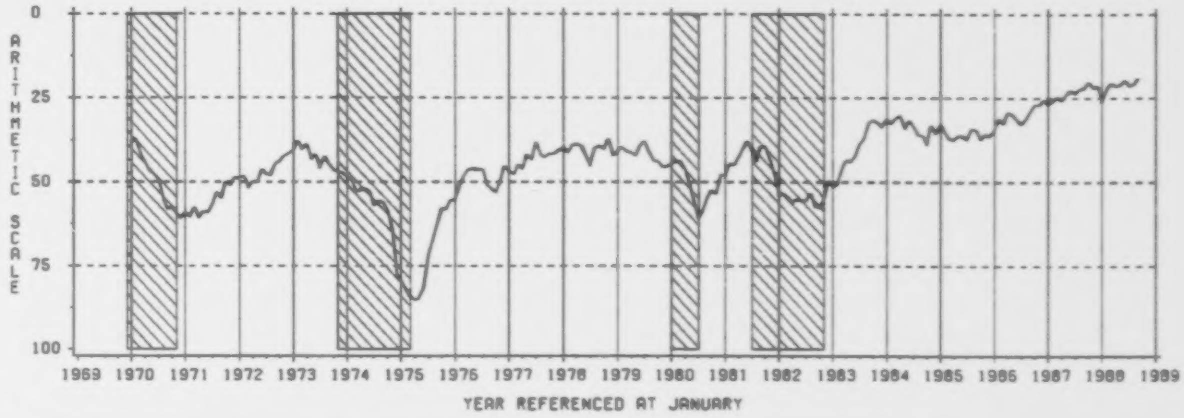
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9.6	7.5	14.0	11.1	9.6	7.7	13.8	11.0
Feb	19.9	9.8	19.6	9.5	20.0	9.6	21.2	10.2
Mar	19.1	9.1	20.9	9.7	19.6	8.9	18.8	8.6
Apr	12.8	9.0	13.5	9.6	10.8	7.7	10.0	7.1
May	7.3	7.3	9.2	9.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.2
Jun	7.1	9.6	6.9	9.5	5.1	7.1	6.0	8.2
Jul	7.1	11.7	5.7	9.5	4.4	7.3	5.2	8.7
Aug	4.9	9.6	4.7	9.4	3.4	6.8	4.2	8.5
Sep	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.9	3.0	6.3	3.4	7.1
Oct	4.1	9.0	4.5	10.2	2.9	6.5		
Nov	5.3	10.1	4.4	8.5	3.6	7.0		
Dec	7.4	9.1	7.8	9.4	6.2	7.5		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

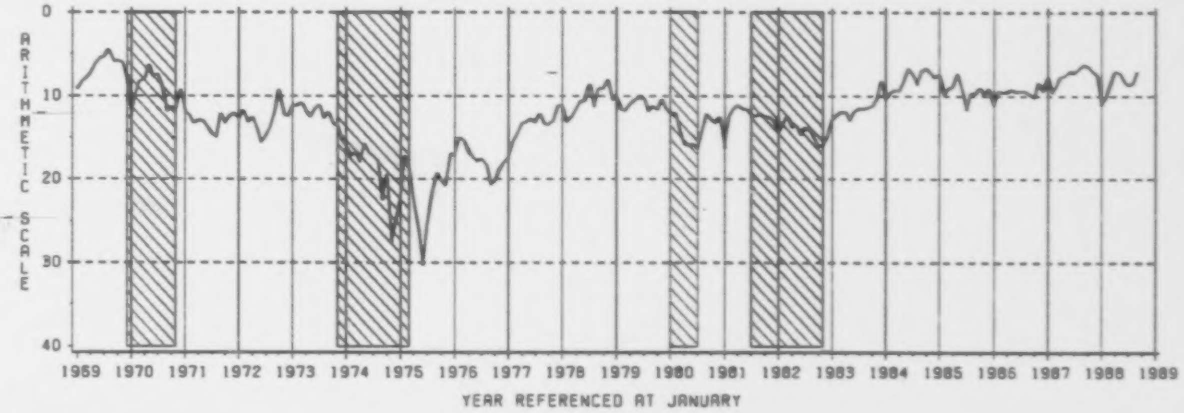
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	44.7	41.1	48.5	45.2	38.1	35.7	43.7	40.8
Feb	45.8	41.0	47.3	42.4	41.6	37.3	39.6	35.5
Mar	45.7	42.7	44.8	42.1	37.7	35.5	35.5	33.4
Apr	41.5	42.3	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.3	36.3	36.8
May	38.1	42.3	38.3	42.4	34.9	38.6	33.8	37.3
Jun	39.1	43.3	37.8	41.8	33.5	37.0	34.8	38.3
Jul	46.0	43.2	42.9	39.9	41.1	38.0	42.2	39.0
Aug	46.1	43.0	43.3	40.2	40.9	37.8	41.8	38.8
Sep	42.1	44.0	38.4	40.0	34.9	36.3	33.4	35.0
Oct	33.6	37.6	34.3	38.6	30.9	34.9		
Nov	38.7	41.1	36.5	38.8	32.1	34.2		
Dec	43.0	42.4	36.6	36.0	34.9	34.7		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

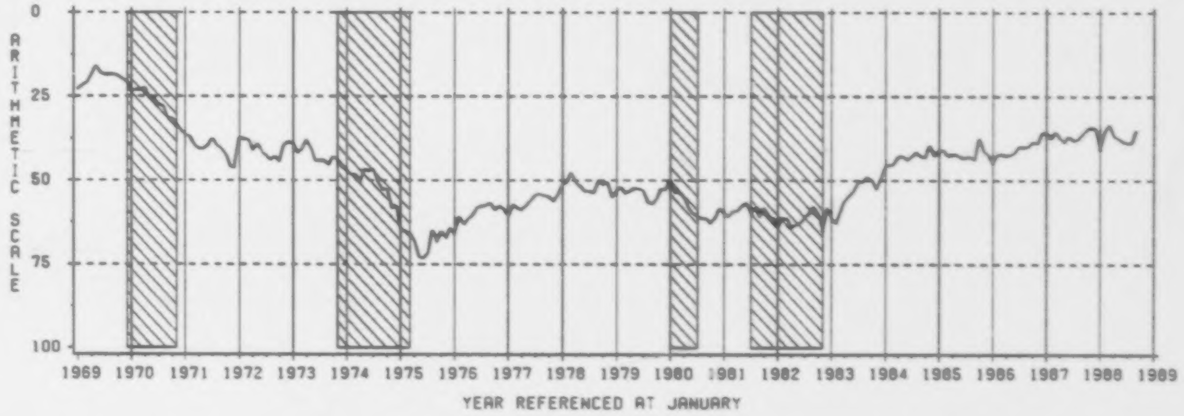
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3597.4	3616.5	3628.5	3638.0	3648.7	3662.8	3669.3	3664.9	3665.2	3667.5	3654.6	3661.4	3677.8
PRIVATE SECTOR	3056.2	3071.4	3082.5	3090.9	3100.5	3113.2	3116.8	3110.0	3110.7	3115.2	3109.5	3116.2	3120.6
GOODS PRODUCING	844.4	845.7	847.5	849.8	852.0	856.1	857.2	852.4	851.9	851.6	851.0	851.2	850.6
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2211.8	2225.7	2234.9	2241.1	2248.5	2257.1	2259.6	2257.6	2258.8	2258.5	2258.5	2265.0	2270.0
PUBLIC SECTOR	541.2	545.1	546.0	547.1	548.2	549.6	552.5	554.9	554.5	545.1	545.1	545.2	557.2
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3604.4	3637.9	3649.6	3653.2	3573.9	3577.1	3612.0	3648.4	3672.1	3721.1	3706.2	3707.0	3685.5
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	857.9	860.0	857.6	851.1	825.3	825.9	836.7	846.3	854.5	865.0	861.1	866.4	864.6
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	177.9	180.0	179.9	177.5	163.0	158.2	167.0	177.4	182.9	188.7	192.8	194.0	191.2
MANUFACTURING	677.6	677.6	675.3	671.3	660.0	665.5	667.3	666.4	669.1	673.8	665.8	669.9	670.9
DURABLE GOODS	311.2	311.4	311.1	309.9	304.2	307.2	307.9	306.8	306.6	307.8	305.3	304.8	305.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.2	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	6.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	11.8	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.0
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	24.9	24.7	24.7	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	8.0	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.7	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.5	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	46.6	46.7	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.4	46.5	45.9	45.8	46.3
METAL CANS	3.7	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	13.0	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8
METAL STAMPINGS	4.7	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	51.2	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.4	51.0	50.8	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.3
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	10.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	84.2	84.6	84.6	84.4	83.7	83.8	83.6	83.3	83.1	83.7	83.0	82.8	82.5
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.2	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.8
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.7	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.8	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.1
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	16.4	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	11.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.6
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	9.1	9.1	9.1	6.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.1
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	31.4	31.5	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.7
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.2	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.5	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.2	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.0
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.3	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	366.4	366.2	364.2	361.4	355.8	358.3	359.4	359.6	362.5	366.0	360.5	365.1	365.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	50.1	50.4	49.9	49.7	48.9	48.5	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.7	49.1
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.7	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	14.8	15.3	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.8
BEVERAGES	4.2	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.5	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.6	12.8
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.4	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1987 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	43.7	43.7	42.2	40.2	36.3	37.7	38.5	38.9	40.9	42.4	40.7	42.7	43.2
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	20.5	20.4	19.4	17.5	14.4	15.2	15.8	16.4	18.4	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.3
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.9	28.9	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.3	28.6	28.9
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.4	67.9	68.3	68.2	67.9	68.3	68.3	68.5	68.7	69.3	68.4	68.5	68.4
NEWSPAPERS	19.4	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.1	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.7
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	116.1	115.0	114.9	114.6	114.3	114.9	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.6	117.3	115.9
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.3	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.4	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6
DRUGS	43.4	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.1	44.9
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.3	24.7	24.2	23.7	23.5	23.9	24.1	23.6	23.9	24.2	23.8	25.0	24.0
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	20.3	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.3
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	7.8	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
PETROLEUM REFINING	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	5.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	35.6	35.8	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.4	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.1	35.2	35.9	36.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	5.8	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	29.8	29.9	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.0	29.2	29.8	30.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2746.5	2777.9	2792.0	2802.1	2748.6	2751.2	2775.3	2802.1	2817.6	2856.1	2845.1	2840.6	2820.9
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2221.1	2234.2	2241.1	2251.4	2203.2	2199.9	2217.8	2243.1	2260.5	2297.6	2302.2	2302.3	2280.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	241.4	242.9	243.9	243.0	239.3	240.8	242.0	243.4	243.8	245.3	244.3	245.3	247.2
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	142.5	144.0	143.8	144.0	140.9	141.1	142.2	144.0	144.3	145.2	143.7	144.4	148.3
COMMUNICATIONS	64.0	64.1	64.4	64.3	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.8	66.4	64.5
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.6	28.5	29.5	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.1	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	864.5	872.9	880.2	894.9	861.1	852.7	856.7	865.0	873.6	889.1	887.6	886.5	877.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	267.8	269.5	269.8	270.1	269.5	270.0	270.7	270.5	270.8	273.0	274.8	275.1	274.5
RETAIL TRADE	596.7	603.4	610.4	624.8	591.6	582.7	586.0	594.5	602.8	616.1	612.8	611.4	603.3
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	21.9	22.0	22.1	22.3	21.5	21.7	22.2	23.3	23.6	24.1	23.8	23.8	23.4
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	78.7	82.7	86.7	92.7	83.2	78.1	77.2	75.8	75.5	76.2	75.9	75.7	75.1
FOOD STORES	109.8	110.5	111.0	111.7	106.7	106.6	107.1	110.3	111.4	112.6	115.0	114.4	112.0
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.1	60.5	60.4	60.5	59.8	59.7	59.9	60.2	60.3	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.5
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	52.2	53.1	54.1	56.3	51.9	50.7	51.1	51.7	52.4	53.5	53.3	53.3	52.7
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	157.6	154.6	152.5	152.8	147.0	146.2	148.6	153.5	159.3	167.6	161.6	161.2	157.5
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	228.7	229.8	230.3	230.7	231.6	231.2	232.1	233.3	234.4	238.3	241.2	241.1	237.0
BANKING	55.4	55.3	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.7	56.9	57.4	57.5	56.2
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	84.5	85.0	85.3	85.4	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.7	87.5	87.4	86.7
SERVICES	886.5	888.6	886.7	882.8	871.2	875.2	887.0	901.4	908.7	924.9	929.1	929.4	918.0
LEGAL SERVICES	30.9	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.2
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	47.5	51.5	52.1	50.7	48.2	49.8	51.1	51.5	51.0	48.2	43.8	43.2	47.4
SOCIAL SERVICES	43.4	43.9	44.2	44.3	43.7	44.0	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.2	42.3	41.8	43.1
MISC. SERVICES	46.9	47.4	47.6	47.7	48.7	48.5	48.6	48.3	48.0	48.7	49.4	49.3	49.1
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	68.5	66.5	65.4	63.9	63.1	63.3	64.3	65.3	67.2	71.2	73.3	73.4	71.0
CASINOS	41.1	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	41.0	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.1	37.3	37.7	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.7	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	38.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	260.5	262.8	262.3	264.2	261.9	263.6	266.1	268.2	269.4	273.7	275.6	277.4	274.1
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	222.3	223.6	223.8	224.1	224.5	224.8	226.1	227.6	228.4	230.7	230.8	231.5	231.7
HOSPITALS	114.2	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	116.0	116.1	116.4	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	525.4	543.7	550.9	550.7	545.4	551.3	557.5	559.0	557.1	558.5	542.9	538.3	540.9
FEDERAL	77.1	77.2	77.5	77.7	77.8	77.9	78.4	77.8	77.7	77.8	78.2	78.0	78.0
LOCAL	335.4	350.5	355.9	355.9	354.3	355.6	358.5	359.5	359.1	362.5	346.2	342.5	345.9
LOCAL EDUCATION	176.7	194.1	198.4	197.9	196.1	196.9	198.9	199.8	199.1	199.3	170.0	164.4	182.7
STATE*	112.9	116.0	117.5	117.1	113.3	117.8	120.6	121.7	120.3	118.2	118.5	117.8	117.0
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	74.6	75.0	75.2	75.6	75.4	76.3	77.3	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1987
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,490.5	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.9	231.2	834.9	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,589.2	846.3	676.4	2.3	167.6	2,200.5	238.3	861.3	226.6	874.3	542.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.6	55.5	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.8	7.1	11.6	24.3	18.9	46.7	52.3	85.2	14.7	31.8	20.1

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.7	49.5	0.3	13.1	42.1	28.9	67.9	115.3	8.1	35.6	3.0

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	430.09	435.53	441.41	450.60	443.72	442.65	445.46	444.96	443.62	445.94	442.41	441.19	445.67
DURABLE GOODS	437.22	442.46	445.00	456.67	451.50	447.86	452.58	453.78	453.95	456.29	452.61	448.78	454.11
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	325.61	336.98	338.25	361.65	349.87	348.01	355.10	356.95	364.23	364.23	354.90	352.80	353.62
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	338.48	350.92	356.24	348.87	342.07	353.83	350.47	346.33	357.29	357.69	344.47	345.82	347.38
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	457.92	453.26	449.44	459.89	461.78	463.10	463.75	466.71	471.71	472.94	474.14	466.82	469.76
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	473.21	457.32	460.94	468.07	487.72	480.92	485.32	484.43	493.51	485.74	489.72	475.00	483.11
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	456.91	434.68	432.55	451.24	453.95	447.37	444.68	445.06	443.39	438.22	440.82	436.41	441.98
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	441.53	437.33	432.83	459.90	459.38	463.23	460.27	463.82	469.49	474.24	466.79	464.98	477.75
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	488.61	494.62	471.23	473.63	551.89	546.05	530.57	534.30	529.31	523.27	515.92	530.51	529.00
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	467.10	491.13	462.06	477.14	465.30	481.82	481.36	499.32	511.46	507.16	504.10	485.22	500.20
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	388.55	403.35	354.18	402.98	399.77	389.26	394.88	390.57	402.15	416.46	421.78	428.64	433.60
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	416.92	415.98	418.95	445.23	426.44	428.09	427.78	421.00	432.32	445.06	435.15	435.22	451.52
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	430.26	439.98	443.59	464.46	453.68	448.38	460.28	470.88	466.55	466.99	454.75	446.88	459.45
METAL CANS	452.60	490.50	475.26	535.18	514.13	514.83	516.88	517.95	524.86	531.50	520.72	503.55	516.43
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	573.61	585.86	614.98	589.92	577.44	547.56	560.42	632.81	578.48	583.34	530.22	512.35	530.98
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	426.82	422.17	415.94	432.01	430.88	436.48	453.94	458.99	454.84	459.78	455.85	450.53	469.94
METAL STAMPINGS	438.66	442.47	461.91	462.16	469.26	464.67	470.80	487.21	484.92	487.34	473.76	473.91	468.78
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	463.98	466.47	478.84	487.38	468.72	464.54	467.19	470.38	471.74	472.58	466.69	463.71	476.52
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	447.52	468.29	471.03	450.64	450.80	436.24	449.28	433.90	428.65	432.81	436.63	436.23	446.60
METALWORKING MACHINERY	505.89	515.93	518.70	534.54	477.22	460.48	467.25	482.94	486.49	484.50	482.98	495.10	509.75
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	597.01	586.08	593.58	609.15	600.64	606.34	613.13	611.95	621.18	626.30	608.68	596.56	613.07
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	467.37	485.10	493.31	536.35	510.94	509.64	512.74	512.24	511.92	507.17	495.75	506.04	518.62
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	425.80	452.76	469.48	429.07	418.37	414.57	407.21	413.82	416.48	425.93	420.92	410.18	425.04
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	432.23	441.32	444.72	459.95	467.71	458.90	461.73	459.82	456.52	459.59	460.40	462.43	467.08
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	315.12	315.41	325.19	334.55	328.99	313.43	322.34	330.17	328.56	342.21	327.86	331.96	347.41
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	294.91	313.29	308.00	331.10	324.01	316.81	325.99	327.24	322.76	332.77	321.83	330.70	339.33
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	361.90	340.23	375.58	387.73	389.38	379.50	387.84	389.16	399.36	393.12	387.62	384.36	397.10
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	565.41	581.00	583.23	605.75	620.75	609.18	610.61	605.64	602.34	601.68	609.19	612.50	616.54
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	314.42	324.41	319.20	329.64	323.83	324.23	329.51	330.12	321.79	332.09	335.51	330.40	338.80
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	589.91	589.75	597.97	575.93	557.53	532.52	538.14	536.00	548.51	554.33	564.16	550.39	543.78
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	665.72	651.57	665.12	664.46	598.22	545.14	549.02	552.38	572.32	583.86	601.06	581.05	566.43
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	458.58	459.22	455.37	454.76	457.03	461.49	467.86	463.06	454.07	451.50	447.02	448.56	446.84
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	338.35	345.32	344.66	353.42	349.48	343.96	352.72	349.18	345.93	356.21	352.95	357.40	349.77
NONDURABLE GOODS	424.04	429.04	436.36	445.11	438.48	438.07	439.01	437.67	435.51	436.72	434.80	435.77	438.34
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	442.37	454.48	472.50	484.61	475.08	469.42	471.66	466.62	470.67	473.06	474.89	471.66	470.95
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	447.30	469.65	514.92	456.96	479.52	439.01	451.82	437.00	444.98	445.94	429.60	432.33	434.97
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	401.70	421.40	434.72	488.12	519.59	512.31	517.30	515.65	518.07	518.40	531.03	520.65	508.19
BEVERAGES*	475.59	487.05	484.38	519.62	505.66	497.15	510.72	525.50	523.40	519.20	537.84	523.40	510.63
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	360.82	368.94	366.80	372.38	367.11	372.32	378.38	384.96	386.73	398.26	384.54	395.15	398.72
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	253.83	266.03	267.17	261.72	258.10	262.08	267.52	261.71	264.97	268.95	259.84	262.37	270.00
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	209.90	233.63	240.54	277.98	249.67	254.20	244.01	243.41	231.60	230.92	233.63	233.78	238.40
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	238.65	246.38	238.08	263.34	269.34	270.54	270.34	266.66	266.02	265.74	265.79	268.77	268.62
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	272.19	292.80	297.91	292.55	296.74	290.50	298.94	296.00	289.45	279.30	271.60	276.17	278.23
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	457.74	463.31	460.28	471.08	463.25	468.04	464.53	472.18	461.13	471.08	464.88	472.51	474.47
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	431.39	441.27	437.68	457.54	449.63	455.01	463.15	467.81	459.80	469.04	454.11	464.81	471.09
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	418.47	418.13	416.21	431.66	401.14	405.90	412.88	408.41	407.37	407.37	412.14	415.10	426.71
NEWSPAPERS	477.40	448.90	436.87	440.83	421.72	407.10	410.53	414.05	402.90	402.60	407.23	410.23	416.53
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	471.39	465.20	475.09	512.21	462.98	475.10	476.81	469.94	471.62	471.18	486.80	484.12	503.26
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	532.54	531.72	544.81	549.11	545.69	542.69	541.80	541.02	537.21	534.64	531.20	530.44	524.56
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	590.93	581.58	612.45	564.20	572.46	570.67	569.35	565.82	552.11	565.97	552.59	562.72	556.08
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	649.05	591.84	604.17	574.98	607.39	601.65	610.97	592.72	589.18	579.44	584.60	598.44	613.28
DRUGS	520.40	524.59	539.30	535.88	525.97	525.97	527.36	528.36	532.85	529.32	525.88	521.26	527.61
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	404.48	403.12	427.76	431.55	459.45	454.94	445.21	430.54	425.95	421.94	422.25	421.20	411.43
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	534.66	540.91	534.25	527.08	539.75	532.99	550.82	552.54	549.12	546.91	556.10	544.81	563.24
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	692.63	691.75	689.30	685.33	671.98	667.39	662.86	676.44	672.52	666.39	654.19	662.11	646.02
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	750.77	746.48	775.71	773.10	747.57	765.72	739.59	766.48	746.27	740.99	749.38	754.63	750.20
PETROLEUM REFINING	800.50	787.10	829.19	841.12	806.98	828.08	796.63	827.15	802.62	788.14	798.20	808.99	802.37
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	353.17	361.23	365.03	373.20	368.05	369.15	370.44	376.00	370.66	381.07	369.98	369.90	377.04
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	318.67	321.93	334.11	392.73	386.14	380.33	386.67	383.18	375.30	384.68	337.77	319.19	332.10
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	359.94	368.50	370.60	377.54	364.56	366.46	366.96	374.74	369.82	381.07	376.48	379.45	385.06
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	310.89	321.49	296.43	249.56	249.48	250.56	247.93	253.71	252.00	242.23	242.44	242.79	250.17

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.7	41.0
DURABLE GOODS	41.6	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.7
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.1	40.6	41.2	42.9	41.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.3	41.9	41.7
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.2	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.1	40.1	39.1	38.9	38.9
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	43.2	42.4	42.4	42.9	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.9
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	44.6	42.7	43.2	43.1	44.5	43.8	44.2	43.8	44.5	43.8	44.0	43.3	44.2
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	41.2	40.1	40.2	38.8	39.1	38.6	38.5	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.3	38.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.5	43.3	43.5	45.0	44.6	44.8	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.6	45.1	45.1	45.5
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.4	42.8	44.1	48.2	47.4	46.5	46.3	46.8	45.7	46.6	45.9	46.7	46.0
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	45.0	45.9	44.6	46.1	45.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	47.8	47.8	47.2	46.3	47.1
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	38.7	39.7	37.4	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.6	37.7	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.4	40.0
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	44.4	44.3	45.0	45.9	44.7	44.5	44.7	43.9	44.8	45.6	45.0	45.1	45.7
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.1	42.8	42.9	43.9	42.8	42.5	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.2	42.5	42.0	42.7
METAL CANS	42.9	46.1	44.5	46.7	45.7	45.2	45.5	45.0	45.6	46.5	46.0	44.8	45.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	41.9	42.3	42.5	40.6	40.1	39.0	39.3	42.3	40.2	39.9	37.9	37.1	37.9
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	43.2	42.6	42.4	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.9	45.4	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.3	45.1
METAL STAMPINGS	41.5	42.1	43.7	42.4	42.2	41.9	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.0	42.2	42.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.8	42.1	43.1	43.4	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.0	41.8
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	40.1	40.3	41.5	40.2	39.2	38.2	39.0	38.5	37.7	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.5
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.8	44.4	44.6	45.3	42.8	41.9	42.4	42.7	42.6	42.5	41.6	42.1	42.8
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	45.4	44.4	44.9	46.5	45.4	45.9	46.1	45.6	46.6	46.6	45.8	45.4	46.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	40.5	42.0	42.6	44.4	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.7	43.4	44.1
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.1	40.9	41.4	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.3	37.7	38.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	39.8	40.6	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.0	38.7	39.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	39.6	39.4	38.7	39.7	38.8	38.6	39.3
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	38.4	40.9	40.0	41.7	40.2	39.7	40.8	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.7	40.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	40.8	38.1	41.5	38.2	38.4	37.5	38.4	37.6	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.1	38.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	40.3	41.5	41.6	42.9	43.5	42.6	42.7	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.6	40.5	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.3	39.8	39.1	40.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.6	43.3	43.3	42.1	41.7	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.8	40.4
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	44.5	43.7	43.5	43.6	41.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.8	40.1	41.0	40.1	39.5
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	43.1	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.2	42.3	43.2	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.7	42.0	41.8
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.9	40.2	40.5	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.0	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.5	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.7	43.7	45.0	43.0	42.8	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	45.0	46.5	48.9	42.0	43.2	40.8	41.3	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.0	39.7	40.5
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	41.8	43.0	44.0	46.8	45.9	44.9	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.0	45.7	45.0	44.5
BEVERAGES*	41.5	42.5	41.4	40.5	40.1	39.3	39.9	40.8	40.2	40.0	40.9	40.2	39.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	42.6	43.0	42.8	43.0	42.1	42.6	42.9	43.4	43.6	44.3	43.5	44.2	44.7
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	35.7	37.0	36.8	36.4	35.6	36.0	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.1	35.4	35.6	36.0
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	33.8	37.5	38.0	41.0	40.4	41.2	40.2	40.1	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.1	40.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	37.0	38.8	37.2	39.6	40.2	40.5	41.4	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.8	40.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.1	36.6	37.1	37.7	36.1	35.6	36.5	37.0	36.5	35.9	35.0	36.1	36.9
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.7	43.3	44.3	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.5	43.2	42.5	43.1	42.3	42.8	42.9
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	41.4	42.8	42.7	43.7	42.7	43.5	43.9	44.3	43.5	44.0	42.8	43.4	43.7
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.7	37.4	37.7	38.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	37.4	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.3
NEWSPAPERS	35.0	33.4	33.4	33.6	31.1	30.2	30.5	30.4	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.5	30.9
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	38.2	38.1	38.5	40.3	38.2	39.2	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.2	40.0	39.2	40.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	42.4	42.1	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.8	41.5
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	44.7	44.6	45.0	43.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	42.8	41.7	42.3	41.3	41.9	42.0
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	47.9	43.2	44.1	42.0	45.6	45.0	45.8	44.7	44.1	43.6	43.4	44.1	44.7
DRUGS	41.4	41.8	42.7	41.8	40.9	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	39.5	39.1	40.7	41.1	42.7	43.0	42.2	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.1
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	42.4	43.1	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	44.1	43.0	43.9
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	45.9	45.6	46.2	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.3	46.0	45.8	44.9	45.6	44.8
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	43.7	43.4	44.2	46.1	45.5	46.1	44.5	45.3	44.5	44.8	44.9	44.6	44.0
PETROLEUM REFINING	43.2	42.5	44.2	49.8	46.7	47.4	45.6	46.6	45.5	45.4	45.9	45.5	44.7
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.5	42.2	42.2	42.7	41.4	41.2	42.0	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.2	41.1	41.8
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	39.1	39.5	40.4	43.3	43.0	42.4	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.6	41.7	40.2	41.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.0	42.7	42.5	43.0	41.1	40.9	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.1	41.2	41.9
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	43.0	43.8	41.0	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.6	35.6	36.1

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.49	10.52	10.56	10.78	10.77	10.77	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.85	10.87	10.84	10.87
DURABLE GOODS	10.51	10.56	10.57	10.72	10.75	10.74	10.75	10.83	10.86	10.89	10.88	10.84	10.89
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.12	8.30	8.21	8.43	8.37	8.15	8.22	8.34	8.51	8.53	8.39	8.42	8.48
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	8.42	8.58	8.71	8.70	8.66	8.78	8.74	8.79	8.91	8.92	8.81	8.89	8.93
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.60	10.69	10.60	10.72	10.84	10.82	10.81	10.93	10.97	11.05	11.13	11.01	10.95
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	10.61	10.71	10.67	10.86	10.96	10.98	10.98	11.06	11.09	11.09	11.13	10.97	10.93
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.09	10.84	10.76	11.63	11.61	11.59	11.55	11.59	11.73	11.78	11.85	11.70	11.54
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.15	10.10	9.95	10.22	10.30	10.34	10.32	10.33	10.41	10.40	10.35	10.31	10.50
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.14	11.01	10.74	11.45	11.52	11.41	11.54	11.31	11.45	11.24	11.24	11.36	11.50
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.38	10.70	10.36	10.35	10.34	10.52	10.51	10.49	10.70	10.61	10.68	10.48	10.62
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	10.04	10.16	9.47	10.44	10.33	10.19	10.23	10.36	10.50	10.57	10.44	10.61	10.84
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.39	9.39	9.31	9.70	9.54	9.62	9.57	9.59	9.65	9.76	9.67	9.65	9.88
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.22	10.28	10.34	10.58	10.60	10.55	10.63	10.80	10.75	10.81	10.70	10.64	10.76
METAL CANS	10.55	10.64	10.68	11.46	11.25	11.39	11.36	11.51	11.51	11.43	11.32	11.24	11.35
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	13.69	13.85	14.47	14.53	14.40	14.04	14.26	14.96	14.39	14.62	13.99	13.81	14.01
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	9.88	9.91	9.81	9.73	9.86	9.92	10.11	10.11	10.13	10.24	10.13	10.17	10.42
METAL STAMPINGS	10.57	10.51	10.57	10.90	11.12	11.09	11.13	11.41	11.33	11.36	11.28	11.23	11.03
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.10	11.08	11.11	11.23	11.16	11.14	11.15	11.28	11.34	11.36	11.30	11.31	11.40
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.16	11.62	11.35	11.21	11.50	11.42	11.52	11.27	11.37	11.33	11.43	11.51	11.60
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.55	11.62	11.63	11.80	11.15	10.99	11.02	11.31	11.42	11.40	11.61	11.76	11.91
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.15	13.20	13.22	13.10	13.23	13.21	13.30	13.42	13.33	13.44	13.29	13.14	13.27
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.54	11.55	11.58	12.08	11.80	11.77	11.76	11.83	11.85	11.74	11.61	11.66	11.76
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.89	11.07	11.34	10.89	10.70	10.63	10.66	10.89	10.96	11.15	10.99	10.88	11.04
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	10.86	10.87	10.90	11.03	11.27	11.22	11.18	11.27	11.30	11.32	11.34	11.39	11.42
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.08	8.15	8.15	8.22	8.35	8.12	8.14	8.38	8.49	8.62	8.45	8.60	8.84
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	7.68	7.66	7.70	7.94	8.06	7.98	7.99	8.06	8.13	8.34	8.21	8.33	8.42
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	8.87	8.93	9.05	10.15	10.14	10.12	10.10	10.35	10.40	10.40	10.42	10.36	10.45
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMEN.	14.03	14.00	14.02	14.12	14.27	14.30	14.30	14.42	14.41	14.36	14.47	14.48	14.61
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.94	8.01	7.96	8.20	8.24	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.38	8.45	8.43	8.45	8.47
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.53	13.62	13.81	13.68	13.37	13.38	13.42	13.40	13.51	13.62	13.66	13.49	13.46
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.96	14.91	15.29	15.24	14.52	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.38	14.56	14.66	14.49	14.34
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.64	10.63	10.59	10.65	10.83	10.91	10.83	10.87	10.76	10.75	10.72	10.68	10.69
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.48	8.59	8.51	8.88	8.87	8.73	8.84	8.84	8.87	8.95	9.05	8.98	8.90
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.47	10.49	10.54	10.83	10.80	10.79	10.76	10.78	10.78	10.81	10.87	10.84	10.85
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.36	10.40	10.50	11.27	11.10	11.15	11.23	11.19	11.26	11.21	11.28	11.23	11.16
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	9.94	10.10	10.53	10.88	11.10	10.76	10.94	10.79	10.96	10.85	10.74	10.89	10.74
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	9.61	9.80	9.88	10.43	11.32	11.41	11.47	11.51	11.59	11.52	11.62	11.57	11.42
BEVERAGES*	11.46	11.46	11.70	12.83	12.61	12.65	12.80	12.88	13.02	12.98	13.15	13.02	12.83
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.47	8.58	8.57	8.66	8.72	8.74	8.82	8.87	8.87	8.99	8.84	8.94	8.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.11	7.19	7.26	7.19	7.25	7.28	7.39	7.29	7.34	7.45	7.34	7.37	7.50
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.21	6.23	6.33	6.78	6.18	6.17	6.07	6.07	5.79	5.73	5.87	5.83	5.96
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.45	6.35	6.40	6.65	6.70	6.68	6.53	6.41	6.52	6.45	6.42	6.43	6.60
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.54	8.00	8.03	7.76	8.22	8.16	8.19	8.00	7.93	7.78	7.76	7.65	7.54
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.72	10.70	10.39	10.93	10.90	10.91	10.93	10.93	10.85	10.93	10.99	11.04	11.06
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.42	10.31	10.25	10.47	10.53	10.46	10.55	10.56	10.57	10.66	10.61	10.71	10.78
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.10	11.18	11.04	11.30	10.96	11.00	11.01	10.92	11.01	11.10	11.23	11.28	11.44
NEWSPAPERS	13.64	13.44	13.08	13.12	13.56	13.48	13.46	13.62	13.52	13.51	13.44	13.45	13.48
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.34	12.21	12.34	12.71	12.12	12.12	11.95	11.69	11.82	12.02	12.17	12.35	12.55
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.56	12.63	12.67	12.77	12.72	12.65	12.60	12.70	12.73	12.76	12.80	12.69	12.64
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	13.22	13.04	13.61	13.00	13.04	13.21	13.21	13.22	13.24	13.38	13.38	13.43	13.24
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.55	13.70	13.70	13.69	13.32	13.37	13.34	13.26	13.36	13.29	13.47	13.57	13.72
DRUGS	12.57	12.55	12.63	12.82	12.86	12.86	12.80	12.95	13.06	13.20	13.18	13.13	13.29
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	10.24	10.31	10.51	10.50	10.76	10.58	10.55	10.45	10.44	10.47	10.53	10.40	10.26
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	12.61	12.55	12.66	12.49	12.76	12.63	12.78	12.82	12.83	12.66	12.61	12.67	12.83
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.09	15.17	14.92	14.77	14.64	14.54	14.41	14.61	14.62	14.55	14.57	14.52	14.42
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.18	17.20	17.55	16.77	16.43	16.61	16.62	16.92	16.77	16.54	16.69	16.92	17.05
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.53	18.52	18.76	16.89	17.28	17.47	17.47	17.75	17.64	17.36	17.39	17.78	17.95
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.51	8.56	8.65	8.74	8.89	8.96	8.82	8.91	8.91	9.03	8.98	9.00	9.02
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.15	8.15	8.27	9.07	8.98	8.97	8.93	9.08	9.00	9.03	8.10	7.94	8.10
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.57	8.63	8.72	8.78	8.87	8.96	8.80	8.88	8.89	9.03	9.16	9.21	9.19
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	7.23	7.34	7.23	7.01	6.93	6.96	6.83	6.97	7.00	6.71	6.81	6.82	6.93

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Sept 1988	Aug 1988	Sept 1987	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,943	4,029	3,895	-86.0	48.0
Total Employment	3,809	3,886	3,742	-77.0	67.0
Total Unemployment	134	143	153	- 9.0	-19.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	150	155	171	- 5.0	-21.0
Unemployment Rate	3.4	3.6	3.9	- 0.2	- 0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.8	3.9	4.3	- 0.3	- 0.5

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Sept 1988	Aug 1988	Sept 1987	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	55.8	69.2	58.9	- 13.9	- 3.6
Total Insured Unemployed	63.9	72.2	68.1	- 8.3	- 4.2
Male	35.2	37.8	37.9	- 2.6	- 2.7
Female	28.5	33.5	30.1	- 5.0	- 1.6
White, Not Hispanic	36.7	43.4	42.5	- 6.7	- 5.8
Black, Not Hispanic	15.7	15.7	14.5	- 0.0	1.2
Hispanic	10.9	11.8	10.0	- 0.9	0.9
Other**	0.4	0.5	0.7	- 0.1	- 0.3
Manufacturing	19.2	20.9	22.0	- 1.7	- 2.8
Durable Goods	7.5	8.6	9.5	- 1.1	- 2.0
Nondurable Goods	11.6	12.2	12.5	- 0.6	- 0.9
Nonmanufacturing	44.7	51.2	45.4	- 6.5	- 0.7
Contract Construction	7.1	8.5	6.3	- 1.4	0.8
Trans. & Public Utilities	3.4	4.2	4.4	- 0.8	- 1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14.5	16.1	14.1	- 1.6	0.4
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.1	3.1	3.4	0.0	- 0.3
Services	14.1	15.4	14.5	- 1.3	- 0.4
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	7.8	7.6	7.9	0.2	- 0.1
25 Through 34	21.3	23.5	22.7	- 2.2	- 1.4
35 Through 44	15.4	17.7	14.9	- 2.3	0.5
45 Through 54	10.1	12.4	10.9	- 2.3	- 0.8
55 Through 64	8.0	8.6	9.3	- 0.6	- 1.3
65 And Over	1.4	2.1	2.3	- 0.7	- 0.9
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	6.3	7.6	6.5	- 1.3	- 0.2
3 to 4 Weeks	8.4	10.7	7.4	- 2.3	1.0
5 Through 14 Weeks	30.1	35.6	36.6	- 5.5	- 6.5
15 Weeks And Over	19.6	18.1	17.8	1.5	1.8

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Aug[1]	Jul[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1988	1988	1988	1987	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,920	2,833	22,326	26,704	-16.4
Private Units	2,920	2,833	22,326	26,672	-16.3
Single Family	1,964	2,195	15,552	19,205	-19.0
Two-Family	158	82	1,074	1,138	- 5.6
Three-or-Four Family	63	18	243	388	-37.4
Five or More Family	735	538	5,457	5,941	- 8.2
Public Units	0	0	0	32	-100.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$300,726	$256,298	$2,113,417	$2,285,914	- 7.5
New Buildings	$237,903	$197,985	$1,630,839	$1,851,656	-11.9
Additions and Alterations	$62,823	$58,313	$482,578	$434,258	11.1

[1] Based on reports received from 441 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 425 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1987	Jan	3,654	±60	1.6%	175	±25	14.3%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,722	±59	1.6%	188	±26	13.8%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Mar	3,795	±59	1.6%	170	±25	14.7%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Apr	3,799	±59	1.6%	150	±23	15.3%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	May	3,875	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Jun	3,875	±58	1.5%	167	±25	15.0%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,855	±59	1.5%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,878	±58	1.5%	156	±24	15.4%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Sep	3,742	±59	1.6%	153	±24	15.7%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Oct	3,818	±59	1.5%	145	±23	15.9%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Nov	3,843	±59	1.5%	129	±22	17.1%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	Dec	3,813	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
1988	Jan	3,786	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,810	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,803	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,829	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,878	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,884	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,886	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,809	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1987 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1987								
Jan	118,978	3,897.0	111,014	3,748.0	7,964	149.0	6.7	3.8
Feb	119,230	3,931.0	111,344	3,767.0	7,886	164.0	6.6	4.2
Mar	119,246	3,975.0	111,455	3,820.0	7,791	155.0	6.5	3.9
Apr	119,363	3,961.0	111,806	3,800.0	7,557	161.0	6.3	4.1
May	119,907	4,000.0	112,334	3,834.0	7,573	166.0	6.3	4.2
Jun	119,608	3,974.0	112,300	3,809.0	7,308	165.0	6.1	4.2
Jul	119,890	3,950.0	112,639	3,790.0	7,251	160.0	6.0	4.1
Aug	120,306	3,985.0	113,050	3,817.0	7,256	168.0	6.0	4.2
Sep	119,963	3,933.0	112,872	3,762.0	7,091	171.0	5.9	4.3
Oct	120,387	3,985.0	113,210	3,825.0	7,177	160.0	6.0	4.0
Nov	120,594	3,994.0	113,504	3,847.0	7,090	147.0	5.9	3.7
Dec	120,722	4,005.0	113,744	3,848.0	6,978	157.0	5.8	3.9
1988								
Jan	121,175	4,037.0	114,129	3,884.0	7,046	153.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,348	3,991.0	114,409	3,856.0	6,938	135.0	5.7	3.4
Mar	120,903	3,985.0	114,103	3,826.0	6,801	159.0	5.6	4.0
Apr	121,323	3,969.0	114,713	3,831.0	6,610	138.0	5.4	3.5
May	120,978	3,922.0	114,195	3,776.0	6,783	146.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,472	3,955.0	115,018	3,810.0	6,455	145.0	5.3	3.7
Jul	121,684	3,969.0	115,059	3,825.0	6,625	144.0	5.4	3.6
Aug	122,031	3,983.0	115,180	3,828.0	6,851	155.0	5.6	3.9
Sep	121,924	3,979.0	115,328	3,829.0	6,596	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3318.0	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3966.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	2973.0	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	346.0	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2753.7	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3490.5	3589.2
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2273.2	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.9	3046.9
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	542.3
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	676.4
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	93.1	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	167.6
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1420.5	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.9	2200.5
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.5
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	20611	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17545
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	429.30
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	57.2	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	279.41	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	308.57
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1523.0	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2650.0
20 Business Failures (No)	55.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	65.0
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1313.0	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1301.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	174.0	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	732.2
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	334.3
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	292.3
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2267.0	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1440.0	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	640.0	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	1819.0	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.0
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	2871.0	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4109.0
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	29986	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14599	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481
33 Exhaustions (No)	16343	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644.0	8919.0	7083.0
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data. Please note that series 18 and 29 are undergoing revisions because of the introduction of new CPI factors with a 1982-1984 base.

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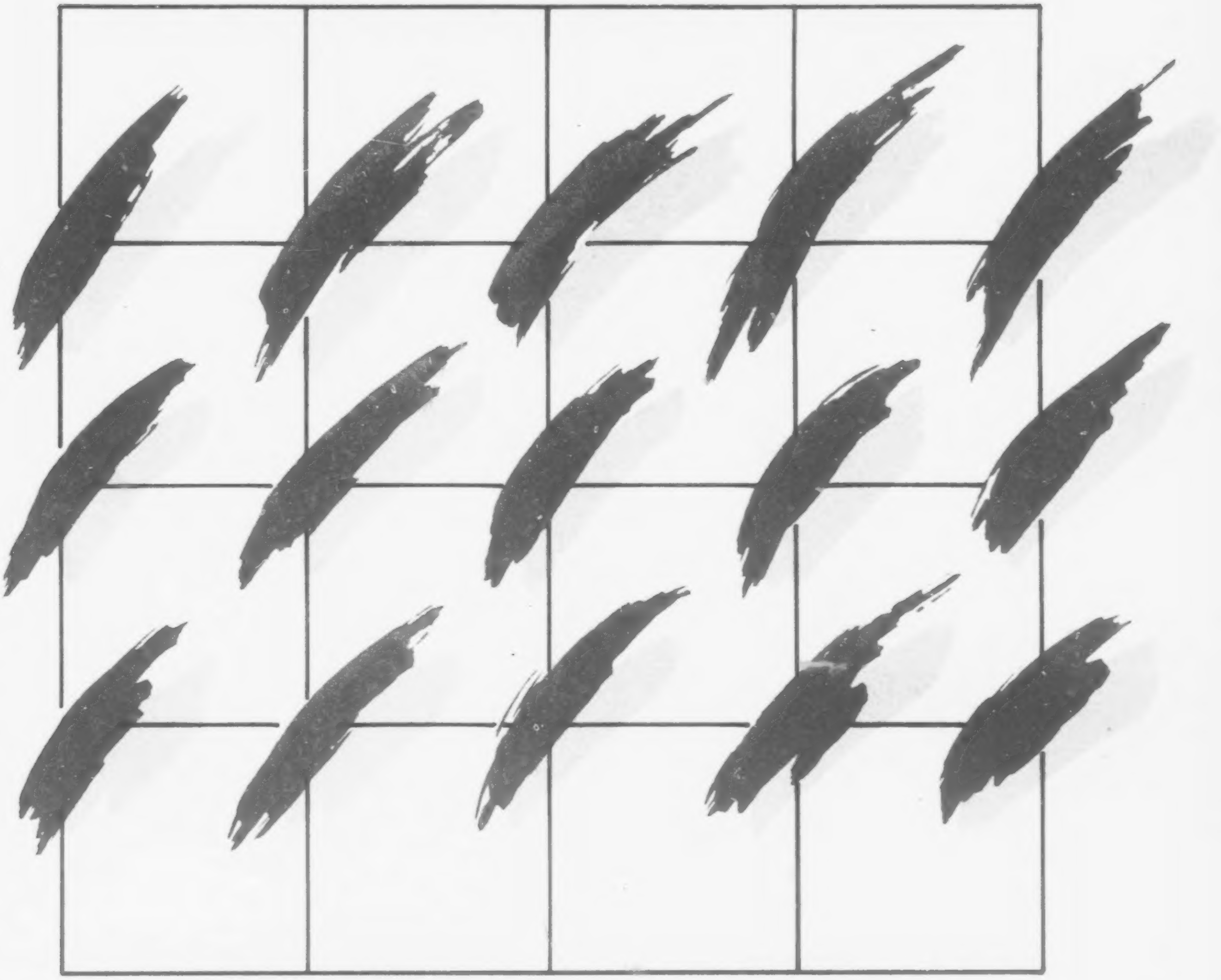
New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS



THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

DECEMBER 1988

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 289 Based on data through December 16, 1988

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New Jersey and the United States 6

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Major Labor Area 8

Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

The Nation

The national economy remained on its rising course through October and early November, extending the longest business expansion since the 1960s to a full six years. Factory output climbed to another high, construction spending edged up and retail sales rebounded after slipping somewhat during late summer. Employment and personal income also advanced to record levels, with gains recorded in all major sectors. The nation's civilian unemployment rate was 5.4% as of the second week of November, little changed from what it has averaged since last spring but exactly one-half of its recession high of 10.8% six years earlier.

The year 1988 has turned out to be a very good one for the United States economy, considerably better than most forecasters had anticipated in the wake of last October's stock market crash. Gross national product grew at an annual rate of approximately 3% during the first three quarters of the year, just slightly below its average growth rate of 3.2% over the 1984-1987 period. Consumer spending has advanced more slowly than earlier in the business expansion, particularly for big-ticket durable goods, and both home-building and federal government outlays for goods and services have declined. This has been offset, however, by sharply increased business investment in machinery and equipment and a substantial upswing of export demand.

Labor market conditions continued to improve during 1988, with unemployment dropping from an average of 6.2% in 1987 to its current level of 5.4%. Job growth over the past year has been the strongest since 1984. As of early November, non-farm wage and salary employment totaled 107.4 million, up 3.8 million from a year earlier. Though most of this year's new jobs have been contributed by the service sectors, substantial hiring has also occurred in manufacturing and construction.

Strong expansion of the economy, labor shortages in some regions, the reduced international exchange value of the dollar (which has raised the price of imported goods) and food price hikes attributable to this summer's drought have combined to cause an as yet moderate but potentially troublesome quickening of the inflation rate during 1988. Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of 4.6% during the first 10 months, up from 3.6% during 1987 and 1.9% during 1986. Wage increases have also accelerated, particularly in the service sectors and in those regions like the Northeast where labor market tightness has been most pronounced. These developments are being watched closely by the Federal Reserve Board, which appears prepared to take whatever actions may be necessary to prevent a return to the double-digit inflation of the late 1970s and early 1980s.

Most forecasters see the economy continuing to grow at least through the first half of 1989, propelled by the same forces that have accounted for the gains during 1988 (exports, business investment and moderately rising consumer demand). There are widespread apprehensions about the potential for a slowdown later in the year or in 1990, however. If the economic pace does not cool off on its own (or as a result of federal budget deficit reduction efforts by the new Administration and Congress), the expectation is that the Federal Reserve will push interest rates higher to counter inflationary pressures and that this will sooner or later bring about either slower growth or an actual business downturn.

The State

If 1988 was a good year for the United States economy, it was even better for New Jersey where continued job expansion and slower labor force growth combined to create the tightest labor market conditions in two decades. Though weakness emerged in homebuilding and hiring remained sluggish in manufacturing, this was more than compensated for by a strong pace of business investment in new facilities, heavy outlays for infrastructure, better-than-national growth of retail spending and further expansion of the demand for business, financial and health services. As a result, unemployment averaged only 3.7% of the civilian labor force during the first 11 months of the year, nearly two percentage points below the national average of 5.5% and the lowest since 1969.

Employment growth in the Garden State paused during the spring and summer months because of the declining number of youth available to meet the seasonal peak period needs of employers. Following the seasonal crunch, however, the strong underlying uptrend of jobholding once again became evident. Nonfarm wage and salary employment registered sizeable gains in both September and October, reaching a seasonally adjusted record high of 3,693,600, up about 77,000 from the same time last year. This brought the total increase since the current employment expansion began in New Jersey 70 months earlier to an estimated 601,000.

The service sectors continued to account for the lion's share of the new jobs created during 1988. During the 12-month period ending in October, private sector service activities added about 57,000 workers to their payrolls and an additional 14,000 were hired by federal, state and local government agencies. The biggest private-sector increases were in business services (13,000); health care (9,000); finance/insurance/real estate (8,000); wholesale trade (6,000); retail trade (6,000); and transportation (5,000). Hotels, legal services, personal services, communications and miscellaneous "other" service activities also contributed to the growth of jobs.

Aggregate construction activity plateaued at a record level in 1988, with slippage of housing starts offset by continued strength in the nonresidential building and public works segments of the industry. At 182,100 in October, construction jobholding was up nearly 12,000 from a year earlier. All of this increase occurred during the closing months of 1987 and last winter, however. With contractors' payrolls stable since then, it would appear that the explosive construction job growth of the past 5 1/2 years may have finally run its course. This expectation is reinforced by a leveling off of construction contract awards over the past two years. If the trend of the first 10 months continues through the end of the year, the total dollar value of awards for all kinds of projects will be about 2.5% less than in 1987 and 3.9% below its record volume of 1986.

The slippage of construction contracts since 1986 is attributable to a steep decline of planned homebuilding, for which awards have dropped by about 15% over the two-year period. This is consistent with the national trend and reflects softness in the demand for both single-family homes and apartment units. A big increase in the volume of commitments for office, commercial and other nonresidential projects offset most of the decline of planned homebuilding in 1987, but this surge receded during the first 10 months of this year, with nonresidential building contracts falling to slightly below their pace of 1986. A huge (50%) increase in the dollar value of heavy engineering awards (for utilities, roads and other infrastructure) is all that has prevented a fairly sharp drop of total contracts in 1988, and this cannot be expected to continue.

Manufacturing remained a soft spot in the New Jersey economy during 1988. Output has undoubtedly expanded over the past two years in response to rising demand in both domestic and international markets, but not to the same extent as in many other parts of the country. If it had, employers would have had to beef up their production staffs and/or utilize extensive overtime hours, as they have done nationally. This has not yet occurred in New Jersey, though statewide statistics do mask some hiring in central and southern counties that has been offset by plant closings or cutbacks in the northeastern part of the state. The hemorrhaging of factory jobs that has characterized most of the 1980s did stop in 1988, however. Factory employment, currently at approximately 668,000, has been essentially stable since January and could still pick up if national trends continue.

Except for manufacturing, the performance of the New Jersey economy continued to compare very favorably with national trends during 1988. Total employment growth was not as steep in New Jersey as nationally, as was to be expected considering the Garden State's extremely tight labor market relative to conditions in many other parts of the country. Nevertheless, the personal income of New Jersey residents during the first six months was up 9.9% from the same period of 1987, considerably more than the 7.5% increase recorded for the nation as a whole. This helps explain why retail sales during the first three quarters were up 9% in New Jersey (despite sluggish car buying) and only 6.5% nationally.

A recently completed membership survey by the N.J. Business and Industry Association found that, except for insurance costs, labor availability is currently the most pressing problem confronted by the business community. Survey respondents were overwhelmingly optimistic about New Jersey's business outlook for 1989 and more than one-third of them expected to expand their employment rolls. There were concerns, however, about whether sufficient workers would be available to meet all of their needs.

These are legitimate concerns. Labor supply constraints did prevent New Jersey's employment growth in 1988 from matching that of the preceding five years and, with the jobless rate currently at a peacetime low, the same can be expected during the period ahead. Recruitment will remain difficult for employers, especially with regard to those skilled occupations where qualified workers are in particularly short supply. Nevertheless, those employers prepared to pay competitive wages and engage in aggressive and innovative recruitment efforts should still be able to find workers in 1989.

Though the overall supply of labor will probably be tighter in 1989 than in 1988 because of the reduced pool of unemployed from which to draw and the difficulties of raising an already record-

(Continued on Page 24)

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

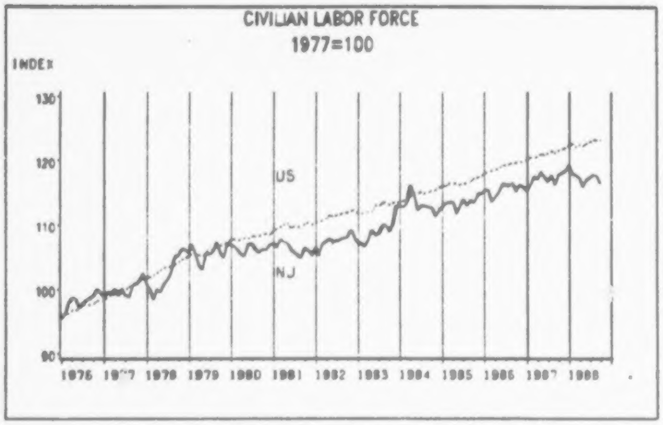
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$168,727	$165,088	$153,496	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.9	+ 7.5
$4,778	$4,966	$4,667	Sep	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 9.0	+ 6.5
2,433	2,480	2,212	Sep	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+ 3.1	- 0.5
105	111	83	Apr	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+71.2	- 8.9
2,328	2,625	3,237	Sep	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-17.6	- 7.5
$500.8	$678.4	$749.9	Oct	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 2.6	- 2.3
$291.7	$281.7	$351.0	Oct	Residential	S-18	- 2.5	- 1.8
$172.6	$233.9	$292.5	Oct	Nonresidential	S-18	-16.6	- 4.8
$136.6	$162.7	$106.3	Oct	Nonbuilding*		+50.3	- 1.4
3,693.6	3,679.5	3,616.5	Oct	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
667.8	666.4	672.9	Oct	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 1.3	+ 2.6
3,025.8	3013.1	2,943.6	Oct	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 3.3	+ 3.9
152	150	160	Oct	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	- 8.3	-10.3
3.9	3.8	4.0	Oct	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	- -	- -
72.8	74.4	70.9	Sep	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 2.6	-10.3
2.1	2.1	2.0	Oct	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.0	41.0	41.3	Oct	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.1	+ 0.3
$10.90	$10.89	$10.52	Oct	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.3	+ 2.6
$447.99	$446.49	$435.53	Oct	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.2	+ 2.9

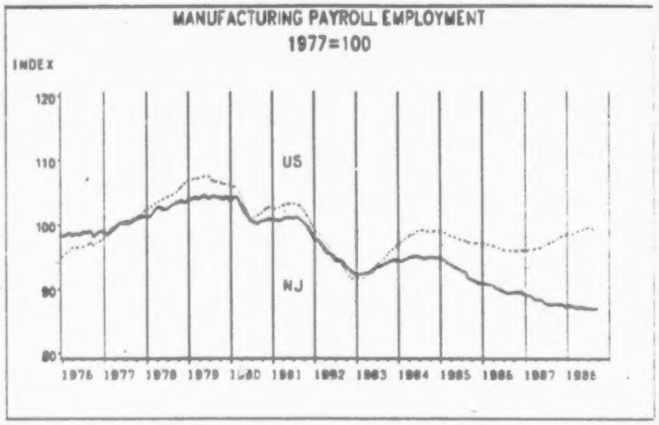
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

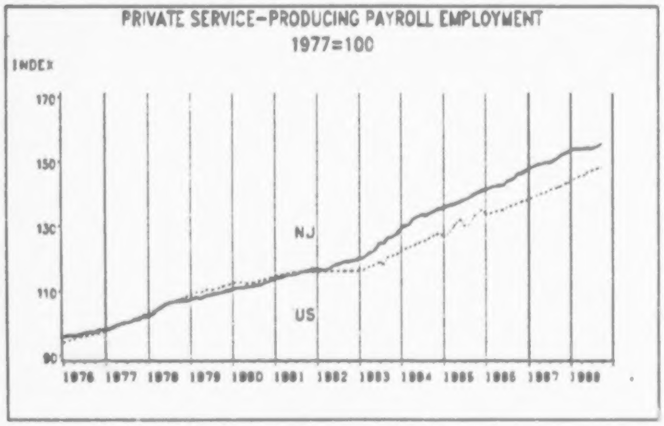
* Not seasonally adjusted

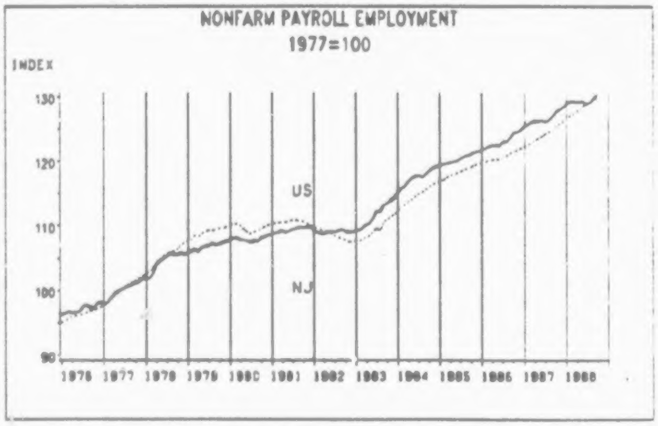
** (Latest Month-2nd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-1st Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-2nd Qtr. '88)

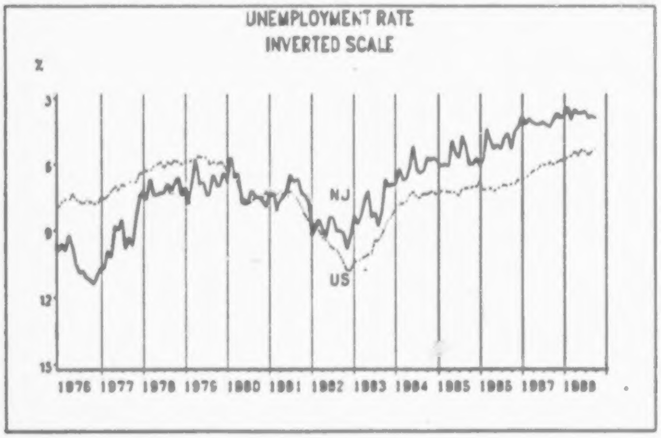
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

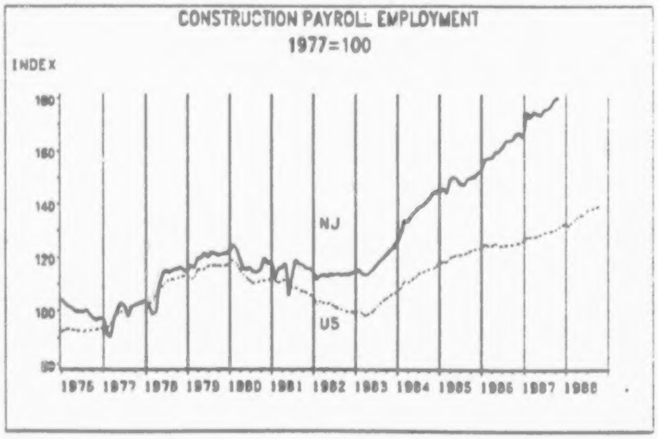

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100


MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

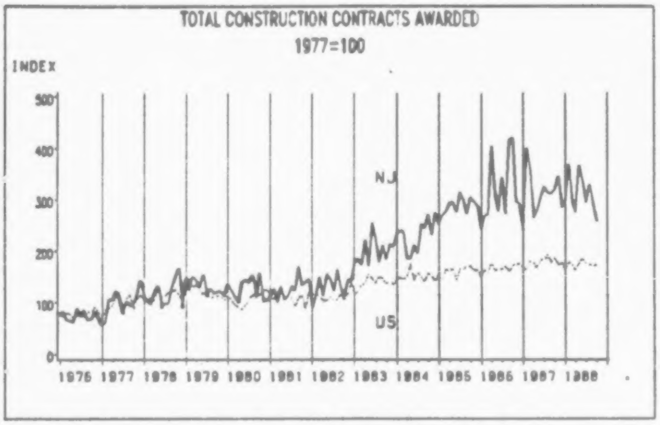

PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

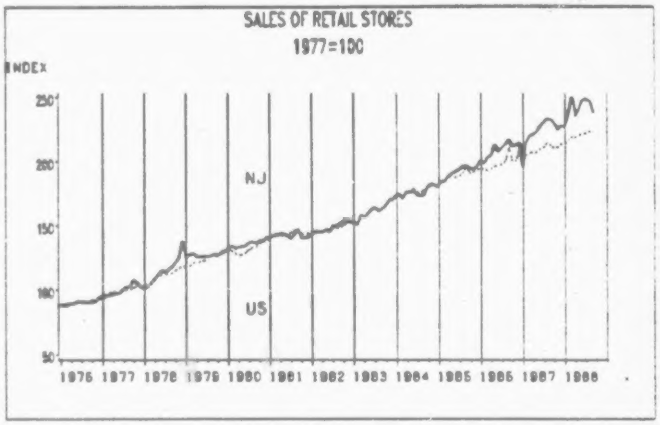

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

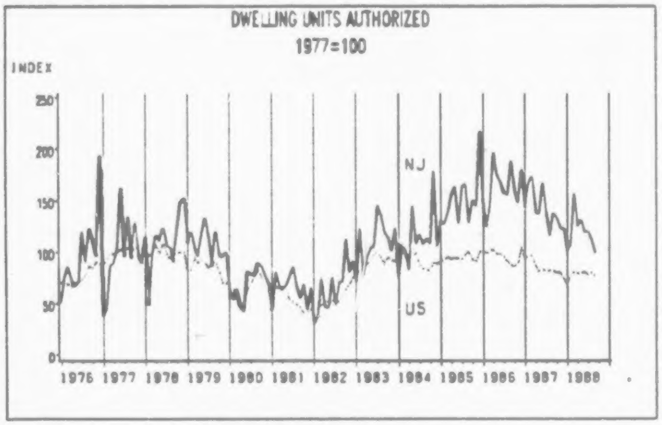

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

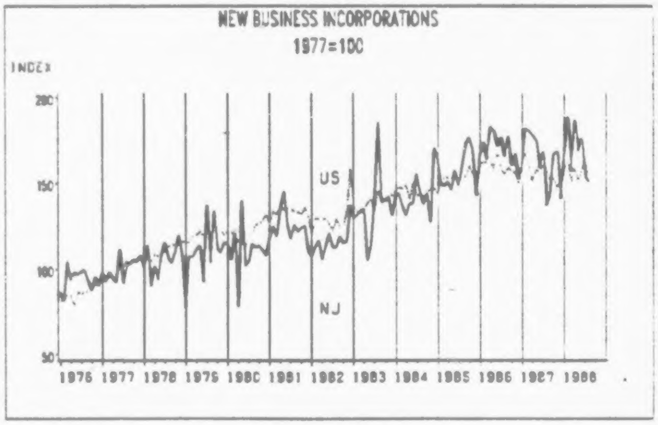

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

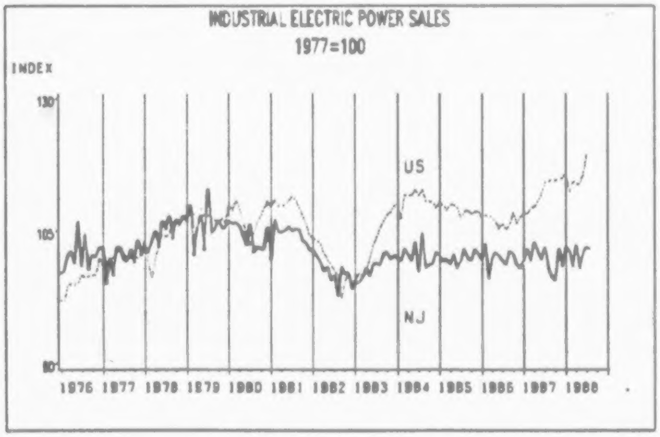
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

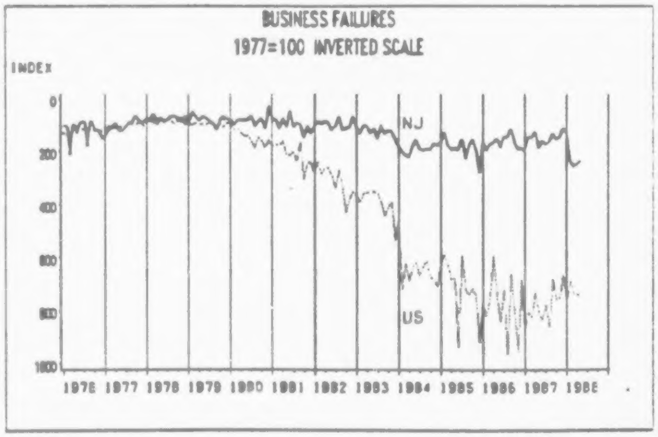

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

EMPLOYMENT OUTLOOK IN NEW JERSEY'S MAJOR LABOR AREAS

The following brief economic analyses of New Jersey's major labor areas were prepared near the end of 1988 to summarize the economic developments in the respective areas during 1988. In addition, the reports present any forecasted local area industrial development for 1989 and beyond which could cause the local area economies to react in a counter-cyclical fashion.

For the most part, except as noted below, the local labor area economies short-term outlooks will be predicated on the national and state trends discussed in the preceding articles.

If you require more specific information on any of the summaries below, please telephone the local area analyst listed at the end of each article.

ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

ATLANTIC CITY LABOR AREA
(Atlantic and Cape May Counties)

The Atlantic City Labor Area *(Atlantic and Cape May counties)* experienced another year of strong economic development in 1988. The completion of several new shopping centers and the Tropicana Hotel-Casino's $200-million expansion project were the highlights of a year which saw the growing shortage of labor become an increasing concern of local employers. Officials within the hotel-casino industry indicated there were an estimated 1,000-2,000 unfilled job openings throughout 1988. Elsewhere in the two-county labor area employers experienced similar difficulties in attracting needed workers.

Among New Jersey's 11 labor areas, the Atlantic City Labor Area ranks first in percentage job growth since 1980, which is due almost entirely to the development of the hotel-casino industry in Atlantic City. During the 1980-1987 period, 43,200 new jobs were created in the two counties. This 36.4% advance was more than double the state's own impressive rate of job growth (17.3%). Rapid employment growth has gradually exhausted the area's traditional oversupply of labor despite a dramatic increase in labor force participation (particularly among women) and a significant jump in the number of incommuters.

The year of 1988 lacked the kind of big job-creating developments which highlighted 1987 (e.g., the openings of the Showboat Hotel-Casino and the Hamilton Mall), but taken collectively, the projects proposed, undertaken and completed during 1988 represent a continuation of recent trends. (See individual county reports found in the December issue of Employment and the Economy for the Atlantic Coastal Region for a more in depth analysis of recent and planned economic developments.)

The growth of nonfarm payrolls continued at a steady pace during 1988. Total nonagricultural wage and salary employment averaged 167,300 in the Atlantic City Labor Area during the first nine months of 1988, a 4,100 or 2.5% increase over the same period in 1987. In comparison, the state experienced a 2.4% increase in jobholding. (All data for labor areas and state are unadjusted for seasonality.) Like the state, the labor area's trade, service and construction industries continued to be the greatest providers of new employment opportunities.

The greatest number of new jobs were created in the trade industry (1,900) during 1988. The most significant contributors to the growth in trade employment were the recently completed

English Creek Shopping Center and Cardiff Fashion Center in Egg Harbor Township, and the still growing Festival at Hamilton shopping center in Hamilton Township. Another 300 new trade jobs were created during 1988 by the addition of J C Penney as a third anchor in the Hamilton Mall in Hamilton Township.

The service industry made the second largest advance from 1987 growing by an estimated 1,600. Despite an overall hiring shortfall, hotel-casino payrolls inched upward. This was primarily the result of the full impact of the Showboat Hotel-Casino on 1988 employment levels and to a smaller degree the addition to the TropWorld Hotel-Casino in September 1988. Increases were also recorded at noncasino hotels and business and health service establishments.

Construction employment rose to record high levels during the first nine months of 1988, and overall payrolls were up an average 500 jobs from the same nine-month period in 1987. Major expansion projects by the Tropicana, Bally's Park Place and Trump Castle hotel-casinos and continued strong development activity in the commercial and residential sectors contributed to the rise. Construction payrolls were up during 1988, despite the stoppage of work on Resort's Taj Mahal Hotel-Casino project. Financing difficulties and a battle for control of Resorts International between Donald Trump and Merv Griffin halted work on the facility in January, idling over 300 workers. In November, Messrs. Trump and Griffin finalized an agreement under which Mr. Trump receives the unfinished Taj Mahal project, the Steel Pier and Resort's helicopter fleet and Mr. Griffin assumes control of Resorts. This clears the way for the restart of work on the Taj Mahal, with completion scheduled for early 1990.

Steady employment growth had a positive effect on the labor area's unemployment rate in 1988. During the first nine months of 1988, unemployment averaged 5.4% of the civilian labor force, down from 1987's 5.8% average for the same period. In comparison, the state's unemployment rate averaged 3.8% through the first three quarters of 1988 versus 4.2% in 1987. The labor area's rate of unemployment is generally somewhat higher than the state's due to some continuing seasonal fluctuations that are particularly strong in Cape May County.

Cape May County had its share of economic setbacks during 1988. The county's primary industry, tourism, experienced a poor summer resort season during 1988. Local business-owners credited an estimated 20% drop in tourism to ocean pollution problems along the eastern seaboard and the adverse publicity generated.

Another setback was a fire in May which closed down the county's new seafood processing plant in the airport industrial park in Rio Grande and idled an estimated 70 workers. The operators of the facility have decided not to reopen, and declining sales of seafood products together with pollution concerns may be responsible.

Otherwise, development in Cape May county continued recent trends during 1988 with new trade and service establishments under construction to accommodate the demands of a growing non-seasonal population and a gradual shift toward a more year-round economy.

The outlook for job growth in the labor area during 1989 is good. Most of the new jobs will be created in the trade and service industries in keeping with recent trends. Construction employment may slip lower due to the completion of several large projects in Atlantic County. A possible slowing of residential development and construction delays may be caused by Governor Kean's October 3rd executive order requiring state review of all new developments in the state's coastal areas. Unemployment rates should decline further in 1989, as steady job growth further tightens the local labor market.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
AND
FORECAST FOR 1989

CAMDEN LABOR AREA
(Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester Counties)

The pace of economic development picked up in 1988 in the **Camden Labor Area**. Nonfarm payrolls were at a record average level of 435,800 during the first nine months of 1988, up by 16,800 from the same period in 1987. This was a strong 4.0% increase for the labor area compared with a 2.4% growth rate for the State. The labor area's increase largely reflected added staffing (16,800) in the nonfactory sector of the economy.

Much of the labor area's employment gain occurred in the service (8,800), trade (4,900), and construction (3,700) industries. The increased employment in services reflected a long-term upward trend from a manufacturing-based to a service-based economy. Especially strong over-the-year growth occurred in the health services and business services segments. Trade's growth was accounted for by increased staffing at new and expanding wholesale and retail establishments, spurred by continued high consumer demand in general and from new suburban residential and commercial development. At an average of 118,000, or 27% of the labor area's total nonfarm payroll employment in 1988, trade has become the largest employing sector in the Camden Labor Area.

The increase in construction resulted from the high level of building activity in the office, commercial, industrial and residential sectors. There were 5,428 residential building permits authorized through September 1988 (preliminary data), compared with 4,032 for the same nine months of 1987. Residential building permit data indicate that the volume of 1988 new housing construction in the Camden Labor Area could surpass that of the traditional leader, Monmouth-Ocean. The tri-county area's construction pace may be increasing at an even faster rate in 1989, the reverse of statewide trends.

Office, commercial and industrial construction was strong throughout the area, and especially in Burlington County. Bromley near Burlington Center is one of these projects. The mixed-use development, to be completed in 1998, will have 300,000 square feet of retail shopping space, a hotel and 800 housing units in addition to 3.5-million sq. ft. of office and light industrial space.

Also, throughout the tri-county area, there are a number of industrial parks that are expanding and new ones that are being developed. Some of the larger ones are located along I-295.

Elsewhere among nonmanufacturing industries, government exhibited substantial over-the-year growth, increasing by 1,900. Virtually all of government's growth emanated from the local level. In addition, finance/insurance/real estate and transportation had healthy increases. Finance/insurance/real estate advanced by 1,800 primarily resulting from employment additions at existing establishments and from the opening of new banks, credit agencies and insurance and real estate offices. Transportation increased by 500 primarily due to increased hiring by trucking and warehousing companies.

Although manufacturing employment remains sluggish for much of New Jersey, the tri-county area appears to be holding its own as it continues to attract small- and medium-sized firms. Based on an average for the first nine months of 1988, the area's manufacturing employment was 71,700, unchanged over the same period in 1987. Increases in job levels in the printing/publishing and paper industries were offset by losses in apparel and stone/clay/glass. Stone/clay/glass exhibited the largest employment change (-700), which was mainly due to the closing of the Owens-Corning plant in Barrington (Camden County) towards the end of 1987.

The resident employment and unemployment picture in the area has also improved moderately. For the first nine months of 1988, the unemployment rate stood at 4.1%, somewhat higher than the statewide rate of 3.6%. However, the area's unemployment rate fell 0.3 percentage points from the comparable 1987 period. Besides having the unemployment volume drop by 1,800 over the year to average 20,900, resident employment increased by 2,600 to 494,000, bringing the area's total labor force to an average of 515,600 for the first three-quarters of 1988.

The 1988 annual average total job level for the Camden Labor Area will break the record level of 1987, and the outlook for 1989 is again favorable.

The Camden Labor Area's growth in the new year will result from slowed, but continuing economic expansion at the national and state levels, plus regional growth. Nonmanufacturing employment is expected to continue at a rapid pace in the area, and the trade industry is still expected to show rather strong growth within the confines of the current labor shortage situation. The opening of strip shopping centers will be most evident. Growth in the services industry will continue to be the strongest in the business and health-care areas. The anticipated selection of Burlington or Camden counties as the new home of the Citicorp Headquarters would also be a major plus for the area in finance/insurance/real estate.

Construction will be strong in all sectors. Countering state trends, residential construction should continue its fast pace in the near future, as large housing tracts are being developed throughout the area. Industrial, office and commercial construction will also be very strong due to the many large corporate and industrial parks being developed or expanded. The Lumberton Corporate Park in Burlington County is just one of these projects. In addition, CVS has already made plans to have its regional warehouse distribution center in Burlington County. In Gloucester, the Pureland Industrial Park is expanding at such a rate that it has the distinction of being the fastest growing center in the Delaware Valley area. In Camden, the Bloomfield Industrial Park in Berlin will open its first four buildings in 1989 and employ over 500 people.

Although manufacturing is likely to be sluggish both nationally and in New Jersey, the sector could exhibit moderate growth locally as new factory establishments locate in the tri-county area. Also, the lower value of the dollar should improve local manufacturers' international market competitiveness which could, in turn, spur employment growth.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

HACKENSACK LABOR AREA
(Bergen County)

The year 1988 was marked by continued economic expansion in the **Hackensack Labor Area.** During the first nine months of 1988, establishment-based employment rose by 10,400 to reach a record 467,200. The 2.3% rate of growth for the county was in keeping with the 2.4% increase for the state.

The hiring that took place was entirely in the nonmanufacturing sector; employment here advanced by 11,600. Although every major nonfactory industry added to payrolls, almost 46% of the newly created jobs were in services, around 28% were in wholesale/retail trade and just over 18% were in finance/insurance/real estate. Hiring in these industries can be related to the rapid economic growth in the area (e.g., the sale and lease of office space for business services and financial supportive activities) and a demand for products generated by the record number of wage earners in the area, region and nation.

Despite an improving international trade picture, manufacturing payrolls dipped by 1,200. Employment estimates for the county show that this loss was primarily in the nondurable goods sector. Employment in nondurables industries declined by 900, with 500 jobs being lost in printing/publishing mainly because of establishment closings. Layoffs were also evident in the durable goods sector; however, these cutbacks were largely offset by a gain of 400 jobs in the electrical machinery industry, which continues to benefit from orders for military equipment, and by a gain of 100 jobs in instruments.

With rapid economic growth, unemployment in Bergen County has fallen to levels not seen in recent years. Nine-month averages show the number of unemployed residents fell by 2,300 in 1988 to just 12,700. The unemployment rate dropped from an already low 3.1% in 1987 to 2.6% in 1988, a full percentage point below the state's rate. Area residents holding jobs in Bergen County and elsewhere increased by 4,100 to 468,600. With a labor force of 481,300, Bergen had the highest total labor force of any county in New Jersey.

The dynamic economic growth in Bergen County shows no sign of diminishing. Millions of square feet of space approved by the county planning board during the past few years will add significantly to the area's stock of housing and office/commercial/industrial space. As development continues, employment levels in the county will reach new highs. Much of the labor supply will likely be local, coming from the thousands of resident workers who now commute to jobs in New York City and elsewhere. By the end of 1989, there could be very close to a half-million workers employed in Bergen County establishments.

Job gains will continue to be concentrated in such nonmanufacturing industries as wholesale/retail trade and services. These two industries alone currently employ more workers in Bergen County than do all industries in some major labor areas, such as the Jersey City Labor Area (Hudson County). The manufacturing sector in Bergen County, however, is not expected to show much in the way of employment gains. Foreign competition will continue to hold down factory job levels.

With a growth rate of 14.0%, representing some 56,500 jobs from 1982 to 1987, Bergen County's economy as measured in terms of establishment-based employment is out-performing all the other labor areas in the northeastern portion of the state. Growth rates for the other labor areas in this sub-region during this five-year period are as follows: Passaic Labor Area, 11.8% or 22,100 jobs; Jersey City Labor Area, 10.4% or 22,700 jobs; and Newark Labor Area (Essex, Morris, Union and Sussex counties), 10.6% or 91,500 jobs.

The rate of employment growth in Bergen County is expected to continue to be disproportionately strong not just in 1989 but in the longer term as well. According to the Bergen County Planning Board, site-plan approvals exceeded a combined 16 million square feet of space in both 1986 and 1987; these approvals were largely for offices and housing complexes.

Over 15 million square feet were still pending approval as of early 1988. The 6.8 million square feet in office space and 6.1 million square feet in housing, not to mention the 1.9 million square feet in commercial/hotel approvals, suggest very strong growth in the nonfactory employing sector. Industrial and warehouse approvals, which accounted for only 1.5 million square feet of space, however, does not bode as well for manufacturing. Still, any loss in factories is likely to be small in view of the changing balance-of-trade picture, and Bergen County should still retain its first-place ranking among all counties in the state in terms of factory employment.

Bergen County has been attracting high-quality development projects. For example, in October 1988, the Paramus Borough Council agreed to a zoning change which will allow Westfield Properties Ltd. to expand the 1.3-million sq. ft. Garden State Plaza by an additional 750,000 square feet of retail space in exchange for 11 acres of the 102-acre site. Westfield Properties Ltd. is planning to build a five-story 150- to 200-room luxury hotel, two large department stores, smaller mall shops and parking decks. Affordable housing will be built on the donated property which is adjacent to the mall.

In 1987, Donald Trump and Interstate Properties, Inc. gained control of the 13-store Alexander's chain. The new owners are planning to demolish the department store in Paramus and in its place build a fashion mall and luxury hotel. The 40-acre site is at the intersection of Rts. 4 and 17 across from the Garden State Plaza.

This past August, two developers made competing proposals at a meeting of the New Jersey Sports and Exposition Authority. The sites under consideration are both located at the Meadowlands Sports Complex.

The first developer, Galbreath-Ruffin Corp. of New York, proposed building a $182-million complex on a 16-acre site adjacent to the Byrne Arena. Plans call for a 375-room "convention flagship hotel," two buildings with 830,000 square feet of office space and 2,000 parking spaces.

The second proposal came from Hartz Mountain Industries, Inc. It wants to build a $220-million complex on a 12-acre site by Giants Stadium. The complex would consist of a 350-room hotel, about 1.6 million square feet of office space and 100,000 square feet of retail space plus 3,000 parking spaces in a three-level garage.

The Hackensack Meadowlands Development Commission (HMDC) voted to hold public meetings on the rezoning of the 501-acre Empire Tract in Carlstadt and South Hackensack to allow for multi-use development. The proposed project would consist of several thousand housing units, three million square feet of office space, 1.3 million square feet of retail space and a 1,000-room hotel.

The Hyatt Corp. is planning to build senior-citizen living communities throughout the nation. A 5.4-acre site in Teaneck has been chosen by the hotelier as the prototype for the project, "Classic Residence by Hyatt." This $30-million project on River Rd. is being developed jointly with Forest Cities Enterprises, Inc. of Cleveland. Plans call for a 223,000-sq. ft. complex with 223 rental units. The facility will have a restaurant, a library, a beauty salon, a garden and a health club. Services will include transportation to surrounding communities, housekeeping, security and meals.

Initial occupancy is anticipated in the spring of 1989 at Independence Harbor in Edgewater. Plans for the first phase of construction call for 520 housing units on the waterfront site, a 5,000-

sq. ft. recreation center, pool and tennis courts. There will be three housing styles: townhouses, simplex and duplex villas and promenande homes. Later, an additional 700 units will bring the total number of housing units up to 1,200. Plans also call for one million square feet of office space, 80,000 square feet of retail space plus a 250-room hotel. Hartz Mountain Industries is the developer of Independence Habor, located on the 108-acre "Gold Coast," the former site of a Ford Motor Co. assembly plant.

In 1991, Becton Dickinson Corp. expects to relocate about 700 administrative workers from East Rutherford to a newly constructed three-story building at the firm's 130-acre corporate headquarters in Franklin Lakes. The vacated 36-acre site on Rt. 17 in East Rutherford is to be sold.

The Federal Reserve Bank of New York has agreed to buy a 13-acre tract on Rt. 17 in East Rutherford from Becton Dickinson Corp. The bank will erect a 300,000-sq. ft. building on the property and move its back office and computer operations from Manhattan in 1992. Employment at the facility will be approximately 600, with 400 persons coming from New York City and 150 coming from Cranford (Union County).

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW FOR 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

JERSEY CITY LABOR AREA
(Hudson County)

The economy of the **Jersey City Labor Area** ***(Hudson County)*** continued to show steady improvement in 1988. During the first nine months of the year, resident employment rose to average 251,600, or 2,400 more than employment for the same period in 1987. At the same time, the number of jobseekers declined by 700 and the unemployment rate dropped from 6.8% to 6.5% of the labor force. Although the unemployment rate remained much higher in the county than in the state (3.6%), it was at one of the lowest levels for in many years.

Nonfarm establishment-based employment averaged 245,500 over the first three-quarters of 1988, an increase of 6,500 or 2.7%, compared with a 2.4% gain for the state. Most of the job growth in Hudson County was in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy; while employment in the manufacturing sector, which had shown a small increase in 1987, fell by 1,100 to total an estimated 47,900 for the first nine months of 1988.

From January to September 1988, nonmanufacturing employment averaged 197,600, or 7,700 above average employment in 1987. This job growth largely can be related to the continued development of several significant mixed-use and office projects along the county's Hudson River waterfront and in the Hackensack Meadowlands District sections of Kearny, Secaucus and North Bergen.

The outlook for Hudson County's economy is good, especially in view of the economic development that is being planned or already underway. The county's economic base will continue to strengthen in 1989 and most likely well into the next decade.

The current major commercial projects under construction are located primarily along the Jersey City waterfront. The largest commercial venture is the Newport mixed-use project. When completed in the mid-1990s, the three-phase project will encompass 400 acres and cost an estimated $10 billion. In November 1987, Newport Centre Mall opened. This $100-million mall is one of the largest ever built in the state.

Port Liberte, a $600-million project dubbed "Venice by the Bay," is a mixed-use complex being built on a 155-acre site. When completed by 1995, the development will consist of 1,813 housing units, one million square feet of office space, 173,000 square feet of retail space, 250 hotel rooms, 740 boat slips and 3,604 parking spaces. A portion of the development will be connected with the Hudson River Basin through a series of artificially constructed canals.

Adjacent to Port Liberte is Liberty State Park. Currently, the 750-acre park is being revitalized; however, a large portion is also already being utilized by the general public. A 400,000-sq. ft. science and technological center, which would be the world's largest such center, is expected to be built on park grounds. Also planned is a railroad museum, an aquarium, a hotel, a golf course and a docking area for 660 boats.

Harborside Financial Center, located on a 50-acre site on the Jersey City waterfront, is already in its second phase. In the first phase, 800,000 square feet of office space was leased to hi-tech companies and to financial institutions which are utilizing the facility for back office computer operations. The $900-million project, expected to be constructed over a 10-year period, will consist of six million square feet of office space, 650 housing units, 170,000 square feet of retail space, 300 hotel rooms and 250 boat slips.

The Colgate-Palmolive Company started demolition operations on its 34-acre former factory facility. The site will be redeveloped into a mixed-use development consisting of 1,500 housing units, 5.5 million square feet of office space, 250,000 square feet of retail space, 400 hotel rooms, 400 boat slips and 7,000 parking spaces.

Port Imperial, another mixed-use project, is being built on a 400-acre site on the Weehawken/West New York waterfront. When completed in 15 years, the development will consist of 12,000 housing units, nine million square feet of office space, one million square feet of retail space, 500 hotel rooms and 1,600 boat slips.

The list that follows are totals of projects planned or under construction, recently compiled by the Governor's Waterfront Development Office. As can be seen the total of these massive projects will completely change the character and the landscape of the county along its eastern coast.

Acreage	2,295.8
Housing Units	34,668
Office (sq. ft.)	34,159,000
Retail (sq. ft.)	3,727,000
Hotel Rooms	3,750
Boat Slips	5,741
Parking Spaces	48,735

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
AND
FORECAST FOR 1989

MIDDLESEX-SOMERSET-HUNTERDON LABOR AREA
(Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset Counties)

The economy of the **Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon Labor Area** ***(Hunterdon, Middlesex and Somerset counties)*** continued on an upward course in 1988. During the first nine months of the year, continued economic growth, especially in Middlesex and Somerset counties, contributed to the unemployment rate in the three-county area dropping to average a low 2.7% of the labor force as compared with the 3.1% rate posted for the same period in 1987. The labor area's rate was also well below that of the state, which averaged 3.6% for the first nine months of 1988.

Total nonfarm wage and salary employment in the three-county labor area increased sharply during the first nine months of 1988 and by the end of the year should reach a new annual high of more than 531,000. This performance largely reflects strength in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, where almost every industry posted significant employment gains when compared with the 1986 and 1987 levels. Services, retail trade, construction, transportation/communications/public utilities, government, wholesale trade and finance/insurance/real estate all reached record highs. When the growth rates of these industries over the first three quarters of 1988 are compared with those of the state, only construction and finance/insurance/real estate did not exceed statewide rates.

In the private sector, the healthy increase in service industry employment can be attributed to business service companies moving into the area, new hotels and motels opening and to population and income gains contributing to an to an increase in consumer demand, particularly in Middlesex and Somerset counties. In retail trade, payrolls increased as Bridgewater Mall opened and new strip shopping centers came on line while other centers expanded. Construction employment rose above 1987 levels primarily as a result of work throughout the area on residential developments, office buildings, warehouse facilities, commercial complexes, some of which were completed during the year. In transportation/communications/public utilities employment went up primarily due to new trucking distribution warehouses coming on line. Wholesale trade employment was also strong due to increased staffing in the nondurable goods segment. Finance/insurance/real estate employment also showed a healthy increase due mainly to insurance companies, such as First Boston Corp. and American Reinsurance Co., moving into new facilities in Middlesex County. In government, employment expanded due to hiring in the local and state sectors and, to a lesser degree, in the federal sector by the U.S. Postal Service.

In 1988, manufacturing employment in the three-county labor area averaged 115,900 for the first nine months of the year, up by 2,500 from an average of 113,400 for the same period in 1987. This upward move for factory employment bucked the downward statewide trend for the same period.

During 1989, if the state and national economies remain on a moderately expansionary path as now expected, local nonmanufacturing employment should continue on an upward course and reach another record level. The amount of additional employment growth, however, could be limited by labor shortages in the tri-county area.

Manufacturing payrolls, which have countered state trends by increasing in 1988, also should continue to move upward at a moderate pace in 1989, though labor shortages evident in the area could also limit job growth in this sector.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

MONMOUTH-OCEAN LABOR AREA
(Monmouth and Ocean Counties)

Nonfarm employment growth in the **Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area** ***(Monmouth and Ocean counties)*** continues to occur at a faster pace than in the state. For the first nine months of 1988, nonfarm employment averaged 333,000 or 11,600 more than the same period in 1987. This 3.6% increase compares favorably with the state's 2.4% rise.

Nonmanufacturing industries have been responsible for much of the employment growth in recent years and 1988 was no exception. More than four-fifths of the increase in total nonfarm employment took place in the service, construction and trade industries.

In the service industry, employment increased by 4,400 or 5.0% over the previous year's level, outpacing a statewide growth rate of 4.0% for that industry. Significant growth within the service industry occurred in the health, business and agricultural services segments.

Construction employment averaged 23,900 the first three quarters of 1988, representing a 15.5% increase which considerably exceeded the statewide gain of 9.6%. A major factor behind the rise in construction jobs was the amount of nonresidential construction authorized by building permits, especially for office/research facilities in Monmouth County.

According to the Monmouth County Department of Economic Development, nonresidential construction authorized by building permits for the first three quarters of 1988 totalled $131.1 million. The office research category accounted for 43% of the overall nonresidential permits while the commercial category accounted for 39% and the industrial segment for 18%. Housing development was also a major force behind the continuing strength in construction employment. Even though, following state trends, dwelling units authorized are down in 1988 compared with 1987 and 1986, Monmouth and Ocean counties are still among county leaders in residential construction.

In the trade industry, employment increased by 2.5% over the previous year's level, outpacing the statewide growth rate of 2.1%. Within trade, employment growth was particularly evident in the food store, clothing store and automobile dealership segments.

Eating and drinking places, however, usually a strong component in the trade industry experienced a large drop in 1988. Beach closings, due to fish kills and to pollution problems as well as the overall bad publicity and high cost of summer housing rentals, negatively impacted resort area restaurants.

Other industry-level employment increases in 1988 were in government (1,500) and in finance/

insurance/real estate (700). The gain in government primarily resulted from hiring at the local government level. The rise in finance/insurance/real estate resulted from employment additions at existing establishments as well as the opening of new banks, credit agencies and insurance and real estate offices.

Above-average population growth in Monmouth County has been spurred by its long-term growing industrial base and by its attraction to workers who commute to the northern New Jersey area and to New York City. The development of residential areas continues to draw new residents whose jobs are outside the county. However, population growth in Ocean County is less dependent on northern commuters than it is on the migration of older persons to the county's numerous retirement communities.

From 1980 to 1987, the heftiest population gains in the state occurred in Monmouth and Ocean counties. Ocean County, which exhibited the highest growth, increased by 57,000 or about 16.5% followed by Monmouth, up by 50,500 or 20%. The population increases for the two counties accounted for more than a third of New Jersey's entire population increase for the period. This growth was due mainly to a net inmigration of 93,000 persons in the seven years.

The pace of economic development remained strong in the labor area during 1988. The county's continually expanding job market helped keep its average unemployment rate at 3.4% through the first nine months of the year. This compares with the state's 3.6% rate for the same period. The area's labor force averaged 480,900, representing an increase of 8,300 or 1.8% over 1987. Statewide, the labor force exhibited a 0.21% increase over the same period.

The Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area should experience employment gains in 1989 that are consistent with the growth patterns already established in the labor area. Overall job expansion is expected to increase at a rate at least as fast as that of the last several years and to remain well above the statewide growth rate. Nonmanufacturing industries will continue to provide most of the new jobs, with services (especially health and business), trade and construction recording the largest gains.

Little change, however, is foreseen in the factory job picture. Within the confines of an increasing shortage of labor in many fields, employment growth will continue to grow slowly in the Monmouth-Ocean Labor Area in 1989. Labor shortages in services and retail trade, once associated with the summer resort and Christmas seasons, are now year-round problems for employers.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
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NEWARK LABOR AREA
(Essex, Morris, Sussex and Union Counties)

In 1988, the economic expansion in the nation and the state was evident in the **Newark Labor Area *(Essex, Morris, Sussex and Union counties)*.** Two key economic indicators, nonfarm wage and salary employment and unemployment, showed the vitality of this labor area which faces the problem of a growing labor shortage.

During the first nine months of 1988, nonfarm payrolls in the Newark Labor Area averaged 968,200, which was 17,300 above the average for the same period in 1987. This was the highest average for the 10-year period beginning in 1979. However, the 1.8% rate of job growth in the labor area in 1988 fell short of the 2.4% statewide increase.

Employment gains in the labor area helped to lower unemployment. The number of unemployed residents declined by 4,800 or 11.2%, and the unemployment rate decreased from 4.4% to 4.0% of the labor force. This was slightly above the state jobless rate, which averaged 3.6% for the nine-month period.

Unemployment fell in all four counties in the Newark Labor Area but the jobless rates were mixed. Sussex and Morris counties posted some of the lowest rates in the state, while the more densely populated counties of Essex and Union counties posted some of the highest.

In 1988, the vitality of the four-county labor area came from a strong nonmanufacturing sector that offset a slipping manufacturing sector. Every major nonmanufacturing industry except transportation/communications/public utilities posted employment gains with construction, finance/insurance/real estate and services hitting record highs in July and August.

During the first nine months of 1988, the service industry, which is the area's largest employer, added the most jobs. Payrolls averaged 10,200 above the same period in 1987. The increase was mainly due to expansion in the health-care and business-service sectors. Employment also was up by 4,300 in construction and by 2,300 in wholesale/retail trade. The only industry to record a job loss was transportation/communications/public utilities, down by a modest 100.

The increase in construction payrolls reflected strong commercial/industrial building activity as major projects began or continued in every county except Sussex. There a large project was rejected by county officials because of excessive costs. For the first nine months of the year, residential home building as measured by authorized building permits, was down 5.1%, compared with a sharp 25.8% drop for the state.

In 1988, nonresidential building activity in the labor area covered a wide range of projects including office buildings, roads, hospital expansions, hotels, railroad station upgrades, a county jail, an incinerator and an airport terminal. Much of it was near Newark International Airport along the Rt. 1 Corridor, which is evolving into a hotel center.

Although total nonmanufacturing payrolls increased, there was some erosion in certain nonmanufacturing industry segments that limited economic expansion during 1988. Wholesale/retail trade, transportation/communications/public utilities and services experienced some setbacks. The Hahnes Co., which kept an office staff in Newark after closing its department store in 1987, moved the office staff to Middlesex County. Public Service Electric and Gas Co. reduced its Newark payroll through retirement and layoffs. Eastern Airlines cut its work force at Newark International Airport when some unprofitable domestic routes were eliminated. In addition, the Great Gorge Mountain View Resort Hotel closed in Sussex County.

The modest improvement in manufacturing employment in the nation, and to some degree in New Jersey, can be largely attributed to a weak dollar that made U.S. products cheaper overseas. This improvement was not evident in the Newark Labor Area. For the first nine months of 1988, the area's manufacturing employment averaged 178,300, or 3,700 less than for the same period in 1987. The drop in manufacturing jobs included cutbacks and closings at several companies, e.g., the Theurer Co., a maker of truck bodies, laid off nearly 500 workers at its Newark plant when production was transferred to Mississippi.

Most economists and business executives are projecting a slower rate of growth in the nation's economy in 1989. Although the trade deficit improved a little during 1988, it and the nation's budget deficit will remain problems for the long-term. However, in the short-term, the expected expansion in the nation's economy should be evident in the labor area. In the Newark Labor Area, population growth and rising income levels should keep the economy strong in 1989. Unemployment rates should also decline in each of the labor area's four counties. The nonmanufacturing sector, which provides an estimated eight out of ten jobs in the area, will again generate the bulk of the job growth with most of the strength coming from the wholesale/retail trade and the service segments. As in 1988, Newark and Elizabeth, the labor area's largest cities, will be in the vanguard of economic activity. The high cost of housing and falling house sales should reduce residential building activity, but nonresidential projects now in the pipeline and those ready to begin should keep construction payrolls at a high level.

There are, however, some local problems that have the potential to limit or curtail economic expansion such as labor shortages, commuting problems and the high cost of housing. Ironically, labor shortages have resulted from the economic growth that created many new jobs and pushed 1988 unemployment rates down to the lowest level in years. In 1988, for the first time in the labor area, a major employer publicly stated that it could not recruit all the workers it needed: in 1989, the Prudential Insurance Co. will transfer a division from Morris County to Wilkes Barre, Pennsylvania, where the labor supply is more plentiful. In addition to labor shortages, congested highways and rail lines and the high cost of housing could make companies reluctant to expand or to relocate to an area where its workers can not afford to live.

The outlook for the manufacturing sector of the economy is pessimistic. Unable to share in the modest nationwide upturn in 1988, factory payrolls are expected to further decline or at best to hold at 1988 levels.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

PATERSON-CLIFTON-PASSAIC LABOR AREA
(Passaic County)

As a result of both local and regional economic growth, more **Paterson-Clifton-Passaic Labor Area** ***(Passaic County)*** residents than ever before held jobs in 1988, an estimated 231,000 on average during the first nine months of the year. That represented an increase of 2,100 resident workers over the same time period in 1987. The increasing demand for labor in and around the area lowered local unemployment rolls for the first three quarters of 1988 by 800 and brought the unemployment rate down from 4.9% of the labor force in 1987 to 4.6% in 1988. The labor force in 1988 was up a modest 1,300 to total 242,100.

During the first nine months of 1988, total establishment-based employment in Passaic County averaged 214,500, or 7,300 more than employment for the same period in 1987. This increase amounted to 3.5%, which was well above the 2.4% gain registered for the state for the same period.

Despite all the problems associated with foreign competition and the loss of jobs in manufacturing as a result of closings, fires and consolidation moves, the overall factory job picture is improving in Passaic County. Over the year, area factories added 1,300 to their payrolls, bringing total employment for the sector up to 63,300. Job gains at the individual industry level were broad-based over the year, ranging from 400 in food to 200 in nonelectrical machinery. The only significant job loss was 300 in fabricated metals.

Nonmanufacturing employment, which averaged 151,200 during the first nine months of the year, was 6,000 above job levels for the same period in 1987. Service industry employment climbed by 2,700; wholesale/retail trade was up by 1,400; construction, by 1,100; and government, by 900. Advances in these individual industries are a reflection of local and, in some cases, regional economic development. As an example, developers need financing for projects, thereby creating a need for financial, legal and business services. To begin these projects, there must be construction workers. As projects take shape or are completed, the real estate community helps with sales and rentals. And as population and employment expand, demand is generated for retail products and then for fire, police and other government services.

By the end of 1988, total employment in Passaic County should be approaching the 220,000 level. The impetus for this growth will be the continued economic development of the area, which will translate primarily into job openings in nonmanufacturing industries, particularly services and wholesale/retail trade. In 1989 and beyond, the pace of that development is likely to accelerate as choice locations in other areas continue to disappear, while the construction of I-287 is bound to excite increasing interest on the part of developers in upper Passsic County.

In 1989, the manufacturing sector may also contribute in a small way to the anticipated increase in total jobholding despite the likelihood of more plant closings. Over the years, weaker operations in the area have closed and the remaining ones are apparently better able to compete with foreign producers, especially, now that the value of the dollar has fallen so much on world markets.

Much of the job growth has been in the central part of the county, especially in Wayne Township. That trend is expected to continue, at least in the near-term.

Elsewhere in the local economy, the Rouse Co. of Columbia, MD, owners of the 20-year old Willowbrook Mall in Wayne Township, held a grand opening in November 1988 to mark the completion of a $20-million interior renovation to the 1.6-million sq. ft. mall. This is the first phase of what is planned to be a major expansion. In the future, the Rouse Co. would like to add 500,000 square feet to the mall and, to possibly include two more department stores and as many as 70 small retail establishments.

The Wayne Township Planning Board has approved the $22-million plan submitted by West Belt Realty Associates for the 100,000-sq. ft. expansion and renovation of the West Belt Mall. Plans call for a third anchor store (Neiman-Marcus Clearance Center) and an increase in the number of mall shops from 37 to about 60, all to be completed by the end of next year. The upscaled mall, which is adjacent to the Willowbrook Mall, will be renamed the Wayne Towne Center. The Salvation Army will convert the former Anthony Wayne Junior High School in Wayne Township into a regional headquarters. Approximately 300 persons will work in the 97,000-sq. ft. building on Valley Rd. when the operation relocates from New York City in April 1989. A 155,000-sq. ft., four-story office building is now under construction on 10 acres at the Wayne-McBride Office and Research Center in Wayne Township. When completed in 1989, the $22-million facility off Valley Rd. will consolidate the corporate-research and development divisions of Reckitt & Colman North America, Inc.; Airwick Industries, Inc.; and Durkee-French Foods, Inc. These firms will have combined payrolls of approximately 360 persons.

A proposed tunnel to alleviate the flooding problem in and around Wayne Township has been recommended by the U.S. Army Corp of Engineers. Next, the federal Office of Management and Budget and the Secretary of the Army also must review the project and then Congress must finally decide on whether or not to allocate funds. The project, which could be completed around the turn of the century, would cost an estimated $847 million, with $625 million coming from the federal government and $222 million from the State. Plans call for a tunnel, 150 feet below ground, to carry flood waters from Wayne to the lower Passaic River.

The Affirmative Development Co. of New York is converting the former Beattie Mill Complex in Little Falls into 330 condominium units. Completion is set for for next year.

Work on Commercenter Totowa is underway with the construction of two 50,000-sq. ft. buildings on the 47-acre Riverview Dr. site near Rts. 80 and 46 in Totowa. The multi-tenant, high-tech/industrial office park, being developed by George Kessel Associates, will eventually exceed one million square feet of space.

A 25,000-sq. ft. building is scheduled for completion during November 1988 in the new Ringwood Industrial Park. The 107-acre park in Ringwood will eventually have 24 or more buildings containing offices, warehouses and light manufacturing. Countryside Properties of Ringwood is the developer of the park which overlooks the Wanaque Reservoir and adjoins the Sterling Forest office/research complex.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
AND
FORECAST FOR 1989

PHILLIPSBURG LABOR AREA
(Warren County)

The year 1988 was marked by continued expansion in ***Warren County's*** economy. During the first nine months of the year, total nonfarm establishment payrolls averaged 35,700, or 1,800 more than employment for the same period in 1987. Virtually all of the growth occurred in the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy in wholesale/retail trade, services and government. Total manufacturing employment remained relatively stable over the year; payrolls were up slightly in rubber/plastics and "other" nondurable industries and a small job loss occurred in nonelectrical machinery.

The employment gain within the county contributed to unemployment edging slighty lower. Joblessness dipped by 200 to average 1,400 for the nine-month period. At the same time, the unemployment rate declined one half of a percentage point to stand at 3.6% of the labor force, the same rate as for the state.

During 1989, economic growth in Warren County will depend to a large extent on economic developments in both the state and nation and in surrounding counties in New Jersey and Pennsylvania: many Warren County residents commute to jobs in other areas. This growth dependency is especially true of the cyclically sensitive manufacturing sector, which accounts for about 29% of the total nonfarm payroll jobs in the county (compared with 18% for the state). Although employment has generally trended downward in this sector since the recession of the mid-1970s, no major local developments are foreseen at the present time that would have an appreciable effect on manufacturing employment.

In the nonmanufacturing sector of the economy, the wholesale/retail trade and service industries should, as throughout the state, continue to add to payrolls in 1989 as new stores and offices are built and opened. In addition, construction job totals will remain at relatively high levels as new housing continues to change Warren County from a rural to a suburban area.

Industrial projects planned or already under construction range from the 30,200-sq. ft. Edgewater Industrial Park in Hackettstown to the very large Cross Jersey Executive Park in Greenwich, which has the potential of expanding to three million square feet. The largest projects have been proposed in the Phillipsburg area near the Rt. 78 interchange; others are located in the Washington and Hackettstown areas.

Commercial projects proposed or already under construction include shopping malls, food stores and professional offices. A large majority of the square footage is for retailing. The Phillipsburg Mall alone will have 817,000 square feet when completed.

Major residential projects are now under construction in the eastern and southern portions of Warren County that border Morris and Hunterdon counties. Some of these residential projects, along with industrial and commercial projects for the southern part of Warren County, are blocked from starting, however, because of an ongoing sewer moratorium in Phillipsburg and the surrounding municipalities. This moratorium will stay in effect until Phillipsburg upgrades its sewer treatment facility. The use of septic systems or smaller "package" waste treatment plants is allowing the Phillipsburg area to continue to grow, but at a slower pace than possible.

The long-term outlook for development along the Rt. 78 corridor, especially in Hunterdon County, is good; jobs will open up for Warren County residents as economic activity expands along the corridor.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
AND
FORECAST FOR 1989

SALEM LABOR AREA
(Salem County)

As expected, the ***Salem County*** economy remained stable in 1988. Averaged through September, total nonfarm employment in the county increased by 200 from 1987 to a level of 23,200 in 1988. This small gain fell well below the statewide employment increase of 2.4% for the same period and was evenly divided in Salem County between the construction and service industries. All other segments of employment showed no change.

Unemployment averaged 1,400 for the first three quarters of 1988, or 400 less than during the same period in 1987. This helped to reduce the unemployment rate from 6% to 4.6%. At the same time, resident employment increased by 500 to total 28,800 due mainly to job opportunities outside the county, primarily in the Wilmington, Delaware metropolitan area and the Camden Labor Area. Labor shortages currently exist in both neighboring areas.

Despite the lack of industrial development in Salem county, where almost 50% of the land is devoted to agriculture, the unemployment rate may continue to decline as economic expansion in bordering areas presents additional employment opportunities to county residents. Salem County's population is also slow growing, increasing by only an estimated 724 from 1980 to 1987, a gain of only 1.1% compared with the statewide population growth rate of 4.2% over the same period.

It appears that 1989 will again be a year of stability for Salem's nonfarm employment. No significant projects have been planned or are currently underway that will impact employment levels. Manufacturing employment should remain at or near its present level of 6,000. Any gain in employment will probably occur in the nonmanufacturing sector in trade and/or services.

Looking beyond 1989, there is increased potential for significant economic development within the county. Most notable will be the completion of Rt. 55 in late 1989. Although the high-speed roadway will touch only a small part of the county on the eastern side of Pittsgrove Township, it is expected to have an impact on the general area. Some property along the roadway already has been rezoned from residential to commercial in order to promote development. Since Rt. 55 will provide quick, easy access to the Philadelphia and Camden metropolitan areas and since Salem County's land costs are significantly lower, there may be a surge in residential construction.

Although the hoped for pick up in activity for Salem Port did not materialize in 1988, the potential still exists. The port's substantially lower labor costs compared with other ports in the region and the tax incentives offered by its Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ) status could still provide the inducement to attract new industry to the area.

A privately funded effort to revitalize downtown Salem City in order to attract commercial development has gotten underway with the acquisition of five buildings. Present plans are to refurbish and convert the buildings into retail and office space.

Construction of a cogeneration power plant in Oldmans Township is scheduled to start in 1989 with operation scheduled by late 1991. Atlantic City Electric will be the principal purchaser of the electricity generated. The project will involve about 150 construction workers; the plant will employ 40-50 permanent workers when in operation.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988 AND FORECAST FOR 1989

TRENTON LABOR AREA
(Mercer County)

Total nonfarm employment in the **Trenton Labor Area** averaged 198,700 for the first nine months of 1988, an increase of 6,100 or 3.2% from the same period in 1987. This compares favorably with the 2.4% growth rate for New Jersey. Like the state, most of the gain recorded for the first three quarters of 1988 was in the nonmanufacturing sector and was led by gains in the services, retail trade, government and construction industries. The increase in services was due primarily to continued expansion in the business and health sectors, while retail trade employment benefitted from a number of completed shopping mall projects on Rts. 1 and 33 and from continued strong consumer demand. The gain in government was the result of additional hiring by state, federal and local agencies. The growth in construction occurred as the result of continued strong commercial, industrial and public projects, and, to a lesser extent, residential projects.

Through September, average 1988 total manufacturing employment was virtually unchanged from the same period in 1987. The only significant employment gain was in the chemical industry (300); however, this was offset by small job losses in the electrical and nonelectrical machinery industries.

The Trenton Labor Area's average rate of unemployment from January through September 1988 was 3.0%, 0.6 of a percentage point below the low state rate of 3.6%. The area's average rate of unemployment through September 1987 was 3.4%.

As in 1987, parts of Mercer County have been experiencing strong development through the first three quarters of 1988. There has been considerable building activity in the city of Trenton and in Hamilton Township.

Several construction projects are underway in Trenton City. Riverview Executive Park, a $150-million office park, is the city's first major redevelopment project on the Delaware River. Revised plans now include a 150-room hotel, 400-seat restaurant, a 500,000-sq. ft. office building and a 2,000-car parking garage to be added (pending approval) to the three office buildings already near completion. Capitol Center, a 350,000-sq. ft. office/retail space project, located on the old Dunham's Department Store block on State St. in downtown Trenton, is slated for completion in fall 1989. One block away at One State Street Square, is the first phase of a $100-million project, a 300,00-sq. ft. office facility scheduled for completion in fall 1989. Station Plaza II, a 160,000-sq. ft. office facility, is under construction near the railroad station.

In Hamilton Township, a 1987 sewer moratorium was lifted resulting in increased building starts. Construction is underway on the first block of Horizon Center, a 600,000-sq. ft. office park in

Hamilton Township along Rt. 130; completion of the Center's 70,000-sq. ft. flex building is scheduled for spring 1989. Carnation, Inc. has received preliminary site-plan approval to build a 400,000-sq. ft. warehouse on a 146-acre tract in Hamilton Township along I-195 and Klockner Rd.

Residential construction activity, however, continues to fall off in the county. From January to September nearly 800 residential dwelling units were authorized in 1988 compared with 1,200 in 1987 and 2,002 in 1986.

Like the state, Mercer County should experience moderate growth in 1989. Nonmanufacturing employment in the county should continue to slightly outpace the rate of the state, due to Mercer County's healthy economic climate. Continued commercial development, particularly in the southern portion of the county, i.e., Hamilton and Washington townships, should contribute to the growth. The completion in 1987 of the I-195/I-295 link has also helped this area's growth potential.

Construction employment should grow in 1989 as the result of several ongoing and planned commercial, industrial, residential and public projects.

Manufacturing employment in Mercer County should show no significant growth in 1989; at the present, there are no known openings or expansions for this sector.

In 1989, the average rate of unemployment in the county should remain low and could even further decline in 1989; it will remain below the average rate for New Jersey.

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ANNUAL ECONOMIC REVIEW OF 1988
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VINELAND-MILLVILLE-BRIDGETON
LABOR AREA
(Cumberland County)

While New Jersey's post-1982 recession rate of job growth has slowed to more sustainable levels in recent years, ***Cumberland County's*** has picked up steam. Employment in the county's nonfarm establishments averaged 57,800 during the first nine months of 1988, an increase of 2,100 or 3.8% from the same period a year ago. In comparison, the state experienced a 2.4% increase in jobs.

Strong job growth locally and in neighboring counties such as Atlantic and Gloucester contributed to a decline in the county's unemployment rate during 1988. From January to September, the county's unemployment rate averaged 7.3% in 1988, down from 7.8% in 1987 and 9.6% in 1986.

A combination of factors have helped the county recover from the economically depressed conditions of 1982, when unemployment averaged over 16% of the labor force. The hotel-casino industry in Atlantic City made an early impact on the county's chronic unemployment problem. By 1984 there were 1,300 county residents employed in the gaming industry and by 1988 their numbers had increased to over 2,900.

The county has benefitted more recently from the establishment of two Urban Enterprise Zones (UEZ) within its borders. UEZs are designed to promote private capital investment and attract new businesses to selected areas of the New Jersey through the use of state tax incentives, thereby creating new employment opportunities. Bridgeton's UEZ was established first (April 1985) and since then the zone's 170 participating businesses have invested $31 million and created 820 new jobs. A second UEZ, Vineland/Millville, was designated in April 1986. Since its inception, a total of 492 businesses have participated, investing a total of $106 million and creating over 2,400 new jobs. The Vineland/Millville UEZ has also expanded twice since April 1986 and a third expansion is being proposed for 1989.

Two more recent developments, one direct and one indirect, have already made some impact on the county. The scheduled late 1989 completion of Rt. 55 from Rt. 42 in Deptford Township (Gloucester County) to Port Elizabeth (Cumberland County) should have a profound and direct impact on the county's economy. The limited-access highway will provide the first direct link between Cumberland County and the Philadelphia, Pa./Camden, N.J. metropolitan area. Plans for the roadway's completion have already sparked business interest in the county.

The county is also indirectly benefitting from the growing shortage of workers elsewhere in New Jersey and beyond. Cumberland's relatively higher rate of unemployment is helping attract businesses seeking to escape or avoid tight labor market conditions.

The county's job growth during 1988 was concentrated in the trade (1,000), service (600) and construction (300) industries, a pattern in keeping with statewide trends. In all three industries the county's rate of job growth exceeded the state's.

Within the county's trade industry, most of the new jobs were created in general merchandise stores, food stores, and wholesalers of durable goods. Small job gains were scattered in several segments of the service industry during 1988; notable were increases in health, business and social services.

The county's construction payrolls benefited during 1988 from increased development activity locally and in surrounding areas, particularly Atlantic and Gloucester counties.

Overall, the county's factory payrolls were down by 200 from 1987. However, the news was not all bad, even though the long-term decline of the county's glass and apparel industries continued in 1988. It should be noted that losses in apparel largely reflect the impact of bidding restrictions placed on several local firms by the federal government. Since the restrictions expire in the early 1990s, it is possible some of these losses could be recouped. The county's food processing industry, another area of significant job losses in the 1970s and early 1980s, has largely stabilized since 1982 and is currently up by 200 jobs from the same nine-month period in 1982. In addition, in 1988, the creation of new jobs in other durable and nondurable goods industries nearly offset current losses in glass (200) and apparel (400).

Economic development continued at a brisk pace in Cumberland County during 1988. Much of this development was concentrated in the county's three largest municipalities: Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton.

In Vineland, the city's industrial park completed two expansions during 1988, adding 18 sites which were sold before the expansions were completed. During the three-year period 1985-1987, new industrial construction totalled 730,000 square feet and the utilization of existing space totalled 350,000 square feet. The net result of these developments during 1985, 1986 and 1987 was the creation of over 850 new jobs.

Development activity continues in Vineland. Although figures are not yet available for 1988, the city has announced plans for a 15-acre expansion of its industrial park in 1989. This would add 3-5 sites.

One of the more notable projects under construction during 1988 was Rennoc Corporation's $7.4-million, 162,000-sq. ft. expansion which will create 150 new jobs when completed in the spring of 1989. The firm manufactures plush Christmas toys and athletic wear.

Other developments in Vineland during 1988 included the opening of two new hotels, a 42-room Days Inn at Rt. 47 and Landis Ave. and the 105-room Vineland Motor Inn on Landis Ave. near the Rt. 55 interchange. The first 42,000-sq. ft. building in the planned Kroelinger Airport Industrial Park was also under construction during the year, and Vineland officials are currently reviewing plans for retail developments totalling over 300,000 square feet.

There were several major projects under construction in Millville during 1988. In July, a new Sealy Mattress Company plant was completed in the Millville Industrial Park. Two shifts, totalling an estimated 80 workers, are currently working at the new 125,000-sq. ft. plant. Two planned 50,000-sq. ft. additions could increase the firm's payrolls to 150 when completed. A 158,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Silverton Marine Corporation's boat building facility on Race St. was also under construction during the year. This expansion will create 130 new jobs. Also notable was a 48,000-sq. ft. expansion of Airwork Corporation's aircraft engine overhauling facility at the Millville Airport. This development is expected to create 200 new jobs before the end of 1988.

Projects which may soon get underway in Millville include a 41,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Durand glassware manufacturing plant which will create 200 new jobs and a $10-million renovation of the Foster Forbes glass plant. Wheaton Industries has also received approval for a new 21,000-sq. ft. plastics recycling plant which could eventually create up to 177 new jobs.

In 1987, the U. S. Department of Commerce designated Millville's airport area a Foreign Trade Zone (FTZ). Companies operating in these zones can store, receive and assemble foreign goods without being subject to full U. S. Customs duties or federal excise taxes, which helps them compete against foreign manufacturers. Millville officials indicate this designation has already prompted plans for seven light industrial projects totalling over 50,000 square feet in the Millville Airport Industrial Park.

One of the most significant developments in Bridgeton during 1988 was the agreement reached between city officials and the Genstar Stone Products Company which could lead to the construction of a marine terminal and sand processing plant on the Cohansey River. The $10-million project could be completed within two years and create 100 permanent jobs. Preliminary estimates call for the terminal to ship about two million tons of sand each year by barge. Local officials are hopeful the establishment of the terminal will attract other new businesses to the city.

The new Hancock Center shopping center was completed in Bridgeton during 1988 and is now fully leased. The $1.25-million retail development created an estimated 175 jobs.

Other projects currently in the planning stage for Bridgeton include a 60,000-sq. ft. expansion of the Squid Mac Inc. cold storage facility in the town's industrial park, a $350,000 rehabilitation of a downtown office building by Whibco Inc. which will create an estimated 40 new jobs; a 120-unit housing development on North Burlington Rd. and $130,000 worth of improvements to the city's downtown.

Elsewhere in the county, a 550-bed federal prison is under construction in Fairfield Township. The facility will require a full-time staff of 230 when completed in early 1990. Also under construction in Upper Deerfield Township is a 23,000-sq. ft. building, the first structure in the planned 44-site Bench Industrial Park.

The cities of Vineland, Millville and Bridgeton are currently anticipating the receipt of low interest loans from the Casino Reinvestment Development Authority (CRDA). Casino reinvestment legislation stipulates that Atlantic City's hotel casinos must invest 1.25% of their annual gaming revenues in approved redevelopment projects or purchase bonds from the CRDA, who in turn makes these funds available to qualifying municipalities throughout New Jersey. Millville hopes to finance a day-care center with its share of these funds. Bridgeton plans to purchase 82 acres of land for industrial development.

Residential development is on the rebound in Cumberland County. Dwelling units authorized by building permit totalled 601 in 1987, the highest yearly total since 802 units were approved in 1973. Preliminary data through September 1988 indicate that permits are running strongly ahead of last year's pace.

The outlook for job growth in Cumberland County during 1989 is good. Most of the new jobs will be created in the trade, service and construction industries in keeping with recent trends, but factory payrolls are also expected to rise due to the projects cited. The economic developments currently underway and those planned for the coming year should keep the county's rate of job growth at or slightly above the state's rate during 1989. Steady job growth locally and in neighboring Atlantic and Gloucester counties should push the county's unemployment rates lower during 1989.

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The State *(Continued)*

high female labor force participation rate even higher, sufficient workers should be available to permit employment to grow by something on the order of 50,000 to 55,000, or perhaps somewhat more. Despite the decline of the youth population, there are still more young persons entering the labor market than there are older persons leaving it. Moreover, the supply of labor should continue to be augmented by population in-migration and commuters from neighboring states.

In sum, 1988 was another very good year for the New Jersey economy and this should continue in 1989 for as long as the national economy holds to its expansionary course. Though the construction boom will probably level off, manufacturing orders and production should rise on the strength of expanding capital investment and export demand (hopefully with some belated pickup of hiring) and the service sectors should keep growing. Tight labor market conditions can be expected to result in slower employment growth than over the past six years, however, most of it occurring in the service sectors where the demand for labor will remain the strongest.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division

25-27 NJ Department of Labor
Labor Market and Demographic Research

28-29 US Bureau of the Census
NJ Department of Labor

30 R.L. Polk and Company

31-36 NJ Department of Labor
Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The official series is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The unofficial series is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1987 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1987 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING NUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the U.S. City Average.

The N.Y. CPI is for the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,816	3,837	3,903	3,882	3,897	3,956	4,037	4,024
Feb	3,834	3,840	3,907	3,880	3,931	3,963	3,991	4,015
Mar	3,839	3,831	3,841	3,889	3,975	3,964	3,985	4,027
Apr	3,841	3,824	3,864	3,897	3,961	3,966	3,969	4,024
May	3,780	3,813	3,894	3,904	4,000	3,961	3,922	4,023
Jun	3,818	3,817	3,935	3,909	3,974	3,960	3,955	4,008
Jul	3,858	3,829	3,931	3,927	3,950	3,950	3,969	3,979
Aug	3,819	3,837	3,926	3,902	3,985	3,944	3,983	3,963
Sep	3,853	3,844	3,941	3,904	3,933	3,960	3,979	3,965R
Oct	3,838	3,853	3,900	3,924	3,985	3,976	3,937	3,961P
Nov	3,881	3,862	3,932	3,941	3,994	3,983		
Dec	3,884	3,854	3,920	3,939	4,005	4,008		

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

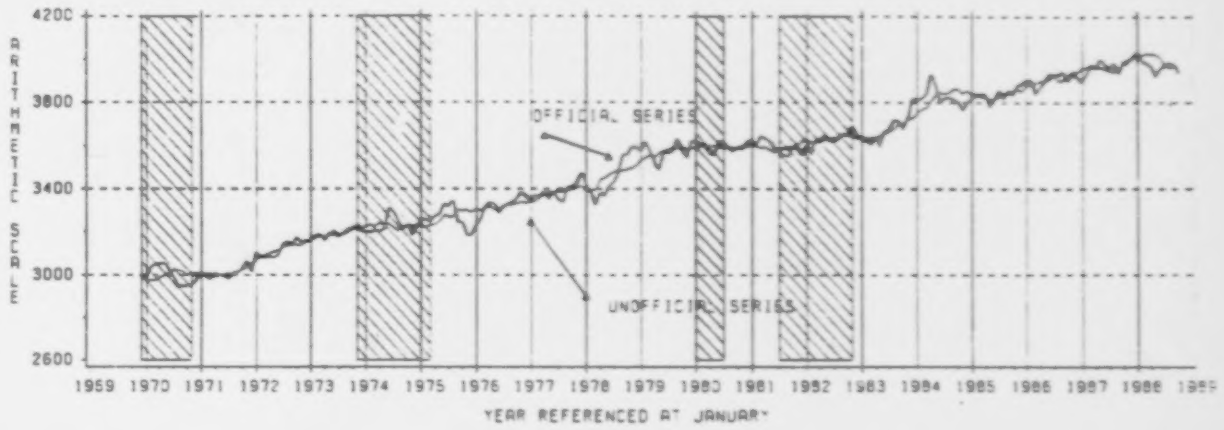
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,590	3,617	3,664	3,663	3,748	3,778	3,884	3,839
Feb	3,602	3,614	3,681	3,675	3,767	3,787	3,856	3,857
Mar	3,607	3,606	3,671	3,688	3,820	3,792	3,826	3,874
Apr	3,605	3,598	3,674	3,696	3,800	3,798	3,831	3,881
May	3,594	3,598	3,689	3,702	3,834	3,799	3,776	3,878
Jun	3,608	3,601	3,735	3,707	3,809	3,803	3,810	3,864
Jul	3,639	3,611	3,724	3,723	3,790	3,796	3,825	3,830
Aug	3,639	3,626	3,738	3,708	3,817	3,790	3,828	3,813
Sep	3,654	3,630	3,758	3,719	3,762	3,809	3,829	3,822R
Oct	3,607	3,640	3,695	3,741	3,825	3,829	3,785	3,814P
Nov	3,648	3,650	3,755	3,755	3,847	3,838		
Dec	3,661	3,651	3,752	3,764	3,848	3,858		

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

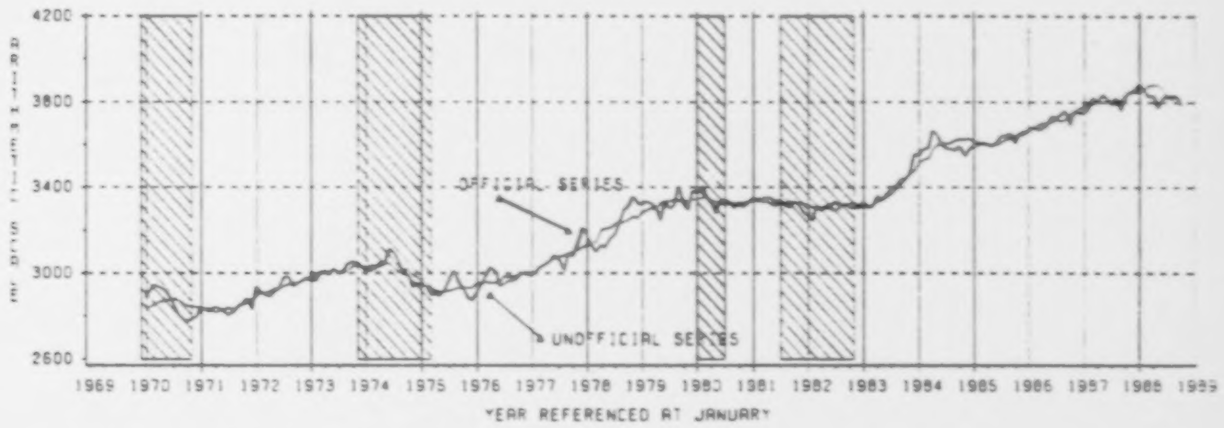
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	226	220	239	220	149	178	153	185
Feb	232	226	226	205	164	176	135	159
Mar	232	225	170	201	155	172	159	153
Apr	236	226	190	201	161	168	138	143
May	186	216	205	203	166	162	146	145
Jun	210	215	200	202	165	157	145	144
Jul	219	218	207	204	160	154	144	149
Aug	180	211	188	194	168	154	155	150
Sep	199	214	183	185	171	151	150	143R
Oct	231	213	205	183	160	147	152	147
Nov	233	213	177	187	147	145		
Dec	223	203	168	175	157	151		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

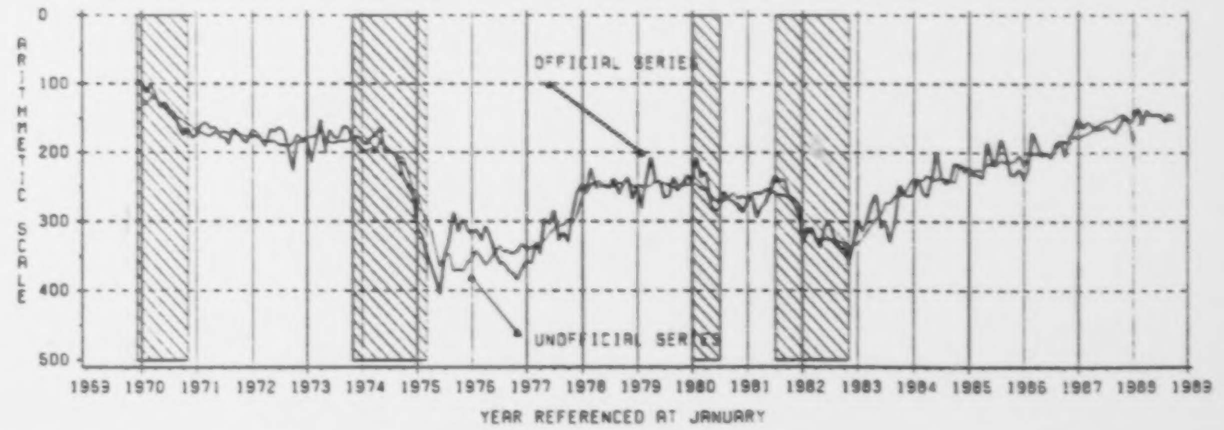


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	65.2	65.6	66.0	65.7	65.2	66.2	67.0	66.8
Feb	65.5	65.6	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.2	66.2	66.6
Mar	65.6	65.4	64.8	65.6	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.8
Apr	65.6	65.3	65.1	65.7	66.1	66.2	65.8	66.7
May	64.5	65.1	65.5	65.7	66.7	66.0	65.0	66.7
Jun	65.1	65.1	66.2	65.7	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.4
Jul	65.8	65.3	66.0	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.9
Aug	65.0	65.3	65.9	65.5	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.6
Sep	65.5	65.4	66.1	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.8	65.6R
Oct	65.2	65.5	65.3	65.7	66.3	66.1	65.1	65.5P
Nov	65.8	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.4	66.2		
Dec	65.8	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.5	66.6		

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

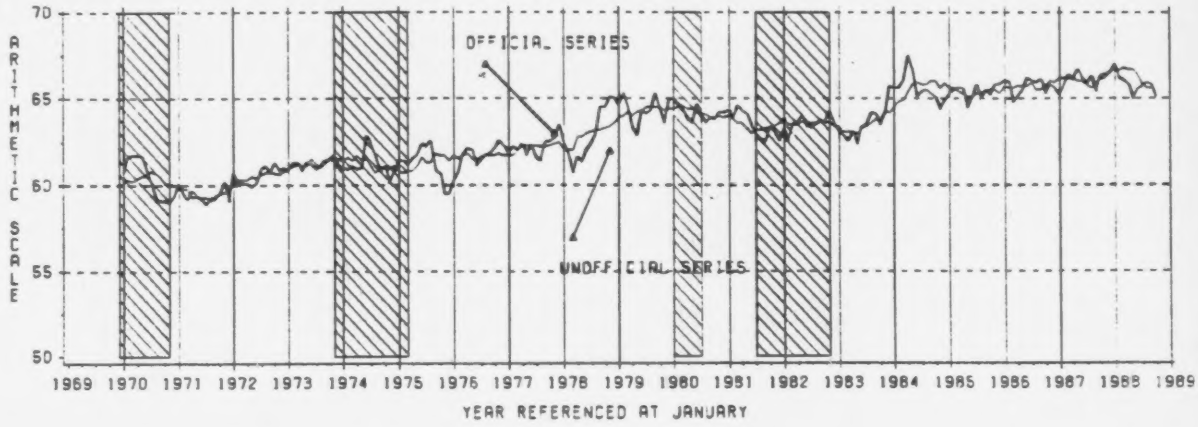
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.4	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.7	63.2	64.5	63.7
Feb	61.5	61.7	62.2	62.1	62.9	63.3	64.0	64.0
Mar	61.6	61.6	62.0	62.2	63.8	63.3	63.5	64.3
Apr	61.6	61.4	61.9	62.3	63.4	63.4	63.5	64.3
May	61.3	61.4	62.1	62.3	63.9	63.3	62.6	64.3
Jun	61.6	61.4	62.8	62.3	63.5	63.4	63.1	64.0
Jul	62.1	61.6	62.5	62.5	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.4
Aug	62.0	61.8	62.7	62.2	63.5	63.1	63.3	63.1
Sep	62.2	61.7	63.0	62.4	62.6	63.3	63.3	63.2
Oct	61.3	61.8	61.9	62.7	63.6	63.7	62.6	63.0P
Nov	61.9	61.9	62.9	62.9	63.9	63.8		
Dec	62.0	61.9	62.8	63.0	63.9	64.1		

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

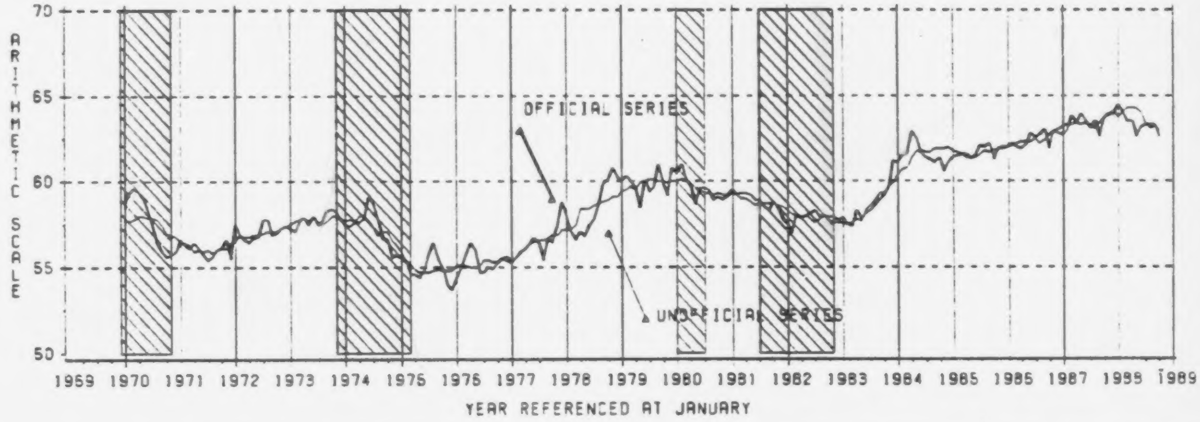
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.7	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6
Feb	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.9
Mar	6.0	5.9	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8
Apr	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.5
May	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6
Jun	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6
Jul	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7
Aug	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
Sep	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6
Oct	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7P
Nov	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6		
Dec	5.7	5.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

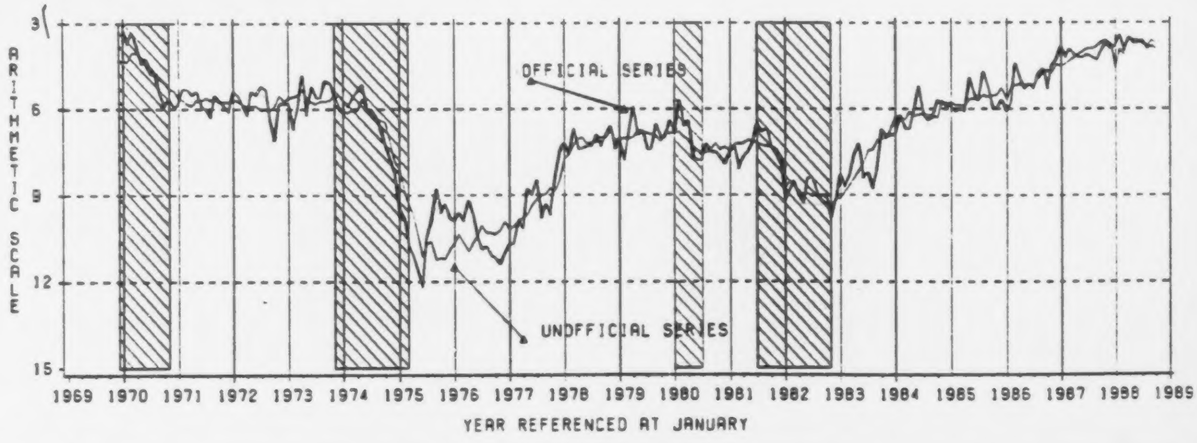


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3317.6	3383.4	3382.2	3451.6	3485.2	3557.3	3573.9	3648.7
Feb	3314.8	3389.5	3382.4	3461.1	3481.0	3562.9	3577.1	3662.8
Mar	3342.1	3392.9	3415.6	3468.4	3519.2	3574.6	3612.0	3669.3
Apr	3382.0	3397.4	3457.3	3473.0	3563.1	3579.1	3648.4	3664.9
May	3409.4	3401.1	3480.7	3474.1	3584.5	3578.0	3672.1	3665.2
Jun	3459.3	3405.4	3524.7	3472.2	3638.5	3585.2	3721.1	3667.5
Jul	3464.9	3416.2	3540.1	3490.2	3628.7	3578.2	3706.2	3654.6
Aug	3468.7	3423.7	3534.7	3490.0	3624.5	3580.0	3707.0	3661.4
Sep	3438.2	3427.6	3512.6	3503.7	3604.4	3597.4	3687.2R	3679.5R
Oct	3452.0	3433.6	3549.0	3528.1	3637.9	3616.5	3715.8P	3693.6P
Nov	3460.7	3442.6	3551.8	3531.2	3649.6	3628.5		
Dec	3459.8	3446.4	3554.5	3539.3	3653.2	3638.0		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

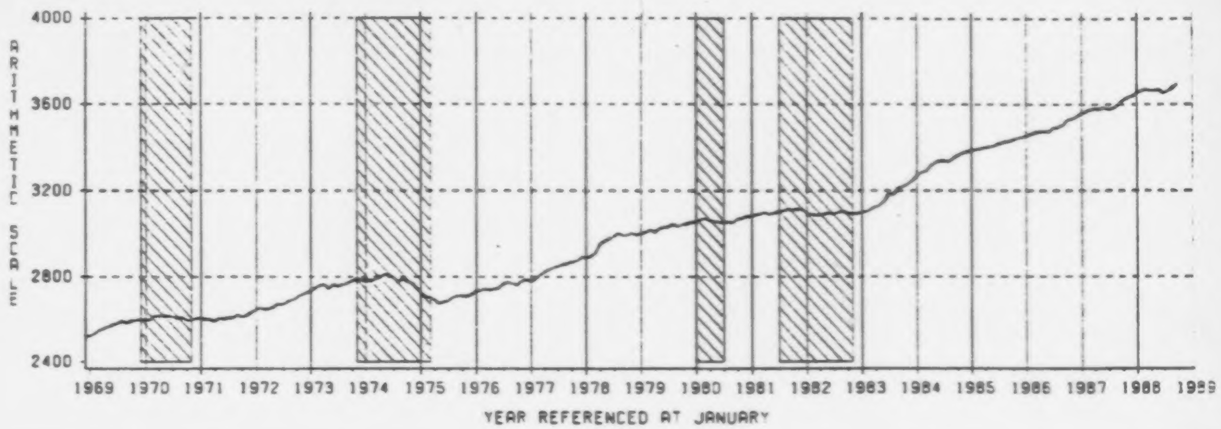
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2793.5	2857.2	2854.6	2921.4	2948.6	3018.0	3028.5	3100.5
Feb	2785.8	2862.7	2847.2	2927.5	2939.2	3022.5	3025.8	3113.2
Mar	2811.1	2866.7	2876.2	2933.8	2971.5	3031.8	3054.5	3116.8
Apr	2851.6	2870.7	2917.0	2936.6	3012.9	3033.1	3089.4	3110.0
May	2879.0	2873.5	2942.5	2938.6	3038.6	3034.8	3115.0	3110.7
Jun	2922.5	2875.0	2982.6	2936.4	3091.1	3044.1	3162.6	3115.2
Jul	2931.7	2881.8	3009.5	2957.8	3092.3	3039.6	3163.3	3109.5
Aug	2938.5	2887.3	3009.7	2958.7	3094.0	3043.0	3168.7	3116.2
Sep	2916.9	2890.6	2991.1	2966.6	3079.0	3056.2	3145.9R	3121.9R
Oct	2919.9	2900.1	3010.9	2988.8	3094.2	3071.4	3158.4P	3134.9P
Nov	2922.5	2909.0	3007.0	2991.4	3098.7	3082.5		
Dec	2923.0	2913.3	3010.0	2998.6	3102.5	3090.9		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

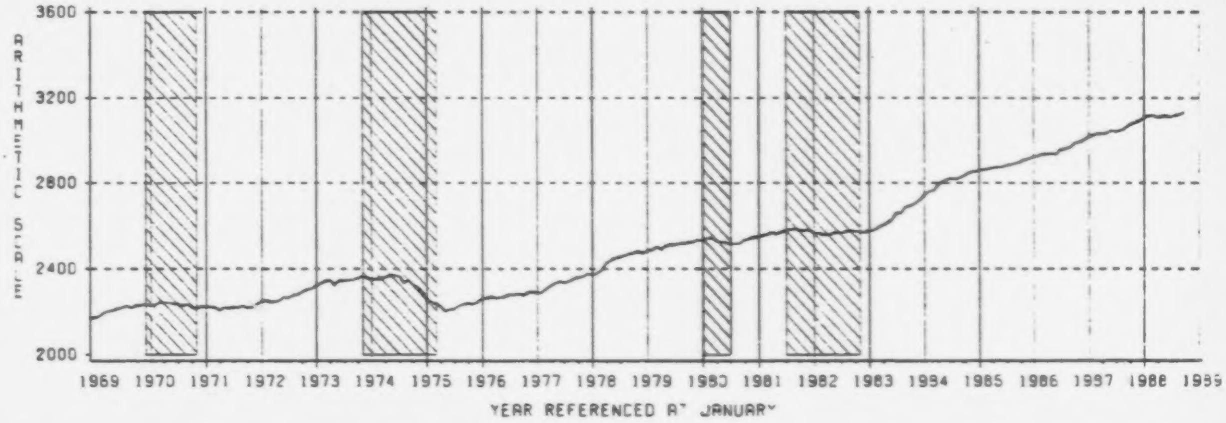
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	524.1	526.2	527.6	530.2	536.6	539.3	545.4	548.2
Feb	529.0	526.9	535.2	533.7	541.8	540.4	551.3	549.6
Mar	531.0	526.2	539.4	534.6	547.7	542.8	557.5	552.5
Apr	530.4	526.7	540.3	536.4	550.2	546.0	559.0	554.9
May	530.4	527.6	538.2	535.5	545.9	543.2	557.1	554.5
Jun	536.8	530.4	542.1	535.8	547.4	541.1	558.5	552.3
Jul	533.2	534.5	530.6	532.5	536.4	538.5	542.9	545.1
Aug	530.2	536.3	525.0	531.4	530.5	537.1	538.3	545.2
Sep	521.3	536.9	521.5	537.1	525.4	541.2	541.3R	557.6R
Oct	532.1	533.5	538.1	539.3	543.7	545.1	557.4P	558.7P
Nov	538.2	533.6	544.8	539.8	550.9	546.0		
Dec	536.8	533.1	544.5	540.7	550.7	547.1		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

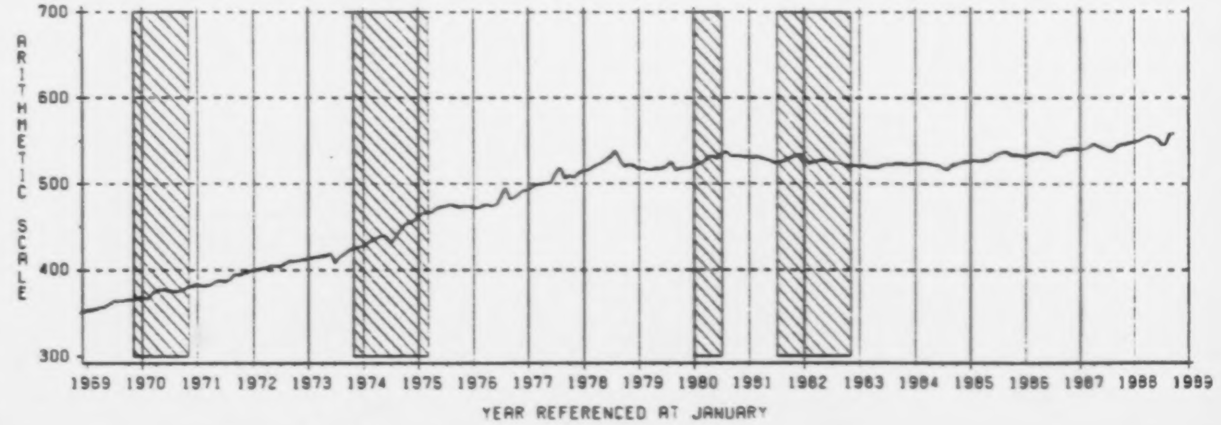


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	718.9	728.5	687.6	697.4	674.5	683.9	660.0	669.0
Feb	719.1	725.3	690.4	696.8	677.0	683.1	665.5	671.3
Mar	718.8	721.4	692.8	695.6	679.8	682.5	667.3	669.7
Apr	718.1	720.4	693.1	695.5	676.0	678.1	666.4	668.3
May	716.9	716.6	691.5	691.7	677.6	677.8	669.1	669.1
Jun	721.4	715.0	695.9	689.9	683.0	677.2	673.8	668.1
Jul	710.3	712.0	686.9	688.5	672.4	674.0	665.8	667.4
Aug	714.6	710.9	688.4	685.2	674.9	672.0	669.9	667.2
Sep	709.8	703.5	692.0	686.2	677.6	672.4	671.5R	666.4R
Oct	706.8	701.7	691.5	686.2	677.6	672.9	672.4P	667.8P
Nov	703.7	700.4	690.1	686.7	675.3	672.3		
Dec	695.8	697.1	685.2	686.5	671.3	672.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

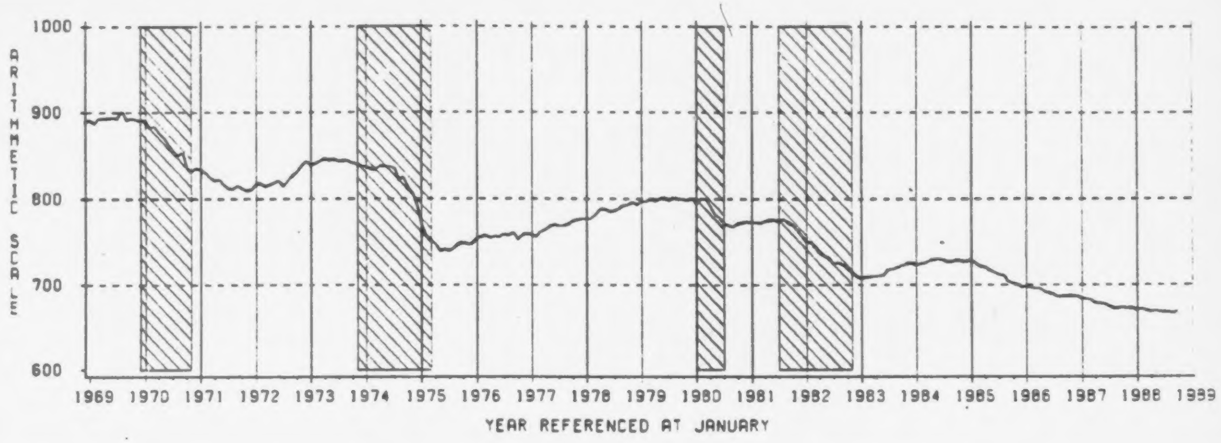
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	124.4	138.2	133.9	148.4	149.2	165.3	163.0	180.5
Feb	117.8	136.5	128.9	148.8	141.8	163.3	158.2	182.3
Mar	127.1	141.4	134.3	149.0	149.4	165.5	167.0	184.9
Apr	138.4	142.1	147.3	150.9	160.9	164.6	177.4	181.6
May	143.2	141.3	153.3	151.2	166.3	164.0	182.9	180.4
Jun	145.7	139.7	159.2	152.7	173.0	166.1	188.7	181.1
Jul	148.2	139.2	165.0	155.0	176.9	166.3	192.8	181.2
Aug	151.3	141.4	165.7	155.0	178.8	167.4	194.0	181.6
Sep	149.1	141.8	163.0	155.3	177.9	169.7	191.3R	182.5R
Oct	150.4	142.1	166.5	157.6	180.0	170.5	192.3P	182.1P
Nov	149.7	143.6	164.2	157.7	179.9	172.9		
Dec	147.0	144.8	158.9	156.5	177.5	174.8		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

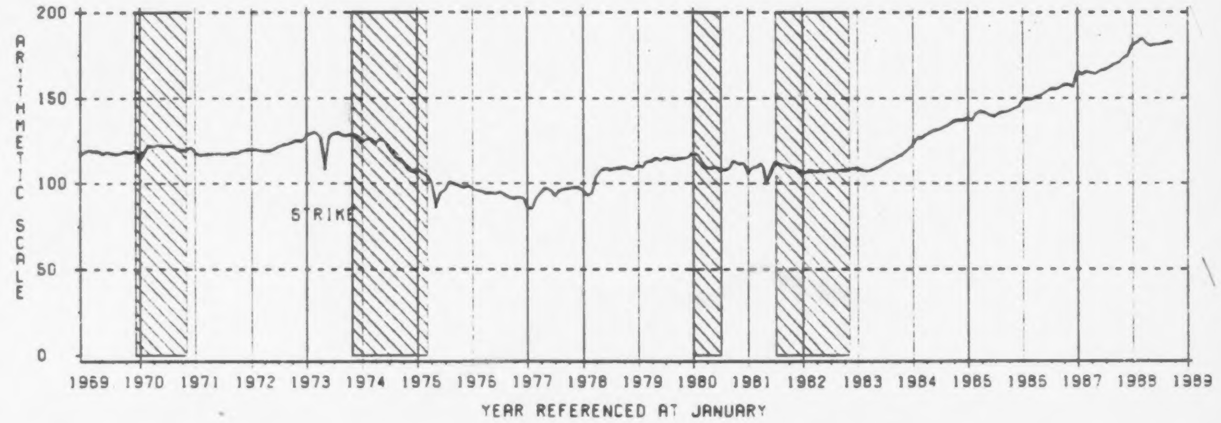
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1948.3	1988.3	2031.2	2073.4	2122.8	2166.6	2203.2	2248.5
Feb	1947.0	1998.7	2026.0	2079.7	2118.4	2173.8	2199.9	2257.1
Mar	1963.2	2001.8	2047.1	2087.0	2140.1	2181.6	2217.8	2259.6
Apr	1992.9	2006.0	2074.5	2088.1	2173.8	2188.1	2243.1	2257.6
May	2016.7	2013.4	2095.5	2093.5	2192.4	2190.8	2260.5	2258.8
Jun	2053.1	2018.1	2125.3	2091.6	2232.7	2198.5	2297.6	2263.6
Jul	2071.0	2028.4	2155.4	2112.1	2240.6	2197.0	2302.2	2258.5
Aug	2070.4	2032.9	2153.4	2116.3	2237.9	2201.2	2302.3	2265.0
Sep	2055.8	2043.1	2133.9	2123.0	2221.1	2211.8	2280.6R	2270.6R
Oct	2060.5	2054.1	2150.7	2142.8	2234.2	2225.7	2291.2P	2282.6P
Nov	2066.9	2062.7	2150.5	2144.9	2241.1	2234.9		
Dec	2078.0	2069.2	2163.7	2153.4	2251.4	2241.1		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

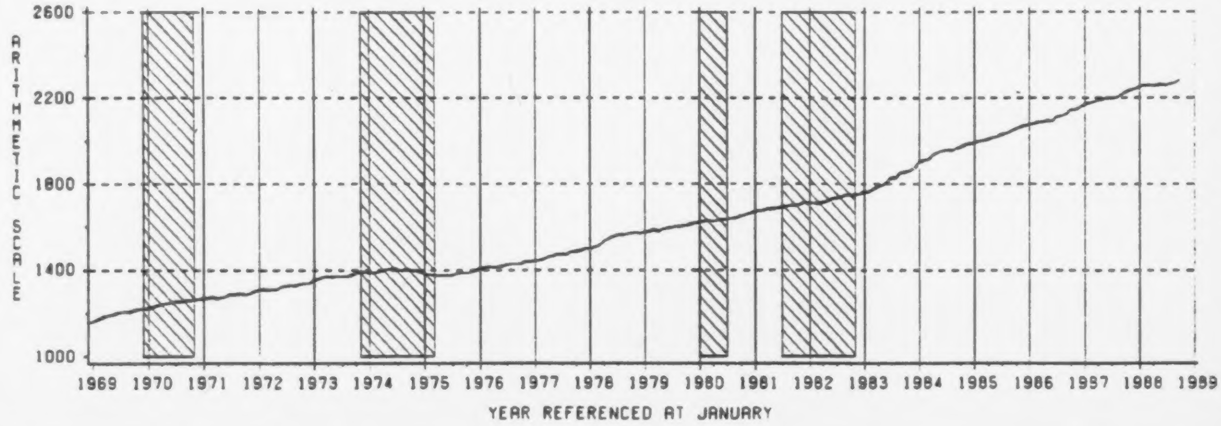


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	451.1	458.1	423.6	430.1	424.1	430.3	410.4	416.2
Feb	449.8	452.2	428.3	430.4	429.1	430.9	417.2	418.9
Mar	450.6	450.9	429.2	429.2	429.3	429.0	418.5	418.1
Apr	444.8	446.7	429.2	431.3	423.9	426.0	417.8	419.9
May	442.6	443.1	427.0	427.6	426.4	427.1	420.0	420.8
Jun	447.5	443.8	430.5	427.1	428.6	425.2	423.2	419.8
Jul	432.1	436.6	424.3	429.0	418.3	423.2	415.8	420.4
Aug	437.1	437.1	426.6	427.0	422.3	423.0	419.8	420.6
Sep	435.5	430.5	432.7	428.0	429.1	424.6	424.9R	420.3R
Oct	436.0	431.3	434.0	429.6	428.4	424.2	425.7P	421.5P
Nov	433.8	430.2	435.6	432.0	425.7	422.3		
Dec	427.9	428.3	429.9	430.2	422.8	423.3		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

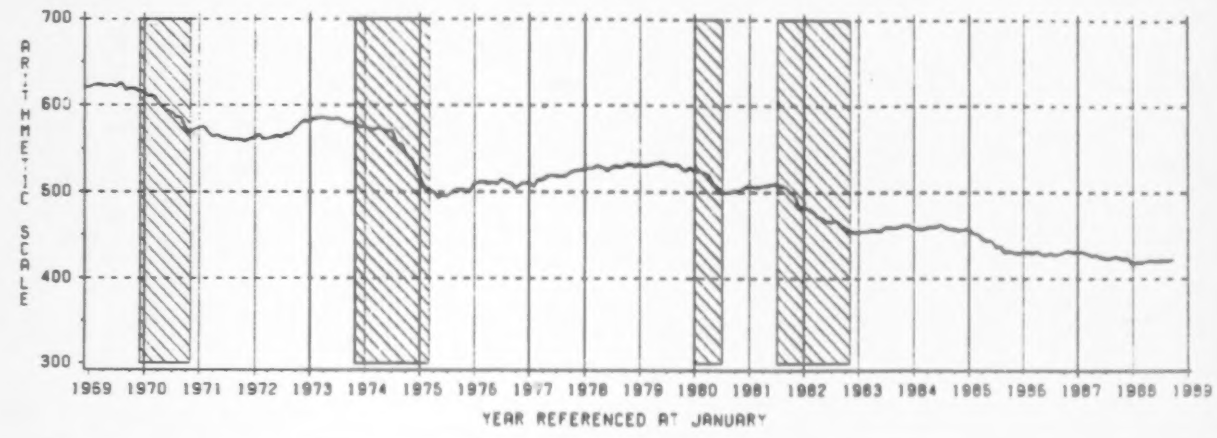
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2
Apr	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4
May	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.8	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.3	40.8	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.7	41.2
Aug	40.4	40.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.7	41.0
Sep	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Oct	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.1P	41.0P
Nov	41.3	40.9	41.7	41.3	41.8	41.4		
Dec	41.4	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.8	41.4		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

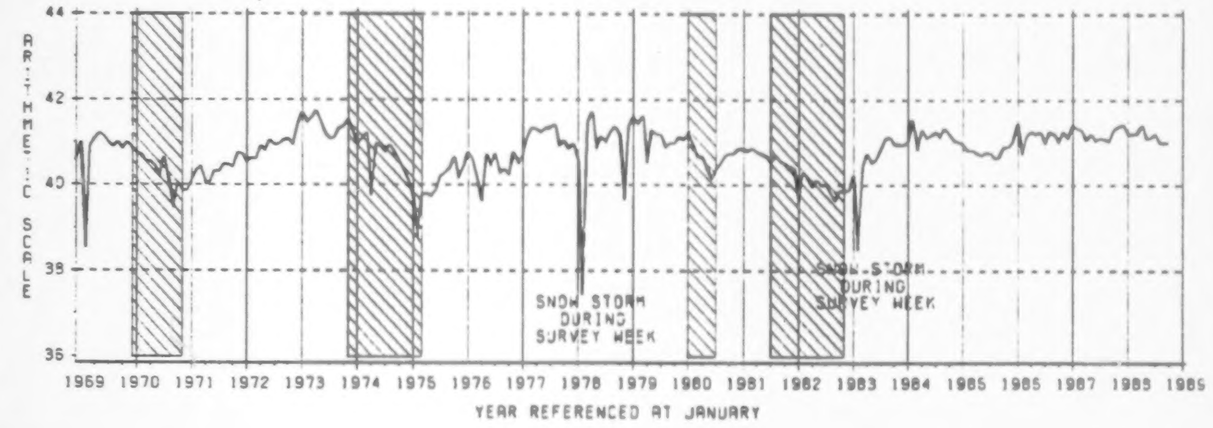
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,450	18,782	17,537	17,806	17,558	17,814	16,908	17,147
Feb	18,307	18,450	17,389	17,517	17,679	17,796	17,147	17,258
Mar	18,475	18,397	17,726	17,640	17,816	17,718	17,326	17,226
Apr	18,059	18,225	17,640	17,813	17,338	17,509	17,213	17,384
May	17,970	18,035	17,550	17,617	17,525	17,597	17,220	17,295
Jun	18,258	18,107	17,780	17,639	17,615	17,433	17,394	17,254
Jul	17,414	17,813	17,184	17,589	16,983	17,394	16,923	17,320
Aug	17,659	17,746	17,491	17,635	17,230	17,385	17,086	17,245
Sep	17,725	17,521	17,827	17,634	17,593	17,409	17,421R	17,232R
Oct	17,832	17,640	17,837	17,614	17,736	17,519	17,496P	17,282P
Nov	17,829	17,595	18,165	17,842	17,794	17,483		
Dec	17,672	17,560	17,841	17,681	17,673	17,525		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

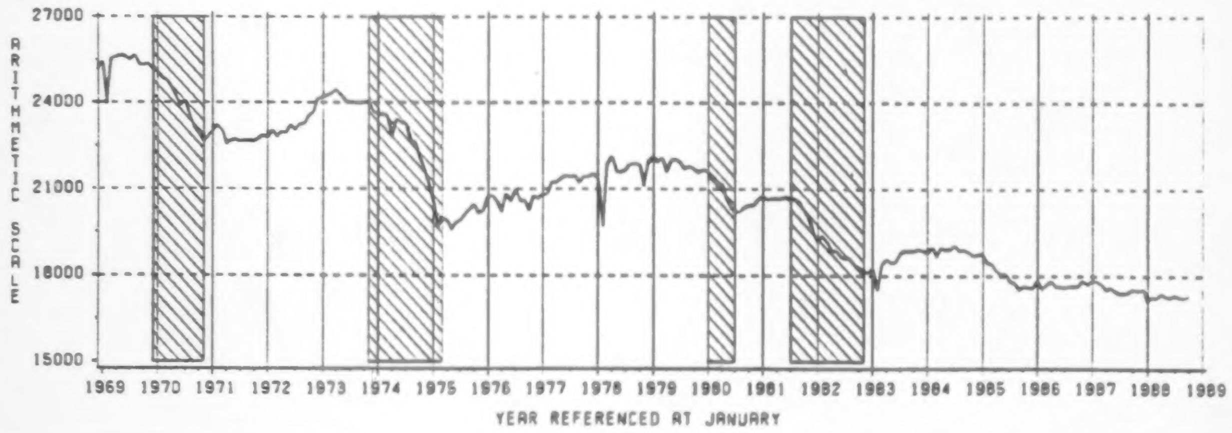


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	395.50	416.90	425.18	443.72
Feb	393.57	408.44	423.12	442.65
Mar	398.11	415.07	424.96	445.46
Apr	398.29	412.64	424.54	444.96
May	398.29	413.06	426.21	443.62
Jun	401.88	419.20	426.62	445.94
Jul	398.97	410.27	423.86	442.41
Aug	399.15	415.33	424.32	441.19
Sep	402.93	417.36	430.09	446.49R
Oct	407.54	415.93	435.53	447.99P
Nov	414.24	424.51	441.41	
Dec	418.97	427.04	450.60	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

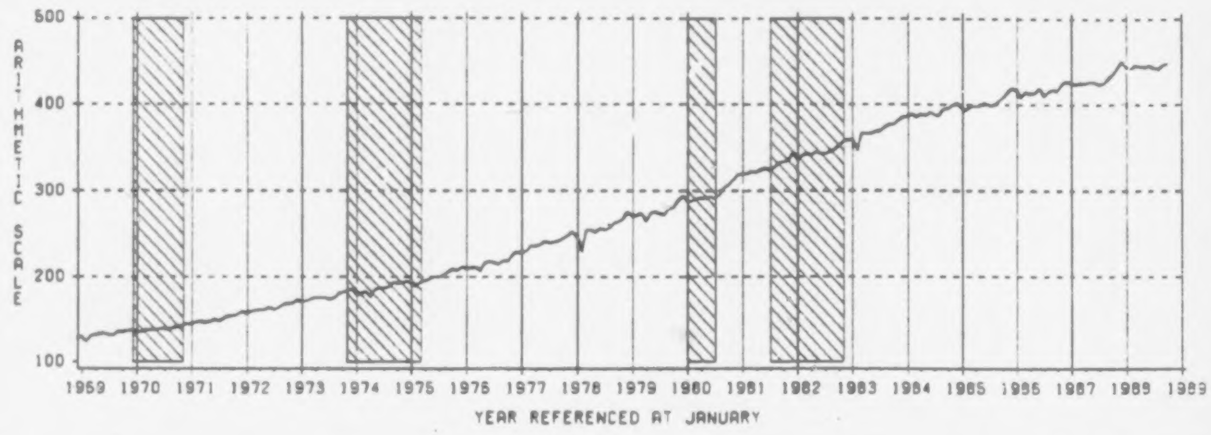
Date	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	104.9	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3
Feb	105.4	106.6	107.6	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0
Mar	105.9	106.8	107.9	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5
Apr	106.3	107.2	108.5	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8
May	106.7	107.4	109.2	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8
Jun	107.0	107.6	109.2	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8
Jul	107.1	107.6	109.7	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1
Aug	107.3	108.4	109.7	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6
Sep	107.6	108.6	109.9	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9
Oct	107.9	108.8	110.3	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4
Nov	108.3	109.8	110.7	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6			
Dec	108.6	110.1	111.0	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

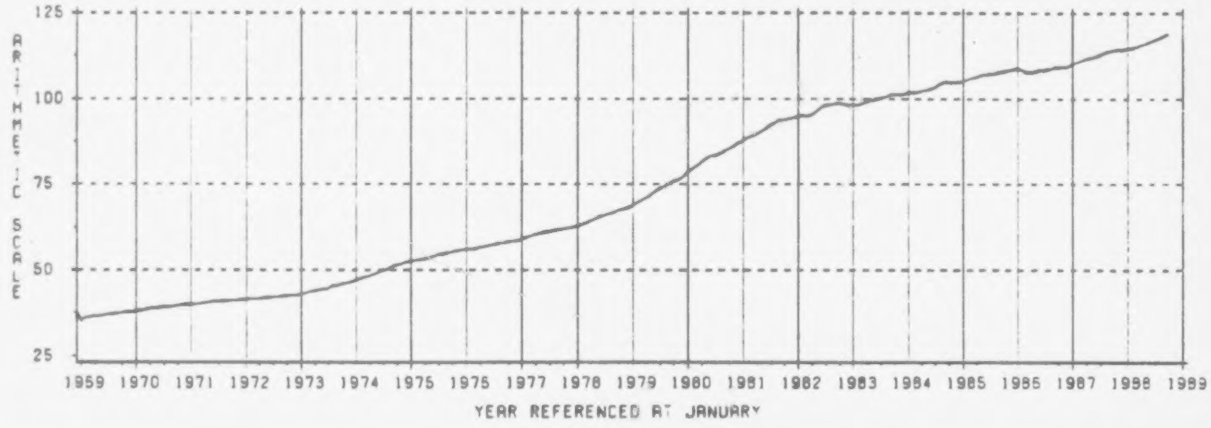
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	282.63	305.95	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	289.67	310.32
Feb	279.36	302.31	280.11	302.79	291.18	312.32	289.84	310.42
Mar	281.31	304.64	284.47	307.82	291.16	312.45	290.33	311.15
Apr	280.12	303.34	284.34	307.57	287.90	308.92	288.62	309.29
May	279.09	302.22	284.59	307.86	286.81	307.88	286.50	306.91
Jun	280.98	304.40	286.10	309.70	285.07	306.04	286.02	306.59
Jul	278.46	301.58	279.18	301.88	283.60	304.25	282.14	302.16
Aug	277.55	300.60	281.85	305.00	281.43	301.97	280.37	300.18
Sep	279.29	302.60	282.01	305.23	283.05	304.13	279.41R	299.53R
Oct	281.60	304.84	280.94	304.03	284.95	306.58	280.39P	300.68P
Nov	283.72	307.33	286.11	309.89	288.03	310.33		
Dec	285.71	309.62	286.29	310.15	292.36	315.66		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

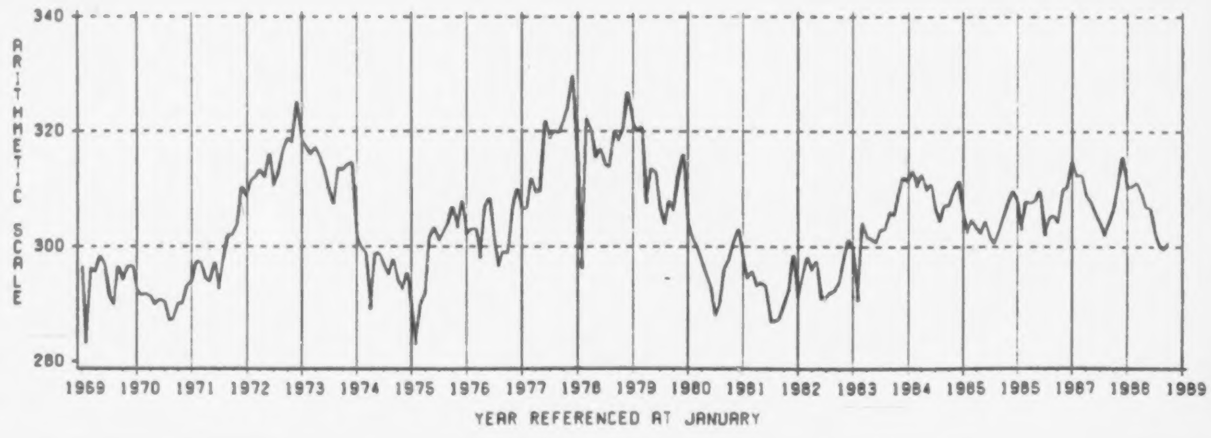


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,999	2,663	2,910	2,661	2,595	2,474	2,322	2,280
Feb	2,226	2,423	2,539	2,800	2,315	2,568	3,198	3,456
Mar	2,533	2,385	2,787	2,644	3,183	2,937	3,501	3,040
Apr	2,627	2,434	3,345	2,954	3,287	2,907	2,698	2,533
May	2,527	2,351	3,009	2,915	2,873	2,866	3,131	3,020
Jun	2,348	2,540	2,580	2,770	2,737	2,816	2,717	2,726
Jul	2,478	2,398	2,975	2,854	2,586	2,565	2,680	2,847
Aug	2,431	2,574	2,476	2,674	2,521	2,715	2,486	2,480
Sep	2,483	2,784	2,630	2,864	2,110	2,212	2,223	2,433
Oct	3,060	2,853	2,719	2,590	2,323	2,300		
Nov	2,318	2,737	2,175	2,594	2,440	2,691		
Dec	2,428	2,306	2,976	2,697	2,859	2,718		

20. Business Failures (Number)

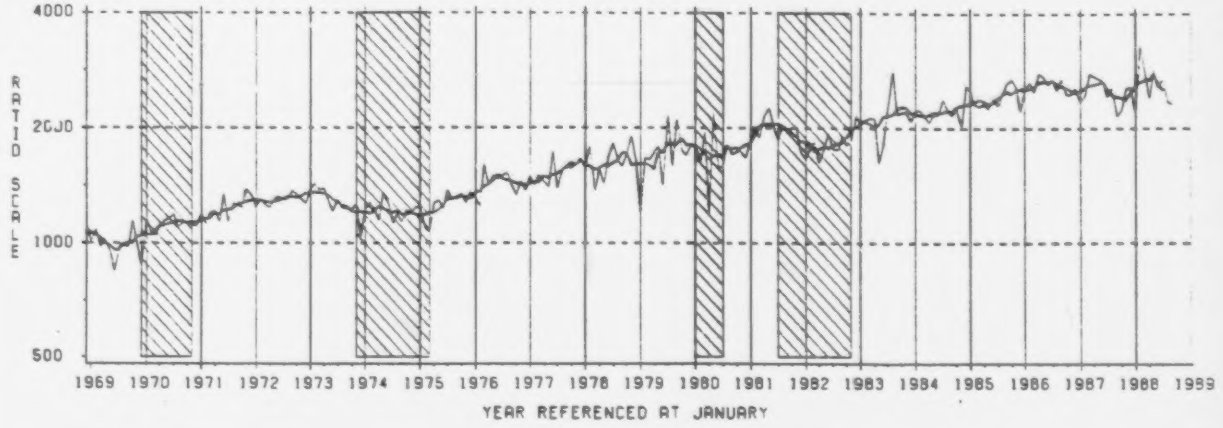
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60	56	96	88	65	65	101	106
Feb	73	79	71	77	60	65	109	114
Mar	105	85	95	74	67	55	155	111
Apr	89	84	75	66	86	83	111	105
May	105	86	94	82	78	71		
Jun	64	69	56	64	65	77		
Jul	91	101	63	66	74	73		
Aug	82	80	46	51	51	58		
Sep	53	69	56	73	57	69		
Oct	92	87	97	85	72	65		
Nov	108	125	68	83	40	50		
Dec	68	74	95	89	63	58		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

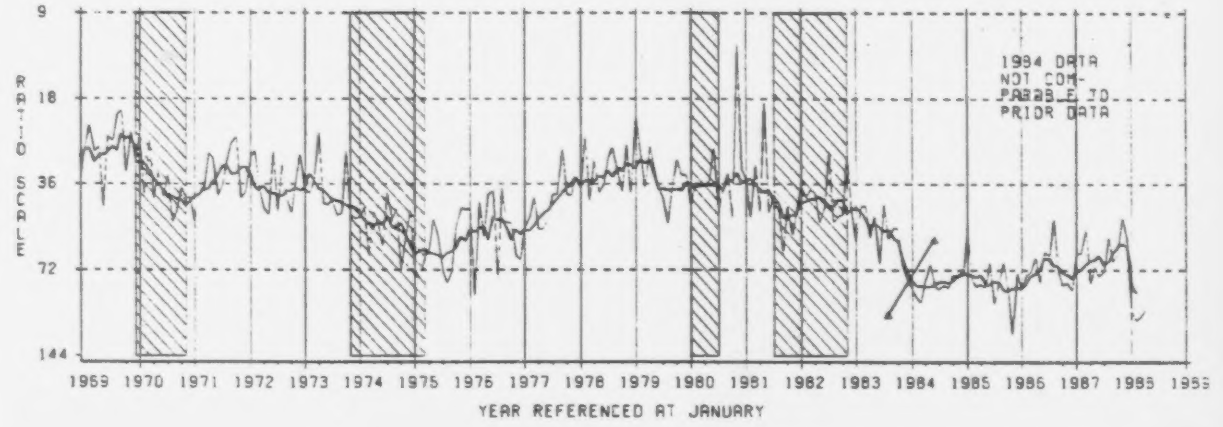
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,253	1,310	1,233	1,299	1,234	1,297	1,250	1,331
Feb	1,206	1,296	1,249	1,339	1,238	1,325	1,282	1,320
Mar	1,301	1,301	1,253	1,252	1,300	1,296	1,296	1,283
Apr	1,238	1,289	1,246	1,301	1,285	1,343	1,278	1,336
May	1,343	1,312	1,361	1,319	1,347	1,319	1,316	1,277
Jun	1,315	1,278	1,347	1,309	1,353	1,300	1,360	1,315
Jul	1,367	1,296	1,372	1,298	1,398	1,329	1,397	1,329
Aug	1,365	1,327	1,310	1,287	1,318	1,276R	1,370	1,326
Sep	1,354	1,304	1,388	1,320	1,313	1,257		
Oct	1,340	1,296	1,346	1,313	1,281	1,248		
Nov	1,303	1,325	1,253	1,287	1,306	1,327		
Dec	1,255	1,313	1,230	1,277	1,234	1,283		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

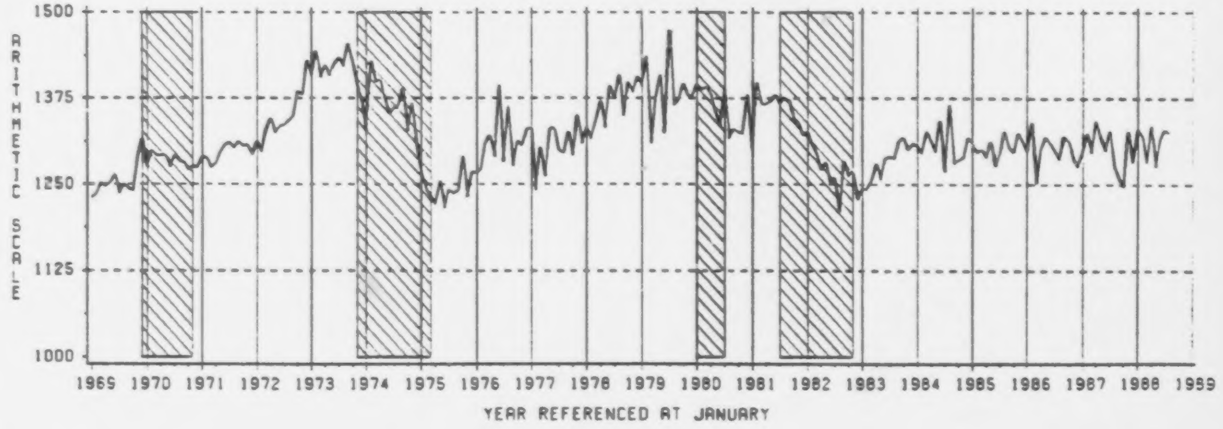


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	479.9	585.0	436.6	565.8	431.7	563.0	542.2	691.1
Feb	416.6	627.9	395.0	629.2	570.3	935.2	538.9	859.0
Mar	647.4	643.7	643.6	626.6	868.0	832.2	711.6	685.1
Apr	696.8	680.7	965.7	943.7	628.4	617.4	657.0	643.9
May	747.1	686.1	819.7	733.7	701.2	647.7	919.4	854.2
Jun	806.1	644.3	786.3	645.4	849.2	705.7	919.0	781.5
Jul	766.8	734.0	850.9	800.1	820.0	755.3	737.9	684.9
Aug	798.2	699.6	723.0	635.1	827.3	729.1	876.7	770.7
Sep	652.5	637.3	959.8	965.3	716.5	726.4	670.4	678.4
Oct	752.2	710.6	1071.8	977.3	812.9R	744.8R	655.8	600.8
Nov	699.4	689.1	703.2	692.0	836.1	803.3		
Dec	590.8	670.2	547.2	615.4	594.1	665.1		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

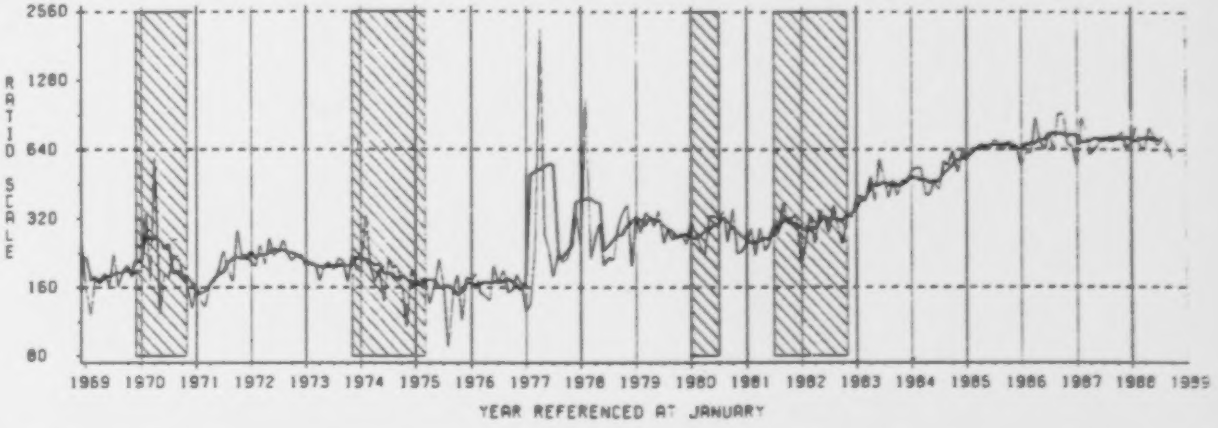
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215.0	283.9	249.4	342.2	190.3	271.1	191.8	273.3
Feb	168.1	309.9	186.6	345.2	251.3	472.1	267.5	502.6
Mar	333.5	340.1	320.5	317.8	387.2	379.7	396.9	389.2
Apr	355.3	342.3	557.3	531.8	314.8	298.8	348.4	330.6
May	396.3	325.8	510.5	423.0	298.0	244.1	362.4	296.9
Jun	439.6	339.9	433.4	344.7	455.1	365.5	387.0	310.8
Jul	502.8	477.3	371.7	343.0	368.5	333.6	375.3	339.7
Aug	423.1	357.9	361.2	307.1	424.5	364.5	470.8	404.3
Sep	339.3	320.3	352.7	340.7	316.4	314.4	283.6	281.7
Oct	363.6	331.1	662.3	576.3	404.3R	346.0R	340.8	291.7
Nov	311.9	330.4	340.2	364.5	308.5	330.9		
Dec	322.0	380.6	269.4	317.8	293.4	346.2		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

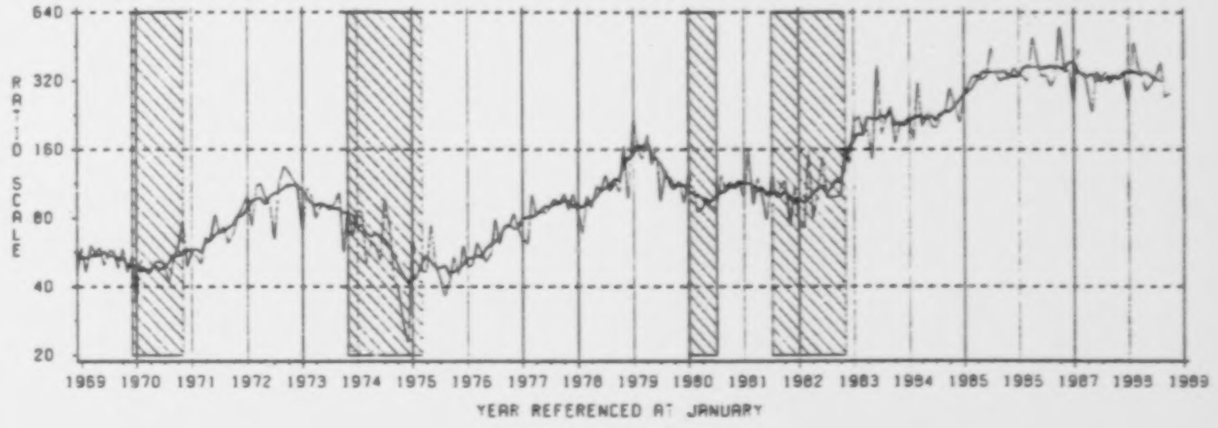
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	167.6	203.8	142.0	178.3	169.1	219.6	225.8	293.2
Feb	129.8	199.3	140.6	216.1	266.4	410.5	157.2	242.2
Mar	247.6	237.3	230.8	216.5	391.4	363.2	260.9	242.1
Apr	228.4	225.3	307.5	310.9	234.1	239.2	215.5	220.2
May	252.9	262.3	184.0	185.5	259.1	259.5	228.3	220.6
Jun	321.3	259.2	280.3	228.1	278.9	225.0	316.8	255.6
Jul	182.0	174.8	305.5	283.5	351.0	321.2	205.0	187.6
Aug	241.3	207.9	258.0	224.3	305.5	267.2	315.5	276.0
Sep	178.6	182.4	451.4	468.9	273.6	285.7	224.1	234.0
Oct	304.1	295.0	268.6	260.1	302.3R	292.5R	178.4	172.6
Nov	213.9	185.0	261.1	225.7	443.9	388.6		
Dec	195.2	215.8	197.9	217.7	182.6	200.9		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

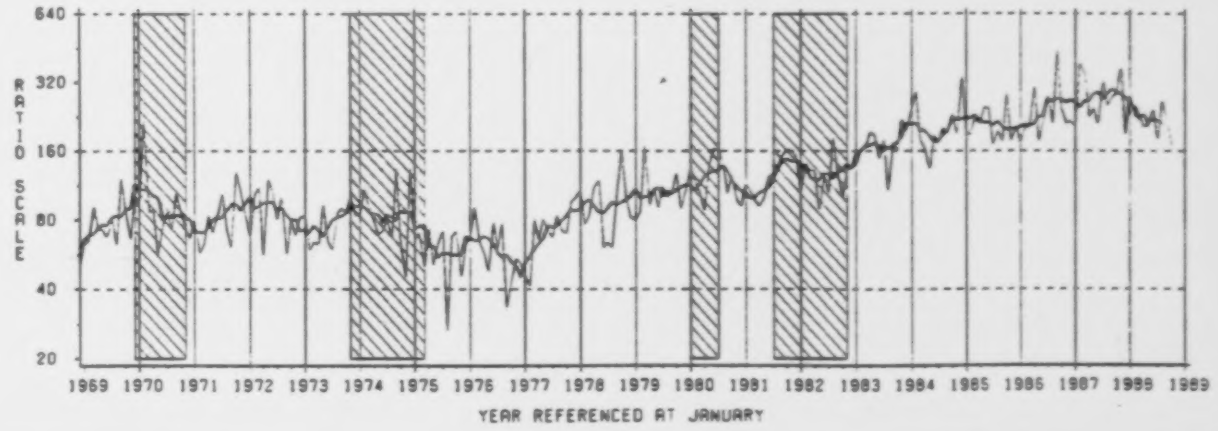


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,433	3,085	2,558	3,354	2,677	3,388	1,776	2,384
Feb	1,865	2,987	1,876	2,944	2,560	3,938	1,740	2,512
Mar	2,937	3,240	3,098	3,411	3,797	4,080	3,555	3,677
Apr	3,861	3,668	4,818	4,636	3,362	3,243	2,993	2,947
May	4,263	3,846	4,531	4,129	3,423	3,231	3,323	3,081
Jun	3,260	2,999	4,474	3,982	4,553	3,943	3,186	2,811
Jul	4,138	3,847	3,998	3,709	3,410	3,201	2,833	2,823
Aug	4,373	3,914	3,901	3,658	2,890	2,730	2,920	2,625
Sep	3,145	3,031	4,778	4,434	3,496	3,237	2,522	2,328
Oct	3,882	3,539	4,073	3,756	3,326	3,125		
Nov	3,375	3,408	3,285	3,490	2,805	2,899		
Dec	5,132	5,110	4,416	4,242	3,022	2,890		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

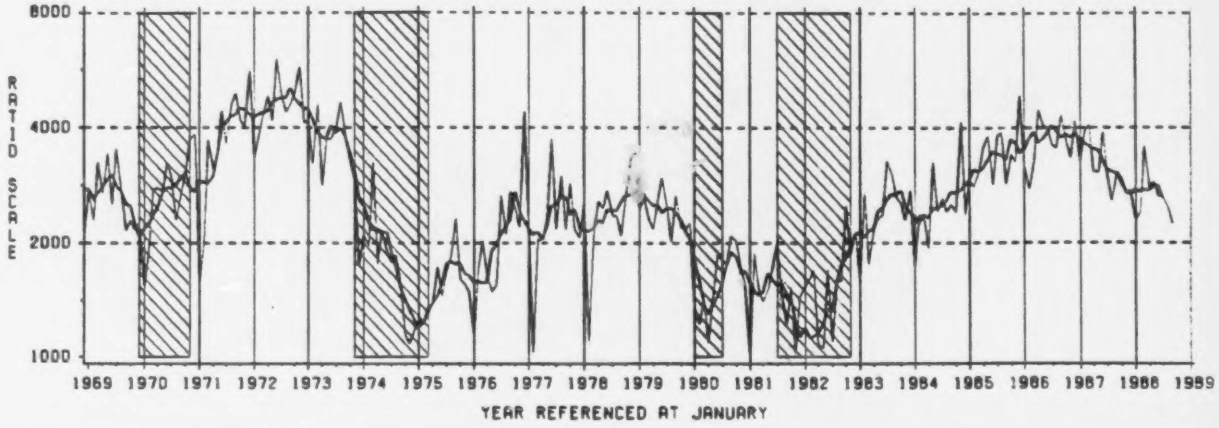
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,665	2,321	2,147	2,933	1,942	2,644	1,307	1,904
Feb	1,345	2,444	1,414	2,462	1,929	3,295	1,242	1,998
Mar	1,920	2,243	2,222	2,555	2,640	2,944	2,532	2,708
Apr	2,715	2,529	3,989	3,846	2,577	2,476	2,176	2,128
May	3,007	2,569	3,066	2,657	2,628	2,433	2,138	1,900
Jun	2,283	2,056	3,482	3,014	3,057	2,473	1,998	1,653
Jul	2,662	2,372	2,858	2,569	2,603	2,379	2,195	2,172
Aug	3,219	2,715	2,885	2,593	1,829	1,620	1,964	1,611
Sep	2,111	1,966	2,910	2,534	2,749	2,465	1,893	1,676
Oct	2,861	2,557	3,202	2,901	2,252	2,066		
Nov	2,679	2,710	2,443	2,667	1,883	1,973		
Dec	2,631	2,618	3,162	2,999	2,278	2,176		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

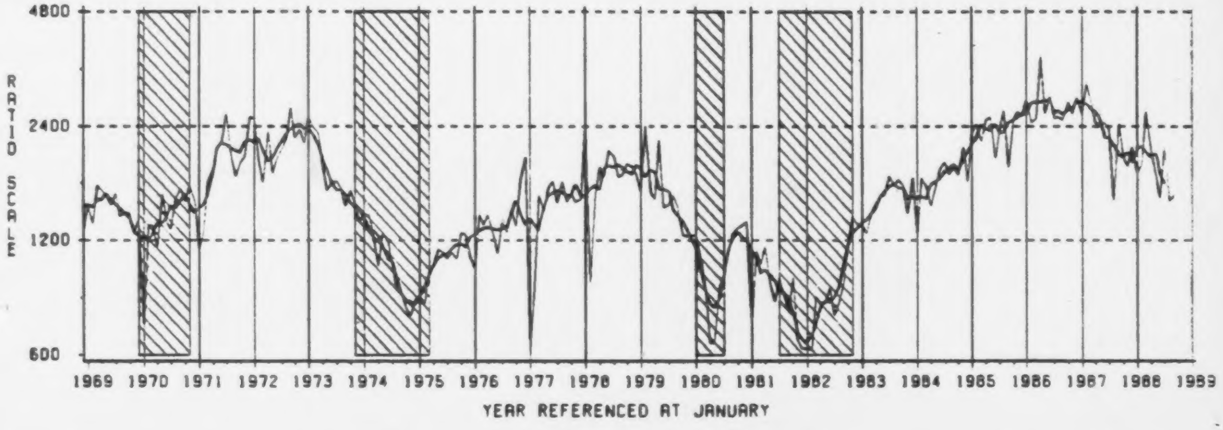
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	519	251	537	350
Feb	371	279	483	374
Mar	739	696	994	784
Apr	637	519	606	680
May	1,024	1,201	577	980
Jun	796	764	1,274	1,016
Jul	1,298	883	652	538
Aug	978	861	818	735
Sep	888	1,683	444	503
Oct	817	662	843	
Nov	583	580	633	
Dec	2,325	1,078	531	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

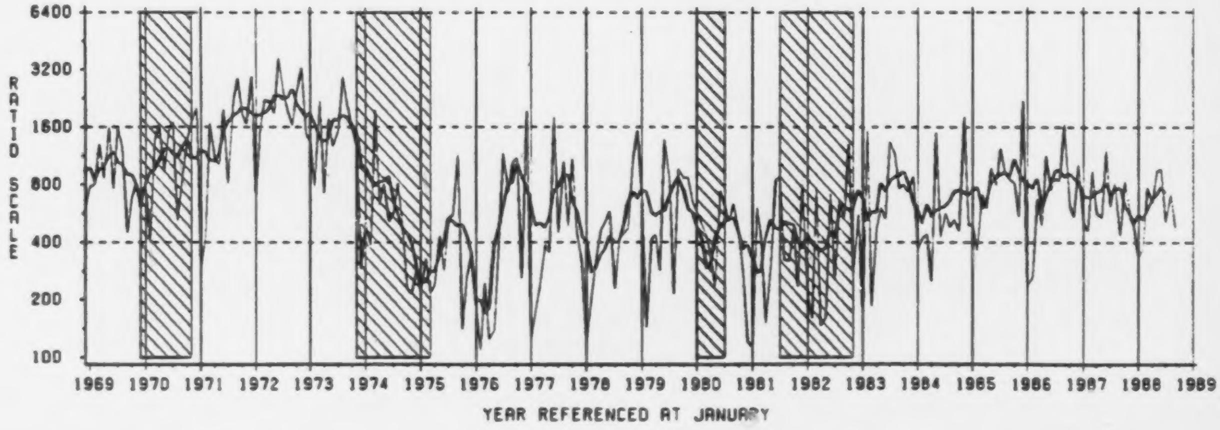


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,338	3,619	3,724	4,014	3,665	3,954	4,127	4,545
Feb	3,153	3,699	3,366	3,980	3,619	4,290	4,148	4,715
Mar	3,528	3,701	3,875	4,069	4,161	4,408	4,816	5,025
Apr	3,674	3,785	3,964	4,104	4,340	4,428	4,621	4,723
May	3,940	3,820	4,408	4,269	4,516	4,461	4,835	4,803
Jun	3,868	3,858	4,213	4,169	4,639	4,552	5,095	4,962
Jul	3,860	3,883	4,203	4,220	4,641	4,610	4,917	4,983
Aug	3,935	3,930	4,229	4,279	4,654	4,681	4,972R	4,966R
Sep	3,803	3,944	4,262	4,358	4,552	4,667	4,740P	4,778P
Oct	3,919	3,907	4,296	4,247	4,645	4,595		
Nov	4,053	3,881	4,341	4,265	4,586	4,502		
Dec	4,922	3,940	5,440	4,299	5,783	4,576		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

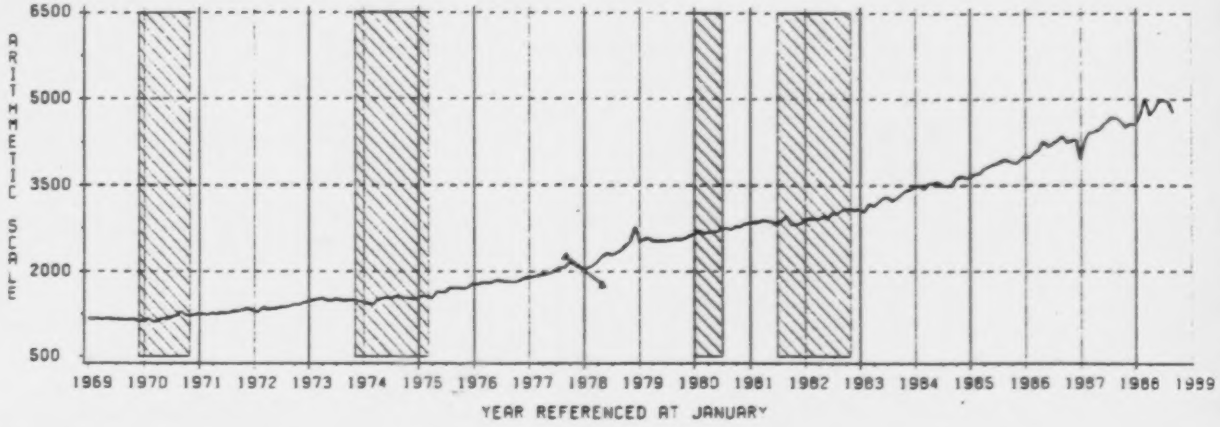
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,483	3,751	3,713	4,109
Feb	3,533	3,755	4,021	4,282
Mar	3,528	3,872	4,104	4,539
Apr	3,594	3,950	4,070	4,240
May	3,628	4,109	4,093	4,311
Jun	3,678	4,009	4,184	4,462
Jul	3,702	4,046	4,245	4,461
Aug	3,736	4,099	4,271	4,434R
Sep	3,731	4,147	4,224	4,195P
Oct	3,682	4,033	4,147	
Nov	3,644	4,062	4,089	
Dec	3,689	4,083	4,145	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

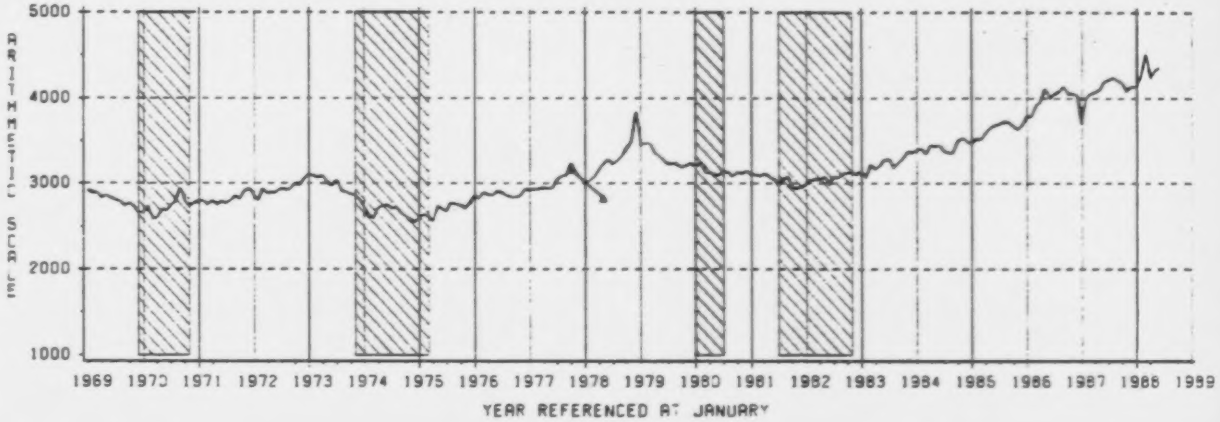
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33,384	37,754	40,729	45,891	34,972	39,061	31,187	35,530
Feb	29,952	38,478	36,726	47,850	27,408	35,686	37,108	45,811
Mar	46,612	41,955	43,155	39,515	43,488	40,199	44,315	40,450
Apr	36,298	36,843	44,587	44,988	46,390	49,265	40,590	39,803
May	33,120	34,810	44,016	45,516	42,702	45,070	42,569	45,580
Jun	40,957	35,965	58,595	51,336	48,476	39,112	45,763	39,430
Jul	40,509	35,593	47,860	44,841	47,436	44,260	39,607	37,146
Aug	36,705	36,210	48,055	47,682	46,447	46,293	42,224	39,613
Sep	37,617	35,401	60,111	51,790	49,342	42,924	39,463	35,786
Oct	45,115	43,472	50,831	47,767	41,876	38,301		
Nov	36,598	39,905	33,529	40,909	30,691	38,410		
Dec	37,747	38,639	43,278	42,013	36,569	36,667		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982–84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

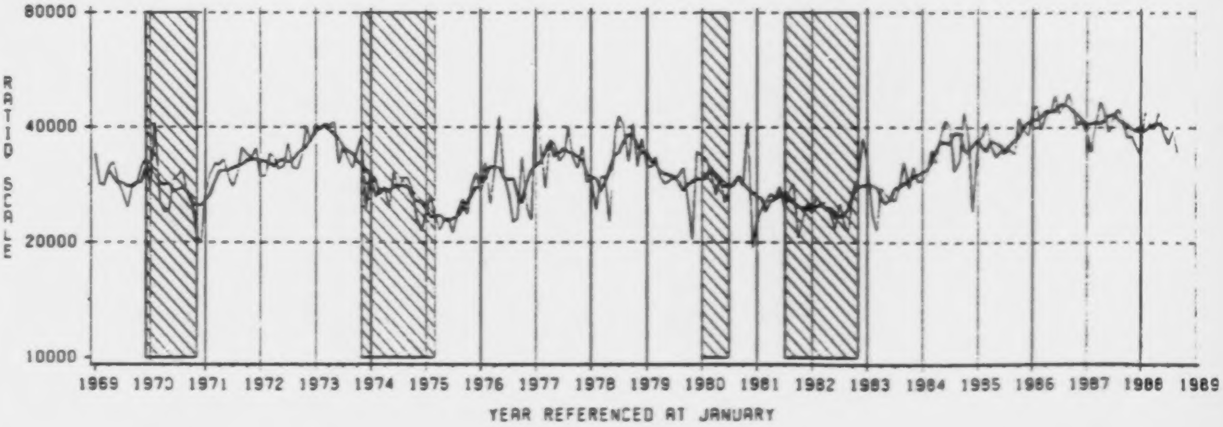


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	87.9	2.8	92.2	2.9	69.1	2.1	67.1	2.0
Feb	93.4	3.0	87.0	2.7	72.7	2.2	65.6	1.9
Mar	94.6	3.1	88.3	2.7	72.5	2.2	65.0	1.9
Apr	94.8	3.0	86.7	2.7	73.2	2.2	68.4	2.0
May	94.2	3.0	86.7	2.7	74.1	2.2	71.2	2.1
Jun	94.1	3.0	87.5	2.7	73.7	2.2	74.0	2.2
Jul	95.4	3.0	87.2	2.7	72.2	2.2	74.8	2.2
Aug	92.9	2.9	86.2	2.7	72.8	2.2	74.4	2.2
Sep	93.8	3.0	83.7	2.6	70.9	2.1	72.8	2.1
Oct	94.2	2.9	80.4	2.5	68.6	2.0	72.4	2.1
Nov	92.7	2.9	77.3	2.4	67.7	2.0		
Dec	91.0	2.9	75.2	2.3	67.1	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

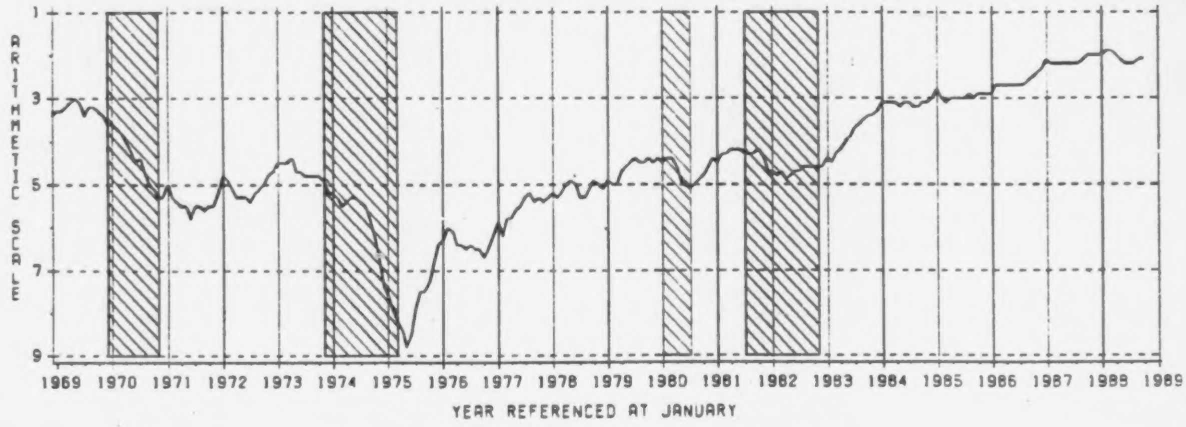
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,523	11,496	15,089	10,196	14,106	9,437	15,406	10,362
Feb	11,495	11,319	10,039	9,891	10,174	10,012	8,696	7,936
Mar	9,755	11,096	9,399	10,332	7,695	8,414	7,207	8,269
Apr	10,634	11,268	8,743	9,675	8,187	8,892	7,989	8,751
May	8,441	10,743	7,797	9,950	6,458	8,298	6,495	7,953
Jun	10,794	10,910	9,206	8,884	8,058	7,884	8,247	8,409
Jul	11,656	10,341	10,924	9,929	9,157	8,205	10,473	9,452
Aug	8,279	10,368	7,615	9,630	6,191	7,535	6,597	8,077
Sep	9,247	11,572	7,213	9,149	5,808	7,787	6,089	7,941
Oct	8,990	10,501	7,530	8,854	6,508	7,709	7,079	8,097
Nov	9,302	10,029	7,732	8,420	7,721	8,000		
Dec	13,974	9,985	12,366	8,940	11,708	8,759		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

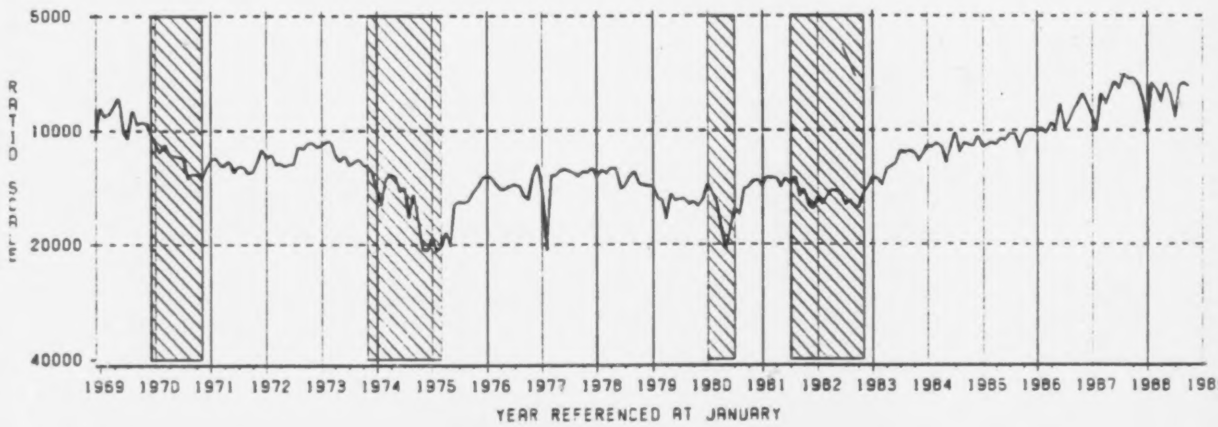
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,971	10,709	9,627	9,468	7,298	7,217	6,294	6,224
Feb	9,945	10,155	9,267	9,452	7,464	7,621	6,367	6,501
Mar	11,160	9,070	13,766	11,353	8,558	7,097	7,849	6,509
Apr	12,202	10,269	10,990	9,228	8,665	7,246	7,114	5,949
May	10,672	9,803	9,445	8,727	7,757	7,192	7,075	6,560
Jun	8,726	9,322	8,074	8,675	6,905	7,460	6,536	7,062
Jul	10,328	10,118	8,951	8,647	7,454	7,134	6,343	6,071
Aug	8,683	9,691	7,174	8,058	6,240	7,053	6,584	7,442
Sep	7,783	9,002	7,284	8,364	6,324	7,246	5,548	6,357
Oct	8,647	9,806	7,560	8,466	5,781	6,414	5,519	6,123
Nov	7,442	8,917	6,324	7,692	5,317	6,524		
Dec	9,167	8,533	8,562	7,900	7,233	6,658		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

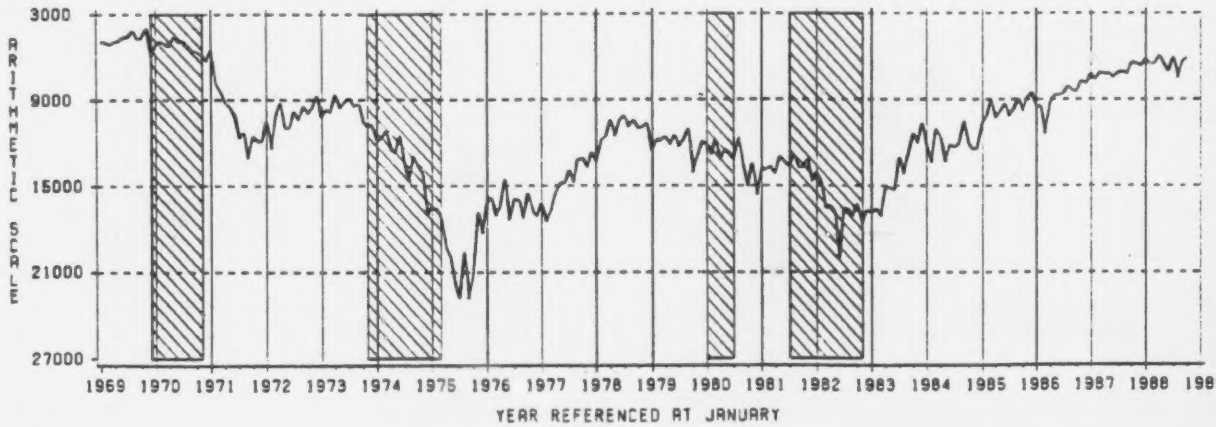


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.3	32.5	40.6	34.5	31.6	27.0	30.4	26.1
Feb	41.9	35.1	37.0	31.1	30.6	26.0	26.4	22.3
Mar	42.1	37.2	36.3	32.5	27.6	24.6	23.5	20.7
Apr	40.8	37.4	31.7	29.3	27.9	25.7	23.4	21.4
May	36.0	36.0	29.6	29.9	23.8	24.2	20.8	21.1
Jun	33.8	36.2	28.8	31.3	21.0	22.8	18.1	19.7
Jul	36.2	37.3	32.6	32.8	23.2	23.6	21.3	21.5
Aug	30.7	34.0	28.8	31.3	20.4	22.5	18.8	20.9
Sep	28.9	34.6	24.9	29.3	18.4	22.0	16.0	19.2
Oct	33.3	37.3	23.4	26.9	18.4	20.2	16.6	19.2
Nov	33.2	35.9	23.9	27.0	19.7	21.9		
Dec	37.9	36.3	25.7	25.5	21.4	21.4		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

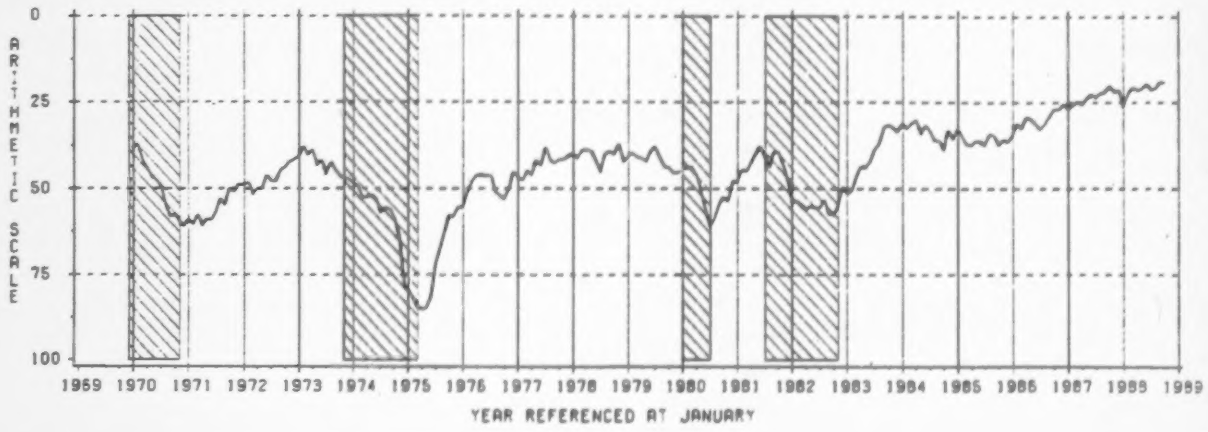
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9.6	7.5	14.0	11.1	9.6	7.7	13.8	11.0
Feb	19.9	9.8	19.6	9.5	20.0	9.6	21.2	10.2
Mar	19.1	9.1	20.9	9.7	19.6	8.9	18.8	8.6
Apr	12.8	9.0	13.5	9.6	10.8	7.7	10.0	7.1
May	7.3	7.3	9.2	9.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.2
Jun	7.1	9.6	6.9	9.5	5.1	7.1	6.0	8.2
Jul	7.1	11.7	5.7	9.5	4.4	7.3	5.2	8.7
Aug	4.9	9.6	4.7	9.4	3.4	6.8	4.2	8.5
Sep	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.9	3.0	6.3	3.4	7.1
Oct	4.1	9.0	4.5	10.2	2.9	6.5	5.2	11.7
Nov	5.3	10.1	4.4	8.5	3.6	7.0		
Dec	7.4	9.1	7.8	9.4	6.2	7.5		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

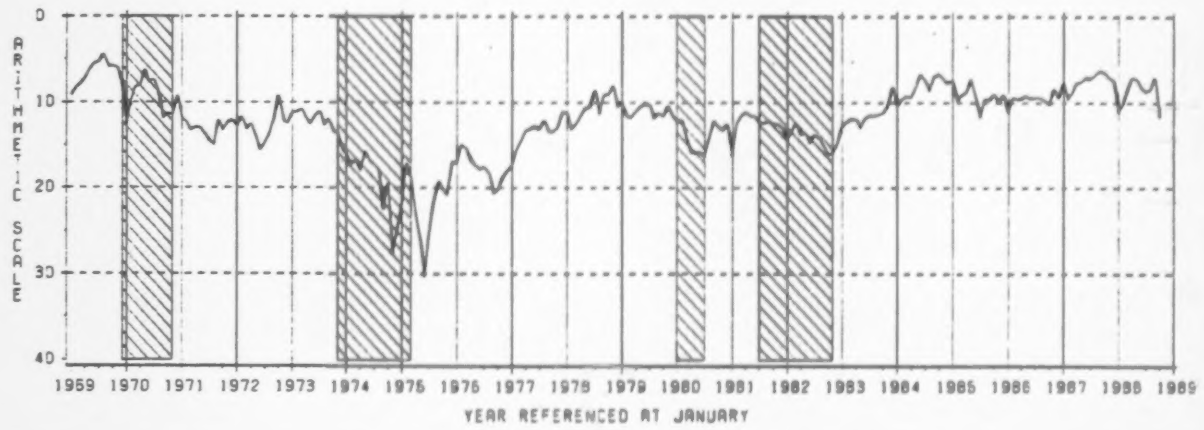
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	44.7	41.1	48.5	45.2	38.1	35.7	43.7	40.8
Feb	45.8	41.0	47.3	42.4	41.6	37.3	39.6	35.5
Mar	45.7	42.7	44.8	42.1	37.7	35.5	35.5	33.4
Apr	41.5	42.3	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.3	36.3	36.8
May	38.1	42.3	38.3	42.4	34.9	38.6	33.8	37.3
Jun	39.1	43.3	37.8	41.8	33.5	37.0	34.8	38.3
Jul	46.0	43.2	42.9	39.9	41.1	38.0	42.2	39.0
Aug	46.1	43.0	43.3	40.2	40.9	37.8	41.8	38.8
Sep	42.1	44.0	38.4	40.0	34.9	36.3	33.4	35.0
Oct	33.6	37.6	34.3	38.6	30.9	34.9	37.1	42.0
Nov	38.7	41.1	36.5	38.8	32.1	34.2		
Dec	43.0	42.4	36.6	36.0	34.9	34.7		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

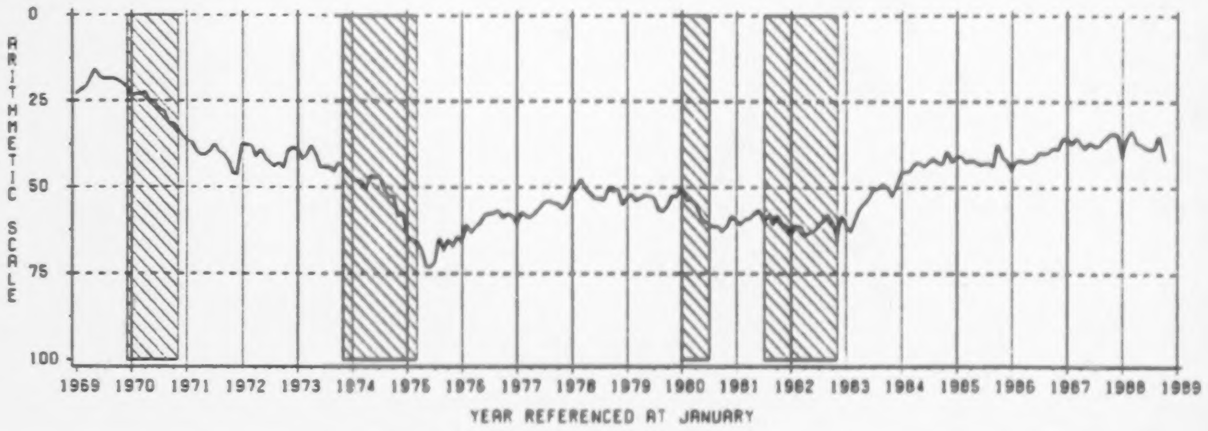
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3616.5	3628.5	3638.0	3648.7	3662.8	3669.3	3664.9	3665.2	3667.5	3654.6	3661.4	3679.5	3693.6
PRIVATE SECTOR	3071.4	3082.5	3090.9	3100.5	3113.2	3116.8	3110.0	3110.7	3115.2	3109.5	3116.2	3121.9	3134.9
GOODS PRODUCING	845.7	847.5	849.8	852.0	856.1	857.2	852.4	851.9	851.6	851.0	851.2	851.3	852.3
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2225.7	2234.9	2241.1	2248.5	2257.1	2259.6	2257.6	2258.8	2258.5	2258.5	2265.0	2270.6	2282.6
PUBLIC SECTOR	545.1	546.0	547.1	548.2	549.6	552.5	554.9	554.5	545.1	545.1	545.2	557.6	558.7
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3637.9	3649.6	3653.2	3573.9	3577.1	3612.0	3648.4	3672.1	3721.1	3706.2	3707.0	3687.2	3715.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	860.0	857.6	851.1	825.3	825.9	836.7	846.3	854.5	865.0	861.1	866.4	865.3	867.2
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	180.0	179.9	177.5	163.0	158.2	167.0	177.4	182.9	188.7	192.8	194.0	191.3	192.3
MANUFACTURING	677.6	675.3	671.3	660.0	665.5	667.3	666.4	669.1	673.8	665.8	669.9	671.5	672.4
DURABLE GOODS	311.4	311.1	309.9	304.2	307.2	307.9	306.8	306.6	307.8	305.3	304.8	306.1	306.9
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	11.6	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.0
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	24.7	24.7	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2	23.9
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.9	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	19.0	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	46.7	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.4	46.5	45.9	45.8	46.4	46.7
METAL CANS	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.4	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	13.0	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	13.0
METAL STAMPINGS	4.7	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.2
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	50.9	50.9	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.4	51.0	50.8	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.2	50.6
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.5	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	84.6	84.6	84.4	83.7	83.8	83.6	83.3	83.1	83.7	83.0	82.8	82.7	82.9
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.3	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.8	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.4
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.0
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	16.7	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.7	14.8	11.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	9.1	9.1	6.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	31.5	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.8
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.7	20.3	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.2	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.0
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.5	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	366.2	364.2	361.4	355.8	358.3	359.4	359.6	362.5	366.0	360.5	365.1	365.4	365.5
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	50.4	49.9	49.7	48.9	48.5	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.7	49.2	49.2
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.7	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.1
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	15.3	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.1
BEVERAGES	4.1	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.3	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.7
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.5	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1987 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	43.7	42.2	40.2	36.3	37.7	38.5	38.9	40.9	42.4	40.7	42.7	43.2	43.0
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.5	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	20.4	19.4	17.5	14.4	15.2	15.8	16.4	18.4	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.3	20.2
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.9	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.1
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	11.2	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.9	68.3	68.2	67.9	68.3	68.3	68.5	68.7	69.3	68.4	68.5	68.3	69.0
NEWSPAPERS	19.8	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.9	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.1	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	115.0	114.9	114.6	114.3	114.9	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.6	117.3	116.1	115.5
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.1	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.1	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6
DRUGS	43.5	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.5
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	24.7	24.2	23.7	23.5	23.9	24.1	23.6	23.9	24.2	23.8	25.0	24.1	24.2
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.1	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.1
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	7.9	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7
PETROLEUM REFINING	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	35.8	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.4	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.1	35.2	35.9	36.1	36.2
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	5.9	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	29.9	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.0	29.2	29.8	30.0	30.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.0	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2777.9	2792.0	2802.1	2748.6	2751.2	2775.3	2802.1	2817.6	2856.1	2845.1	2840.6	2821.9	2848.6
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2234.2	2241.1	2251.4	2203.2	2199.9	2217.8	2243.1	2260.5	2297.6	2302.2	2302.3	2280.6	2291.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	242.9	243.9	243.0	239.3	240.8	242.0	243.4	243.8	245.3	244.3	245.3	247.0	248.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	144.0	143.8	144.0	140.9	141.1	142.2	144.0	144.3	145.2	143.7	144.4	148.1	149.0
COMMUNICATIONS	64.1	64.4	64.3	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.8	66.4	64.5	65.0
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.5	29.5	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.1	28.0	28.1
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	872.9	880.2	894.9	861.1	852.7	856.7	865.0	873.6	889.1	887.6	886.5	877.7	884.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.5	269.8	270.1	269.5	270.0	270.7	270.5	270.8	273.0	274.8	275.1	274.1	275.6
RETAIL TRADE	603.4	610.4	624.8	591.6	582.7	586.0	594.5	602.8	616.1	612.8	611.4	603.6	609.3
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.0	22.1	22.3	21.5	21.7	22.2	23.3	23.6	24.1	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	82.7	86.7	92.7	83.2	78.1	77.2	75.8	75.5	76.2	75.9	75.7	75.2	78.4
FOOD STORES	110.5	111.0	111.7	106.7	106.6	107.1	110.3	111.4	112.6	115.0	114.4	112.0	112.9
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.5	60.4	60.5	59.8	59.7	59.9	60.2	60.3	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.5	60.8
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	53.1	54.1	56.3	51.9	50.7	51.1	51.7	52.4	53.5	53.3	53.3	53.1	54.0
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	154.6	152.5	152.8	147.0	146.2	148.6	153.5	159.3	167.6	161.6	161.2	157.0	154.1
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	229.8	230.3	230.7	231.6	231.2	232.1	233.3	234.4	238.3	241.2	241.1	237.3	237.8
BANKING	55.3	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.7	56.9	57.4	57.5	56.3	56.0
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	85.0	85.3	85.4	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.7	87.5	87.4	86.9	87.3
SERVICES	888.6	886.7	882.8	871.2	875.2	887.0	901.4	908.7	924.9	929.1	929.4	918.6	920.0
LEGAL SERVICES	31.4	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	51.5	52.1	50.7	48.2	49.8	51.1	51.5	51.0	48.2	43.8	43.2	47.3	50.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	43.9	44.2	44.3	43.7	44.0	44.4	44.4	44.4	44.2	42.3	41.8	43.1	43.4
MISC. SERVICES	47.4	47.6	47.7	48.7	48.5	48.6	48.3	48.0	48.7	49.4	49.3	49.1	49.5
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	66.5	65.4	63.9	63.1	63.3	64.3	65.3	67.2	71.2	73.3	73.4	71.3	69.9
CASINOS	40.8	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	41.0	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.3	37.7	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.7	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	38.5	38.7
BUSINESS SERVICES	262.8	262.3	264.2	261.9	263.6	266.1	268.2	269.4	273.7	275.6	277.4	274.4	276.0
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	223.6	223.8	224.1	224.5	224.8	226.1	227.6	228.4	230.7	230.8	231.5	231.8	232.7
HOSPITALS	114.6	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	116.0	116.1	116.4	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.7	118.8
PUBLIC SECTOR	543.7	550.9	550.7	545.4	551.3	557.5	559.0	557.1	558.5	542.9	538.3	541.3	557.4
FEDERAL	77.2	77.5	77.7	77.8	77.9	78.4	77.8	77.7	77.8	78.2	78.0	77.9	78.2
LOCAL	350.5	355.9	355.9	354.3	355.6	358.5	359.5	359.1	362.5	346.2	342.5	345.9	357.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	194.1	198.4	197.9	196.1	196.9	198.9	199.8	199.1	199.3	170.0	164.4	182.7	196.6
STATE*	116.0	117.5	117.1	113.3	117.8	120.6	121.7	120.3	118.2	118.5	117.3	117.5	121.8
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	75.0	75.2	75.6	75.4	76.3	77.3	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1987
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,490.5	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.9	231.2	834.9	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,589.2	846.3	676.4	2.3	167.6	2,200.5	238.3	861.3	226.6	874.3	542.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.6	55.5	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.8	7.1	11.6	24.3	18.9	46.7	52.3	85.2	14.7	31.8	20.1

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.7	49.5	0.3	13.1	42.1	28.9	67.9	115.3	8.1	35.6	3.0

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	435.53	441.41	450.60	443.72	442.65	445.46	444.96	443.62	445.94	442.41	441.19	446.49	447.99
DURABLE GOODS	442.46	445.00	456.67	451.50	447.86	452.58	453.78	453.95	456.29	452.61	448.78	453.70	455.62
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	336.98	338.25	361.65	349.87	348.01	355.10	356.95	364.23	364.23	354.90	352.80	390.93	405.77
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	350.92	356.24	348.87	342.07	353.83	350.47	346.33	357.29	357.69	344.47	345.82	356.90	362.50
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	453.26	449.44	459.89	461.78	463.10	463.75	466.71	471.71	472.94	474.14	466.82	467.99	465.04
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	457.32	460.94	468.07	487.72	480.92	485.32	484.43	493.51	485.74	489.72	475.00	478.95	467.67
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	434.68	432.55	451.24	453.95	447.37	444.68	445.06	443.39	438.22	440.82	436.41	439.66	442.72
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	437.33	432.83	459.90	459.38	463.23	460.27	463.82	469.49	474.24	466.79	464.98	472.20	470.70
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	494.62	471.23	473.63	551.89	546.05	530.57	534.30	529.31	523.27	515.92	530.51	531.07	522.31
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	491.13	462.06	477.14	465.30	481.82	481.36	499.32	511.46	507.16	504.10	485.22	478.61	493.96
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	403.35	354.18	402.98	399.77	389.26	394.88	390.57	402.15	416.46	421.78	428.64	433.60	450.72
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	415.98	418.95	445.23	426.44	428.09	427.78	421.00	432.32	445.06	435.15	435.22	447.56	441.00
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	439.98	443.59	464.46	453.68	448.38	460.28	470.88	466.55	466.99	454.75	446.88	458.17	456.04
METAL CANS	490.50	475.26	535.18	514.13	514.83	516.88	517.95	524.86	531.50	520.72	503.55	512.09	499.52
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	585.86	614.98	589.92	577.44	547.56	560.42	632.81	578.48	583.34	530.22	512.35	530.98	540.03
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	422.17	415.94	432.01	430.88	436.48	453.94	458.99	454.84	459.78	455.85	450.53	467.69	467.82
METAL STAMPINGS	442.47	461.91	462.16	469.26	464.67	470.80	487.21	484.92	487.34	473.76	473.91	468.78	452.58
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	466.47	478.84	487.38	468.72	464.54	467.19	470.38	471.74	472.58	466.69	463.71	479.86	486.33
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	468.29	471.03	450.64	450.80	436.24	449.28	433.90	428.65	432.81	436.63	436.23	443.90	437.77
METALWORKING MACHINERY	515.93	518.70	534.54	477.22	460.48	467.25	482.94	486.49	484.50	482.98	495.10	512.03	524.40
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	586.08	593.58	609.15	600.64	606.34	613.13	611.95	621.18	626.30	608.68	596.56	641.26	650.92
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	485.10	493.31	536.35	510.94	509.64	512.74	512.24	511.92	507.17	495.75	506.04	520.03	534.26
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	452.76	469.48	429.07	418.37	414.57	407.21	413.82	416.48	425.93	420.92	410.18	427.96	429.76
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	441.32	444.72	459.95	467.71	458.90	461.73	459.82	456.52	459.59	460.40	462.43	460.53	456.44
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	315.41	325.19	334.55	328.99	313.43	322.34	330.17	328.56	342.21	327.86	331.96	343.09	342.60
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	313.29	308.00	331.10	324.01	316.81	325.99	327.24	322.76	332.77	321.83	330.70	338.12	337.68
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	340.23	375.58	387.73	389.38	379.50	387.84	389.16	399.36	393.12	387.62	384.36	397.10	413.40
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	581.00	583.23	605.75	620.75	609.18	610.61	605.64	602.34	601.68	609.19	612.50	602.03	592.43
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	324.41	319.20	329.64	323.83	324.23	329.51	330.12	321.79	332.09	335.51	330.40	343.00	331.80
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	589.75	597.97	575.93	557.53	532.52	538.14	536.00	548.51	554.33	564.16	550.39	539.89	559.10
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	651.57	665.12	664.46	598.22	545.14	549.02	552.38	572.32	583.86	601.06	581.05	566.43	591.86
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	459.22	455.37	454.76	457.03	461.49	467.86	463.06	454.07	451.50	447.02	448.56	449.82	451.31
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	345.32	344.66	353.42	349.48	343.96	352.72	349.18	345.93	356.21	352.95	357.40	354.02	354.62
NONDURABLE GOODS	429.04	436.36	445.11	438.48	438.07	439.01	437.67	435.51	436.72	434.80	435.77	439.96	441.45
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	454.48	472.50	484.61	475.08	469.42	471.66	466.62	470.67	473.06	474.89	471.66	474.75	469.56
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	469.65	514.92	456.96	479.52	439.01	451.82	437.00	444.98	445.94	429.60	432.33	441.40	452.23
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	421.40	434.72	488.12	519.59	512.31	517.30	515.65	518.07	518.40	531.03	520.65	516.99	502.85
BEVERAGES*	487.05	484.38	519.62	505.66	497.15	510.72	525.50	523.40	519.20	537.84	523.40	511.81	507.85
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	368.94	366.80	372.38	367.11	372.32	378.38	384.96	386.73	398.26	384.54	395.15	409.96	418.10
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	266.03	267.17	261.72	258.10	262.08	267.52	261.71	264.97	268.95	259.84	262.37	270.39	274.48
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	233.63	240.54	277.98	249.67	254.20	244.01	243.41	231.60	230.92	233.63	233.78	236.00	230.93
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	246.38	238.08	263.34	269.34	270.54	270.34	266.66	266.02	265.74	265.79	268.77	270.60	273.37
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	292.80	297.91	292.55	296.74	290.50	298.94	296.00	289.45	279.30	271.60	276.17	285.48	295.69
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	463.31	460.28	471.08	463.25	468.04	464.53	472.18	461.13	471.08	464.88	472.51	469.70	460.28
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	441.27	437.68	457.54	449.63	455.01	463.15	467.81	459.80	469.04	454.11	464.81	471.17	458.98
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	418.13	416.21	431.66	401.14	405.90	412.88	408.41	407.37	407.37	412.14	415.10	422.57	421.49
NEWSPAPERS	448.90	436.87	440.83	421.72	407.10	410.53	414.05	402.90	402.60	407.23	410.23	416.72	412.41
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	465.20	475.09	512.21	462.98	475.10	476.81	469.94	471.62	471.18	486.80	484.12	499.95	492.80
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	531.72	544.81	549.11	545.69	542.69	541.80	541.02	537.21	534.64	531.20	530.44	535.04	541.38
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	581.58	612.45	564.20	572.46	570.67	569.35	565.82	552.11	565.97	552.59	562.72	564.64	573.66
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	591.84	604.17	574.98	607.39	601.65	610.97	592.72	589.18	579.44	584.60	598.44	601.65	618.60
DRUGS	524.59	539.30	535.88	525.97	525.97	527.36	528.36	532.85	529.32	525.88	521.26	525.75	533.17
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	403.12	427.76	431.55	459.45	454.94	445.21	430.54	425.95	421.94	422.25	421.20	412.45	422.75
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	540.91	534.25	527.08	539.75	532.99	550.82	552.54	549.12	546.91	556.10	544.81	563.24	555.34
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	691.75	689.30	685.33	671.98	667.39	662.86	676.44	672.52	666.39	654.19	662.11	680.44	688.28
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	746.48	775.71	773.10	747.57	765.72	739.59	766.48	746.27	740.99	749.38	754.63	752.28	761.07
PETROLEUM REFINING	787.10	829.19	841.12	806.98	828.08	796.63	827.15	802.62	788.14	798.20	808.99	805.96	818.12
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	361.23	365.03	373.20	368.05	369.15	370.44	376.00	370.66	381.07	369.98	369.90	379.68	378.56
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	321.93	334.11	392.73	386.14	380.33	386.67	383.18	375.30	384.68	337.77	319.19	332.10	332.03
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	368.50	370.60	377.54	364.56	366.46	366.96	374.74	369.82	381.07	376.48	379.45	389.51	388.23
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	321.49	296.43	249.56	249.48	250.56	247.93	253.71	252.00	242.23	242.44	242.79	249.90	250.58

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.4	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.1
DURABLE GOODS	41.9	42.1	42.6	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.6	41.2	42.9	41.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.3	41.9	41.5	42.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.9	40.9	40.1	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.1	40.1	39.1	38.9	39.7	40.1
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.4	42.4	42.9	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.2
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	42.7	43.2	43.1	44.5	43.8	44.2	43.8	44.5	43.8	44.0	43.3	43.7	42.4
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	40.1	40.2	38.8	39.1	38.6	38.5	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.3	38.0	38.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.3	43.5	45.0	44.6	44.8	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.6	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.0
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	42.8	44.1	48.2	47.4	46.5	46.3	46.8	45.7	46.6	45.9	46.7	46.1	45.3
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	45.9	44.6	46.1	45.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	47.8	47.8	47.2	46.3	45.8	46.6
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	39.7	37.4	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.6	37.7	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.9
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	44.3	45.0	45.9	44.7	44.5	44.7	43.9	44.8	45.6	45.0	45.1	45.3	45.0
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.8	42.9	43.9	42.8	42.5	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.2	42.5	42.0	42.7	42.7
METAL CANS	46.1	44.5	46.7	45.7	45.2	45.5	45.0	45.6	46.5	46.0	44.8	45.6	44.6
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	42.3	42.5	40.6	40.1	39.0	39.3	42.3	40.2	39.9	37.9	37.1	37.9	38.3
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	42.6	42.4	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.9	45.4	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.3	45.1	45.2
METAL STAMPINGS	42.1	43.7	42.4	42.2	41.9	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.0	42.2	42.5	42.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	42.1	43.1	43.4	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.0	41.8	42.4
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	40.3	41.5	40.2	39.2	38.2	39.0	38.5	37.7	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.6	38.3
METALWORKING MACHINERY	44.4	44.6	45.3	42.8	41.9	42.4	42.7	42.6	42.5	41.6	42.1	43.1	43.7
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.4	44.9	46.5	45.4	45.9	46.1	45.6	46.6	46.6	45.8	45.4	46.2	47.1
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.0	42.6	44.4	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.7	43.4	43.7	44.3
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	40.9	41.4	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.3	37.7	38.8	39.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.6	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.5
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	38.7	39.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	39.6	39.4	38.7	39.7	38.8	38.6	39.3	38.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	40.9	40.0	41.7	40.2	39.7	40.8	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.7	40.3	40.2
RADIO & TV REC: EQUIPMENT	38.1	41.5	38.2	38.4	37.5	38.4	37.6	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.1	38.0	39.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.5	41.6	42.9	43.5	42.6	42.7	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.1	41.4
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	40.5	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.3	39.8	39.1	40.4	39.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.3	43.3	42.1	41.7	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.8	40.2	40.9
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP..	43.7	43.5	43.6	41.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.8	40.1	41.0	40.1	39.5	40.4
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	43.2	43.0	42.7	42.2	42.3	43.2	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.1
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	40.2	40.5	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.0	39.8	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.9	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.5
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	43.7	45.0	43.0	42.8	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	42.0
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	46.5	48.9	42.0	43.2	40.8	41.3	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.0	39.7	40.2	41.0
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	43.0	44.0	46.8	45.9	44.9	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.0	45.7	45.0	44.8	44.5
BEVERAGES*	42.5	41.4	40.5	40.1	39.3	39.9	40.8	40.2	40.0	40.9	40.2	39.4	39.8
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	43.0	42.8	43.0	42.1	42.6	42.9	43.4	43.6	44.3	43.5	44.2	45.1	45.2
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	37.0	36.8	36.4	35.6	36.0	36.2	35.9	36.1	36.1	35.4	35.6	36.1	36.5
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	37.5	38.0	41.0	40.4	41.2	40.2	40.1	40.0	40.3	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.8
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.8	37.2	39.6	40.2	40.5	41.4	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.8	41.0	41.8
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.6	37.1	37.7	36.1	35.6	36.5	37.0	36.5	35.9	35.0	36.1	36.6	37.1
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	43.3	44.3	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.5	43.2	42.5	43.1	42.3	42.8	42.7	42.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.8	42.7	43.7	42.7	43.5	43.9	44.3	43.5	44.0	42.8	43.4	44.2	43.3
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.4	37.7	38.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	37.4	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.3
NEWSPAPERS	33.4	33.4	33.6	31.1	30.2	30.5	30.4	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.5	30.8	30.8
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	38.1	38.5	40.3	38.2	39.2	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.2	40.0	39.2	39.9	40.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	42.1	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.0
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	44.6	45.0	43.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	42.8	41.7	42.3	41.3	41.9	42.2	43.1
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	43.2	44.1	42.0	45.6	45.0	45.8	44.7	44.1	43.6	43.4	44.1	44.6	44.6
DRUGS	41.8	42.7	41.8	40.9	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	39.1	40.7	41.1	42.7	43.0	42.2	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.3
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	43.1	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	44.1	43.0	43.9	43.9
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	45.6	46.2	44.4	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.3	46.0	45.8	44.9	45.6	46.1	46.6
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	43.4	44.2	46.1	45.5	46.1	44.5	45.3	44.5	44.8	44.9	44.6	44.2	44.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	42.5	44.2	49.8	46.7	47.4	45.6	46.6	45.5	45.4	45.9	45.5	44.9	45.2
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.2	42.2	42.7	41.4	41.2	42.0	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.2	41.1	42.0	41.6
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	39.5	40.4	43.3	43.0	42.4	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.6	41.7	40.2	41.0	41.4
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.7	42.5	43.0	41.1	40.9	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.1	41.2	42.2	41.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	43.8	41.0	35.6	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.9

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 OCT	NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.52	10.56	10.78	10.77	10.77	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.85	10.87	10.84	10.89	10.90
DURABLE GOODS	10.56	10.57	10.72	10.75	10.74	10.75	10.83	10.86	10.89	10.88	10.84	10.88	10.90
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.30	8.21	8.43	8.37	8.15	8.22	8.34	8.51	8.53	8.39	8.42	9.42	9.57
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	8.58	8.71	8.70	8.66	8.78	8.74	8.79	8.91	8.92	8.81	8.89	8.99	9.04
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.69	10.60	10.72	10.84	10.82	10.81	10.93	10.97	11.05	11.13	11.01	10.96	11.02
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	10.71	10.67	10.86	10.96	10.98	10.98	11.06	11.09	11.09	11.13	10.97	10.96	11.03
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	10.84	10.76	11.63	11.61	11.59	11.55	11.59	11.73	11.78	11.85	11.70	11.57	11.62
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.10	9.95	10.22	10.30	10.34	10.32	10.33	10.41	10.40	10.35	10.31	10.47	10.46
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.01	10.74	11.45	11.52	11.41	11.54	11.31	11.45	11.24	11.24	11.36	11.52	11.53
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.70	10.36	10.35	10.34	10.52	10.51	10.49	10.70	10.61	10.68	10.48	10.45	10.60
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	10.16	9.47	10.44	10.33	10.19	10.23	10.36	10.50	10.57	10.44	10.61	10.84	11.02
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.39	9.31	9.70	9.54	9.62	9.57	9.59	9.65	9.76	9.67	9.65	9.88	9.80
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.28	10.34	10.58	10.60	10.55	10.63	10.80	10.75	10.81	10.70	10.64	10.73	10.68
METAL CANS	10.64	10.68	11.46	11.25	11.39	11.36	11.51	11.51	11.43	11.32	11.24	11.23	11.20
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	13.85	14.47	14.53	14.40	14.04	14.26	14.96	14.39	14.62	13.99	13.81	14.01	14.10
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	9.91	9.81	9.73	9.86	9.92	10.11	10.11	10.13	10.24	10.13	10.17	10.37	10.35
METAL STAMPINGS	10.51	10.57	10.90	11.12	11.09	11.13	11.41	11.33	11.36	11.28	11.23	11.03	10.75
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.08	11.11	11.23	11.16	11.14	11.15	11.28	11.34	11.36	11.30	11.31	11.48	11.47
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.62	11.35	11.21	11.50	11.42	11.52	11.27	11.37	11.33	11.43	11.51	11.50	11.43
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.62	11.63	11.80	11.15	10.99	11.02	11.31	11.42	11.40	11.61	11.76	11.88	12.00
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.20	13.22	13.10	13.23	13.21	13.30	13.42	13.33	13.44	13.29	13.14	13.88	13.82
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.55	11.58	12.08	11.80	11.77	11.76	11.83	11.85	11.74	11.61	11.66	11.90	12.06
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	11.07	11.34	10.89	10.70	10.63	10.66	10.89	10.96	11.15	10.99	10.88	11.03	10.88
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	10.87	10.90	11.03	11.27	11.22	11.18	11.27	11.30	11.32	11.34	11.39	11.26	11.27
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.15	8.15	8.22	8.35	8.12	8.14	8.38	8.49	8.62	8.45	8.60	8.73	8.83
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	7.66	7.70	7.94	8.06	7.98	7.99	8.06	8.13	8.34	8.21	8.33	8.39	8.40
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	8.93	9.05	10.15	10.14	10.12	10.10	10.35	10.40	10.40	10.42	10.36	10.45	10.60
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.00	14.02	14.12	14.27	14.30	14.30	14.42	14.41	14.36	14.47	14.48	14.30	14.31
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	8.01	7.96	8.20	8.24	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.38	8.45	8.43	8.45	8.49	8.40
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.62	13.81	13.68	13.37	13.38	13.42	13.40	13.51	13.62	13.66	13.49	13.43	13.67
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.91	15.29	15.24	14.52	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.38	14.56	14.66	14.49	14.34	14.65
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.63	10.59	10.65	10.83	10.91	10.83	10.87	10.76	10.75	10.72	10.68	10.71	10.72
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.59	8.51	8.88	8.87	8.73	8.84	8.84	8.87	8.95	9.05	8.98	8.94	8.91
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.49	10.54	10.83	10.80	10.79	10.76	10.78	10.78	10.81	10.87	10.84	10.89	10.90
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.40	10.50	11.27	11.10	11.15	11.23	11.19	11.26	11.21	11.28	11.23	11.25	11.18
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.10	10.53	10.88	11.10	10.76	10.94	10.79	10.96	10.85	10.74	10.89	10.98	11.03
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	9.80	9.88	10.43	11.32	11.41	11.47	11.51	11.59	11.52	11.62	11.57	11.54	11.30
BEVERAGES*	11.46	11.70	12.83	12.61	12.65	12.80	12.88	13.02	12.98	13.15	13.02	12.99	12.76
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.58	8.57	8.66	8.72	8.74	8.82	8.87	8.87	8.99	8.84	8.94	9.09	9.25
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.19	7.26	7.19	7.25	7.28	7.39	7.29	7.34	7.45	7.34	7.37	7.49	7.52
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.23	6.33	6.78	6.18	6.17	6.07	6.07	5.79	5.73	5.87	5.83	5.90	5.66
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.35	6.40	6.65	6.70	6.68	6.53	6.41	6.52	6.45	6.42	6.43	6.60	6.54
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	8.00	8.03	7.76	8.22	8.16	8.19	8.00	7.93	7.78	7.76	7.65	7.80	7.97
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.70	10.39	10.93	10.90	10.91	10.93	10.93	10.85	10.93	10.99	11.04	11.00	10.83
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.31	10.25	10.47	10.53	10.46	10.55	10.56	10.57	10.66	10.61	10.71	10.66	10.60
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.18	11.04	11.30	10.96	11.00	11.01	10.92	11.01	11.10	11.23	11.28	11.39	11.30
NEWSPAPERS	13.44	13.08	13.12	13.56	13.48	13.46	13.62	13.52	13.51	13.44	13.45	13.53	13.39
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.21	12.34	12.71	12.12	12.12	11.95	11.69	11.82	12.02	12.17	12.35	12.53	12.32
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.63	12.67	12.77	12.72	12.65	12.60	12.70	12.73	12.76	12.80	12.69	12.80	12.89
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	13.04	13.61	13.00	13.04	13.21	13.21	13.22	13.24	13.38	13.38	13.43	13.38	13.31
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.70	13.70	13.69	13.32	13.37	13.34	13.26	13.36	13.29	13.47	13.57	13.49	13.87
DRUGS	12.55	12.63	12.82	12.86	12.86	12.80	12.95	13.06	13.20	13.18	13.13	13.31	13.43
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	10.31	10.51	10.50	10.76	10.58	10.55	10.45	10.44	10.47	10.53	10.40	10.26	10.49
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	12.55	12.66	12.49	12.76	12.63	12.78	12.82	12.83	12.66	12.61	12.67	12.83	12.65
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.17	14.92	14.77	14.64	14.54	14.41	14.61	14.62	14.55	14.57	14.52	14.76	14.77
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.20	17.55	16.77	16.43	16.61	16.62	16.92	16.77	16.54	16.69	16.92	17.02	17.18
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.52	18.76	16.89	17.28	17.47	17.47	17.75	17.64	17.36	17.39	17.78	17.95	18.10
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.56	8.65	8.74	8.89	8.96	8.82	8.91	8.91	9.03	8.98	9.00	9.04	9.10
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.15	8.27	9.07	8.98	8.97	8.93	9.08	9.00	9.03	8.10	7.94	8.10	8.02
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.63	8.72	8.78	8.87	8.96	8.80	8.88	8.89	9.03	9.16	9.21	9.23	9.31
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	7.34	7.23	7.01	6.93	6.96	6.83	6.97	7.00	6.71	6.81	6.82	7.00	6.98

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,910	3,943	3,963	-33.0	-53.0
Total Employment	3,772	3,809	3,818	-37.0	-46.0
Total Unemployment	138	134	144	4.0	- 6.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	152	150	160	2.0	- 8.0
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.4	3.6	0.1	- 0.1
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.9	3.8	4.0	0.1	- 0.1

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Oct 1988	Sep 1988	Oct 1987	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	61.2	55.3	54.0	5.9	7.2
Total Insured Unemployed	75.8	63.9	66.9	11.9	8.9
Male	40.4	35.2	38.4	5.2	2.0
Female	35.1	28.5	28.3	6.6	6.8
White, Not Hispanic	45.4	36.7	40.3	8.7	5.1
Black, Not Hispanic	18.3	15.7	14.7	2.6	3.6
Hispanic	10.7	10.9	10.5	- 0.2	0.2
Other**	0.8	0.4	0.7	0.4	0.1
Manufacturing	19.2	19.2	20.3	0.0	- 1.1
Durable Goods	7.6	7.5	9.9	0.1	- 2.3
Nondurable Goods	11.5	11.6	10.4	- 0.1	1.1
Nonmanufacturing	56.9	44.7	44.5	12.2	12.4
Contract Construction	11.7	7.1	6.5	4.6	5.2
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.8	3.4	4.3	1.4	0.5
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16.1	14.5	14.1	1.6	2.0
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.7	3.1	3.0	0.6	0.7
Services	17.3	14.1	13.5	3.2	3.8
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.1	7.8	7.5	0.3	0.6
25 Through 34	26.1	21.3	21.6	4.8	4.5
35 Through 44	18.5	15.4	15.9	3.1	2.6
45 Through 54	12.1	10.1	10.5	2.0	1.6
55 Through 64	8.7	8.0	9.5	0.7	- 0.8
65 And Over	2.3	1.4	2.0	0.9	0.3
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	10.9	6.3	8.8	4.6	2.1
3 to 4 Weeks	8.5	8.4	5.2	0.1	3.3
5 Through 14 Weeks	33.0	30.1	32.4	2.9	0.6
15 Weeks And Over	21.0	19.6	18.9	1.4	2.1

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Sep[1]	Aug[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1988	1988	1988	1987	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,522	2,920	24,850	30,202	-17.7
Private Units	2,522	2,920	24,850	30,170	-17.6
Single Family	1,893	1,964	17,445	21,956	-20.5
Two-Family	96	158	1,170	1,336	-12.4
Three-or-Four Family	30	63	273	493	-44.6
Five or More Family	503	735	5,960	6,385	- 6.7
Public Units	0	0	0	32	-100.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$247,386	$300,726	$2,360,803	$2,595,422	- 9.0
New Buildings	$185,891	$237,903	$1,816,730	$2,103,381	-13.6
Additions and Alterations	$61,496	$62,823	$544,073	$492,041	10.6

[1] Based on reports received from 449 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 441 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1987	Jan	3,654	±60	1.6%	175	±25	14.3%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,722	±59	1.6%	188	±26	13.8%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Mar	3,795	±59	1.6%	170	±25	14.7%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Apr	3,799	±59	1.6%	150	±23	15.3%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	May	3,875	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Jun	3,875	±58	1.5%	167	±25	15.0%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,855	±59	1.5%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,878	±58	1.5%	156	±24	15.4%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Sep	3,742	±59	1.6%	153	±24	15.7%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Oct	3,818	±59	1.5%	145	±23	15.9%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Nov	3,843	±59	1.5%	129	±22	17.1%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	Dec	3,813	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
1988	Jan	3,786	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,810	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,803	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,829	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,878	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,884	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,886	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,809	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,772	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1987 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,995.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9,7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1987								
Jan	118,978	3,897.0	111,014	3,748.0	7,964	149.0	6.7	3.8
Feb	119,230	3,931.0	111,344	3,767.0	7,886	164.0	6.6	4.2
Mar	119,246	3,975.0	111,455	3,820.0	7,791	155.0	6.5	3.9
Apr	119,363	3,961.0	111,806	3,800.0	7,557	161.0	6.3	4.1
May	119,907	4,000.0	112,334	3,834.0	7,573	166.0	6.3	4.2
Jun	119,608	3,974.0	112,300	3,809.0	7,308	165.0	6.1	4.2
Jul	119,890	3,950.0	112,639	3,790.0	7,251	160.0	6.0	4.1
Aug	120,306	3,985.0	113,050	3,817.0	7,256	168.0	6.0	4.2
Sep	119,963	3,933.0	112,872	3,762.0	7,091	171.0	5.9	4.3
Oct	120,387	3,985.0	113,210	3,825.0	7,177	160.0	6.0	4.0
Nov	120,594	3,994.0	113,504	3,847.0	7,090	147.0	5.9	3.7
Dec	120,722	4,005.0	113,744	3,848.0	6,978	157.0	5.8	3.9
1988								
Jan	121,175	4,037.0	114,129	3,884.0	7,046	153.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,348	3,991.0	114,409	3,856.0	6,938	135.0	5.7	3.4
Mar	120,903	3,985.0	114,103	3,826.0	6,801	159.0	5.6	4.0
Apr	121,323	3,969.0	114,713	3,831.0	6,610	138.0	5.4	3.5
May	120,978	3,922.0	114,195	3,776.0	6,783	146.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,472	3,955.0	115,018	3,810.0	6,455	145.0	5.3	3.7
Jul	121,684	3,969.0	115,059	3,825.0	6,625	144.0	5.4	3.6
Aug	122,031	3,983.0	115,180	3,828.0	6,851	155.0	5.6	3.9
Sep	121,924	3,979.0	115,328	3,829.0	6,596	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,012	3,937.0	115,521	3,785.0	6,491	152.0	5.3	3.9
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3318.0	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3966.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	2973.0	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	346.0	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2753.7	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3490.5	3589.2
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2273.2	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.9	3046.9
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	542.3
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	676.4
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	93.1	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	167.6
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1420.5	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.9	2200.5
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.5
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	20611	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17545
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	429.30
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	57.2	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	279.41	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	308.57
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1523.0	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2650.0
20 Business Failures (No)	55.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	65.0
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1313.0	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1301.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	174.0	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	732.2
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	334.3
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	292.3
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2267.0	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1440.0	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	640.0	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	1819.0	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.0
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	2871.0	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4109.0
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	29986	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14599	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481
33 Exhaustions (No)	16343	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644.0	8919.0	7083.0
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data. Please note that series 18 and 29 are undergoing revisions because of the introduction of new CPI factors with a 1982-1984 base.

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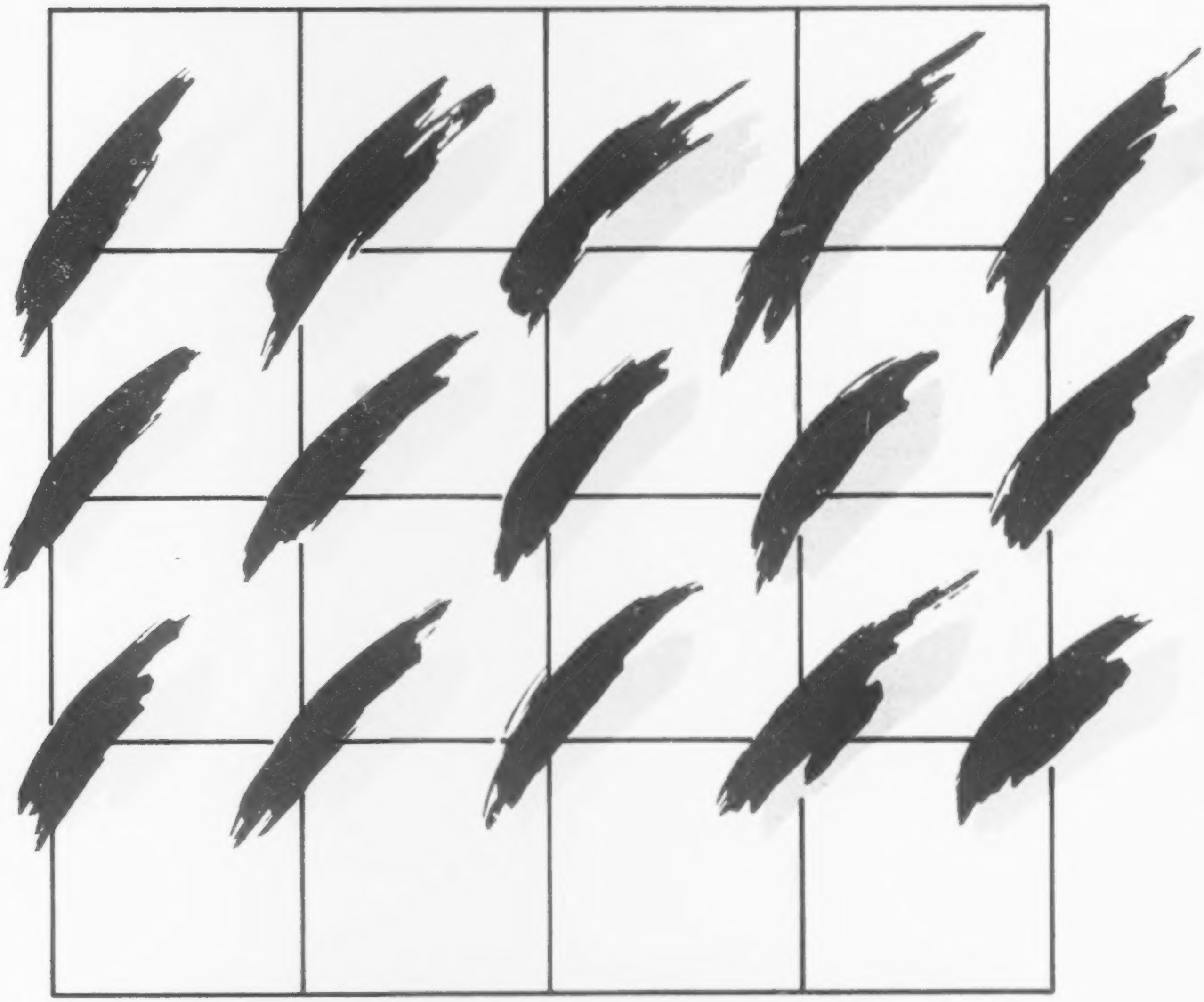

INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

JANUARY 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 290 Based on data through January 13, 1989

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Statistical Section S-1

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Due to the introduction of revised data series and new seasonal adjustment factors, there will be no February 1989 issue of ***New Jersey Economic Indicators.***

Please look for the March issue with newly revised data series.

THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

The Nation

The year 1988 closed with the national economy still headed upwards. Broad-based hiring drove employment to another record high in December and kept the nation's jobless rate essentially unchanged at 5.3%, a 14-year low. Industrial production registered another strong gain in November, a trend that apparently continued in December based on increased factory employment, and partially available data suggest that retailers enjoyed sales that were more robust than anticipated during the Christmas shopping season. Though weakness persisted in some segments of construction (especially apartment, office and commercial construction because of earlier overbuilding), most year-end indicators pointed to continued growth that should persist at least through the first half of 1989.

The performance of the economy turned out to be considerably better in 1988 than most forecasters predicted a year ago. Nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced an impressive 3.7 million, with increases recorded in all major sectors, and unemployment dropped from 6.2% in 1987 to an average of 5.5% in 1988. Business investment in new plant and equipment registered a very substantial gain (the best since 1984) and so did export demand thanks to the reduced foreign exchange value of the dollar and strong economies abroad. Consumer spending also did quite well, though growth was slower than earlier in the business expansion as households increased their savings from an extraordinarily low 3.2% of disposable income in 1987 to slightly over 4% in 1988. Together, these were the primary forces accounting for an overall annual growth rate of about 3% during the first three quarters of the year and a probable gain of close to the same magnitude during the final three months of the year.

There is a broad consensus that the national economy will remain on its current expansionary course during the early part of 1989, fueled by further gains of capital spending, exports and consumer spending. Many analysts are concerned, however, that the moderately stepped-up inflation rate of 1988 (reflected in a 4.4% rise of consumer prices during the first 11 months of the year) might accelerate and trigger tighter monetary policy and higher interest rates that could either slow the growth rate or cause an actual downturn later in the year or in 1990. Efforts to cope with the federal budget deficit could also dampen the economy. This is the expectation of the **N.J. Economic Policy Council**, which recently forecast strong national growth through midyear, slower growth (at about a 1% or 2% annual rate) during the second half and a full-year growth rate of 2.7%. The Council sees a 5% inflation rate and the nation's unemployment rate averaging 5.5% in 1989, unchanged from 1988.

The State

Business activity also held to a rising trend in New Jersey during the closing months of 1988 as the state's economy wrapped up its sixth successive year of strong economic expansion. Labor market conditions remained extremely tight, reflecting unabated growth of the demand for labor in the face of more subdued labor force growth and the lowest unemployment rate since the late 1960s, the last time New Jersey employers experienced comparable recruitment difficulties. The economy continued to derive most of its strength from a record pace of building activity and burgeoning demand for business, financial, health care and other types of services. These sectors remained sufficiently strong throughout 1988 to compensate for a somewhat disappointing performance in manufacturing and kept New Jersey's jobless rate well below the national average for the eighth year in a row.

Hiring in the service sectors raised nonfarm wage and salary employment by another 9,700 in November, the most recent month for which N.J. Department of Labor employer survey results are available. At 3,705,500 on a seasonally adjusted basis, nonfarm employment was up 77,000 from a year earlier and about 613,000 since the current expansion began at the start of 1983. Though the rate of growth eased during 1988 from its very steep climb of the preceding five years, this was to be expected considering the increased difficulties encountered by employers in recruiting from the dwindling supply of available workers as the economy approached full employment. Labor supply constraints are likely to result in a further moderation of employment growth during the year ahead.

As in the nation, most of New Jersey's job growth during 1988 was in the service sectors, with particularly large gains contributed by business service establishments, health care facilities, financial institutions, wholesale and retail trade, and such transportation activities as trucking, longshoring and local transit. Construction contractors also added more workers to their payrolls early in the year, following big increases during the preceding five years, and employment in this sector has been on a record high plateau since that time.

New Jersey has not yet shared in the rebound of factory hiring that has been occurring nationally over the past two years, however. Though manufacturing employment did show encouraging stabilization as 1988 progressed (suggesting increased output if labor productivity in New Jersey moved up as it did nationally), it stood at only 667,600 in November, down 134,000 from where it was prior to the 1980-1982 recessions and the serious deterioration of the nation's foreign trade situation that continued through 1986 because of the inflated value of the dollar.

The reasons for the State's lagging performance since this sector turned back up nationally two years ago are not entirely clear, particularly in the case of such industries as machinery, fabricated metal products, chemicals and plastics products that have been doing so well in other parts of the country because of the rejuvenation of export demand and the strong recovery of domestic capital investment. These industries normally bounce back strongly in New Jersey during national cyclical upturns and even did so during the dismal 1970s. New Jersey's tight labor market relative to other regions over the past two years could, however, be inhibiting expansion locally.

Discounting erratic month-to-month fluctuations attributable to sampling error, New Jersey's unemployment rate has shown virtually no change since the fourth quarter of 1987. It averaged 3.8% for all of 1988, down from 4.0% a year earlier, and was the lowest in 19 years. Similarly, the percentage of covered workers laid off and receiving unemployment insurance benefits has been essentially stable at an average of about 2.1% since September 1987, in this case the lowest since World War II.

The stability of unemployment over the past 15 months suggests that the substantial cyclical decline of the jobless rate from its near double-digit level of the 1981-82 recession has probably run its course. Aside from seasonal or other normal short-term spells of unemployment that occur during even the best of times, the joblessness that remains is primarily of a structural nature and can be dealt with only by addressing the special educational, training and other employment-related needs of displaced and disadvantaged workers, particularly those residing in inner cities where job opportunities are least plentiful. Though considerable attention is being devoted to these problems, at least some degree of structural unemployment will remain a fact of life as long as newly displaced workers and ill-prepared new entrants to the job market continue to flow into the jobless ranks.

Prospects for the New Jersey economy remain mostly favorable at least through the first half of 1989. Weakening trends of construction contracts and building permits over the past year point to some decline of new home construction and at least a leveling off of office, commercial and other nonresidential building. Public works contracts, on the other hand, remain very strong and orders for manufactured goods should keep rising if the national economy lives up to expectations. This is unlikely to translate into much of an employment change one way or the other in construction or manufacturing, but the demand for services should keep rising and generate sufficient job opportunities to absorb labor force growth and hold the state's unemployment rate at close to its 1988 level.

Whether or not these trends continue during the second half of the year will depend upon national developments. If slower growth or an economic downturn is triggered by counter-inflationary Federal Reserve policy or efforts to close the federal budget gap, New Jersey will inevitably share in the pain. The **N.J. Economic Policy Council** recently forecast that at least some easing of growth will in fact occur before the year is over. Nevertheless, they see nonfarm employment for all of 1989 averaging 60,000 higher than in 1988 and unemployment holding at 3.8%. Their full report of December 1987 is reprinted with their permission starting on page 8 of this issue of *New Jersey Economic Indicators.*

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

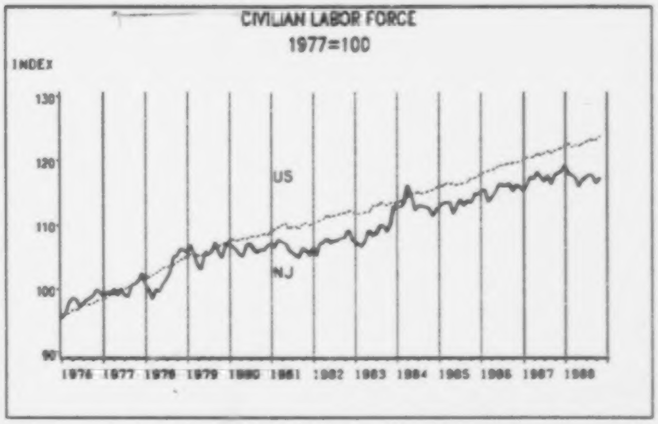
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$168,727	$165,088	$153,496	2nd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.9	+ 7.5
$4,969	$4,853	$4,639	Oct	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 8.9	+ 6.3
2,433	2,480	2,212	Sep	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+ 3.1	- 0.5
53	90	79	Sep	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+25.2	- 6.3
2,797	2,328	3,125	Oct	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-17.2	- 5.8
$564.8	$600.8	$837.2	Nov	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 3.4	- 2.3
$280.8	$291.7	$335.5	Nov	Residential	S-18	- 3.0	- 1.0
$211.8	$172.6	$417.6	Nov	Nonresidential	S-18	-22.2	- 4.6
$72.3	$136.6	$84.1	Nov	Nonbuilding*		+53.5	- 1.2
3,705.5	3,695.8	3,628.5	Nov	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 2.4	+ 3.7
667.6	667.7	672.3	Nov	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 1.3	+ 2.5
3,037.9	3028.1	2,956.2	Nov	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 3.2	+ 3.9
156	152	147	Nov	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	- 7.2	-10.1
3.9	3.9	3.7	Nov	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	- -	- -
72.4	72.8	68.6	Oct	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 1.9	- 9.9
2.1	2.1	2.0	Nov	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
40.8	41.0	41.4	Nov	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.2	+ 0.3
$10.91	$10.90	$10.56	Nov	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.3	+ 2.6
$449.49	$447.99	$441.41	Nov	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.0	+ 2.9

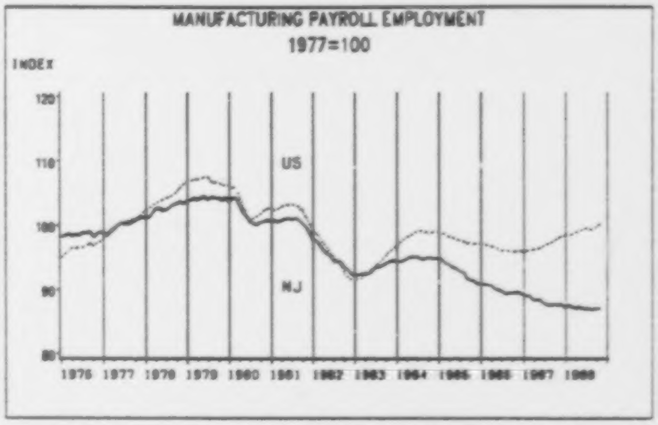
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

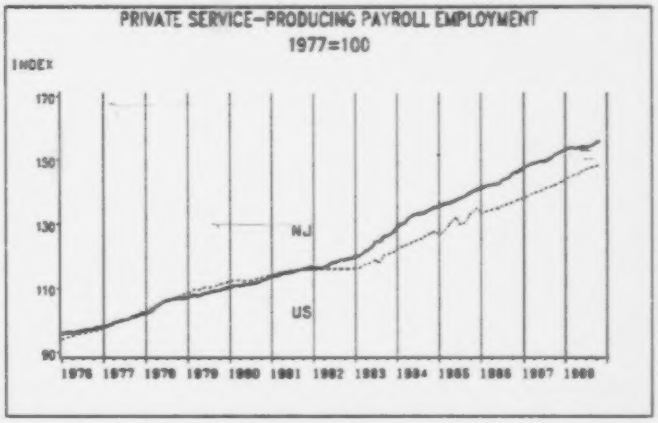
* Not seasonally adjusted

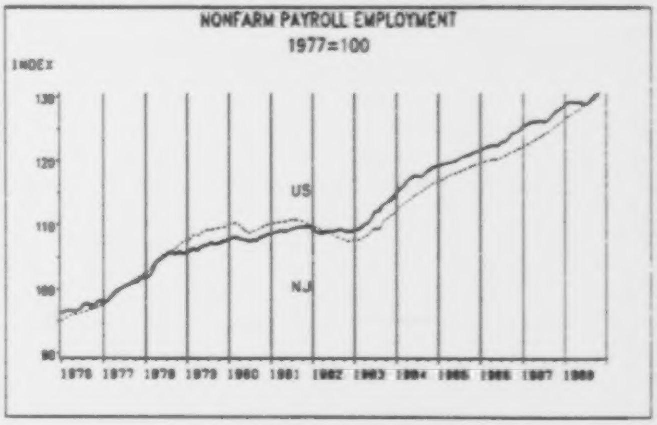
** (Latest Month-2nd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-1st Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-2nd Qtr. '88)

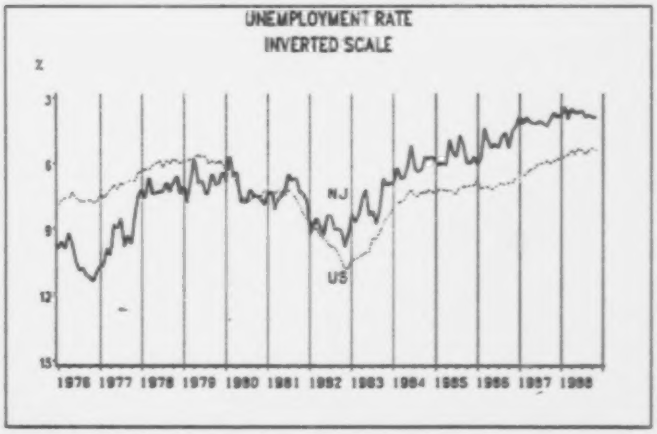
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

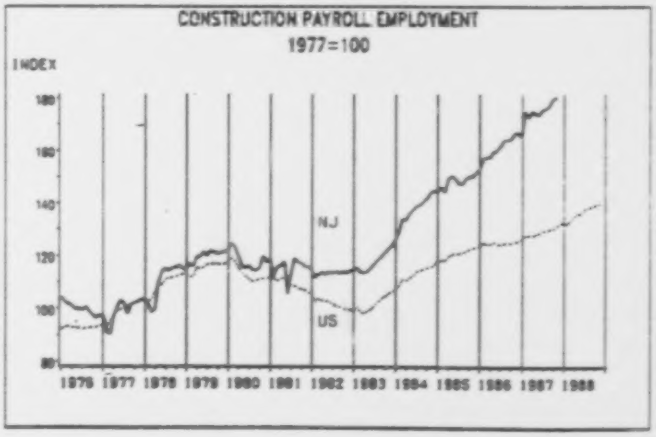

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100


MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

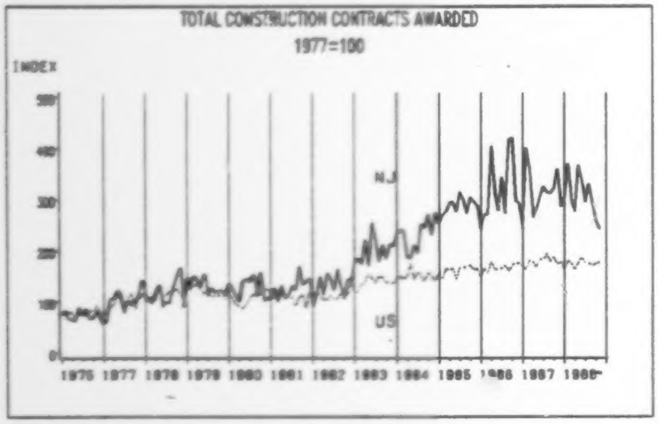

PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

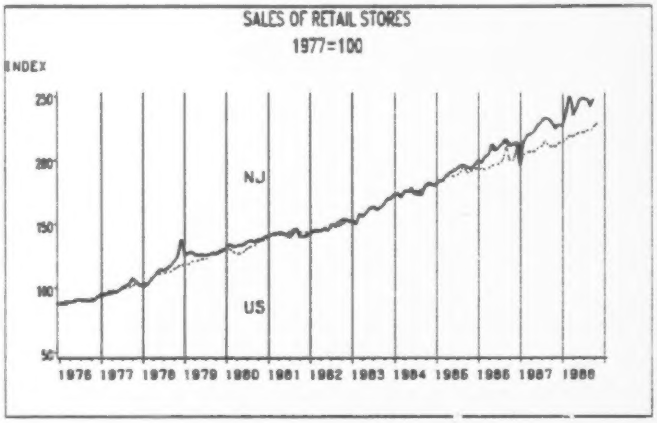

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

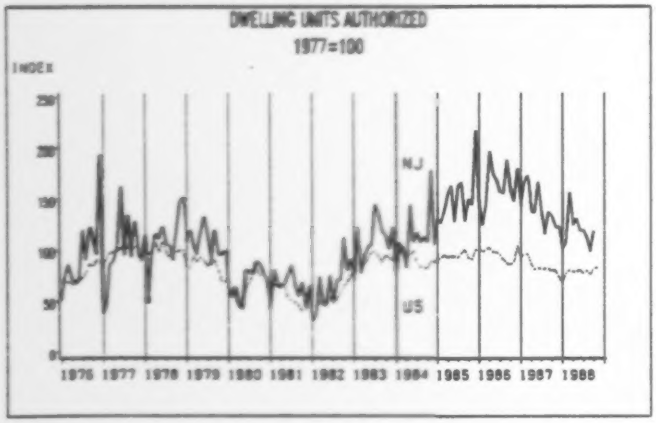

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

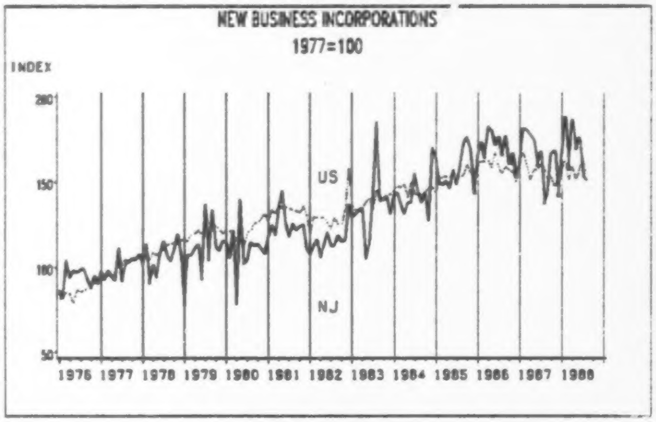

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

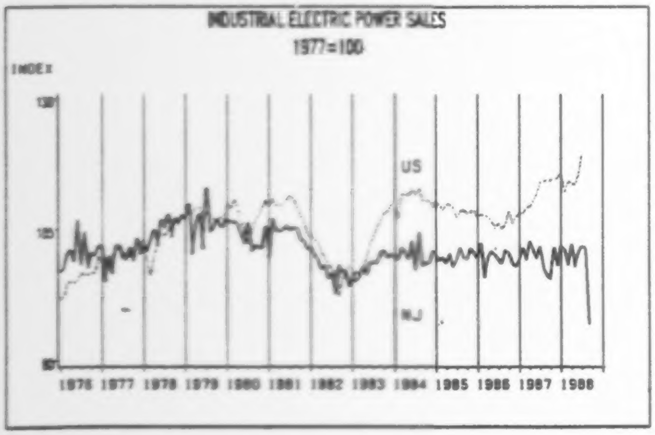
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

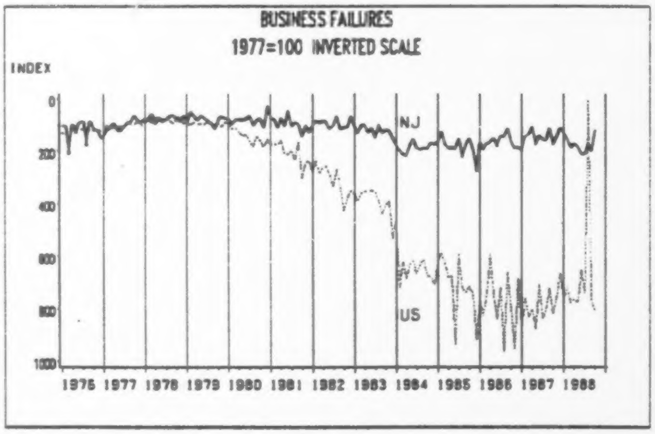

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1988 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1989

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The analyses and forecasts in this outlook are based on the following sources:

1. ***Economic Indicators*** – various issues, prepared by the Council of Economic Advisors
2. ***Survey of Current Business*** – various issues (U.S. Department of Commerce)
3. ***Consumer Price Index*** – various issues (U.S. Department of Labor)
4. ***New Jersey Economic Indicators*** – various issues (N.J. Department of Labor)
5. ***Wharton Econometrics*** – national and state econometric models and data bases.

The Council and the Office are pleased to respond to any inquiries about this Outlook and related economic issues.

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January 1989

THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1988 AND OUTLOOK FOR 1989

Introduction

Income in the United States and in New Jersey grew faster in 1988 than anticipated. The robust growth in the national economy has led to a growing anxiety over the possible acceleration of inflation. How the Federal Reserve Board responds to this concern will be a key factor affecting the performance of the economy in 1989.

In the State, for the first time since the recovery began in 1983, employment growth has substantially fallen below the national trend. Our analysis suggests that the major cause of the slowdown in New Jersey's employment growth may be the exhaustion of low-wage labor supply. The State's labor market is facing a structural problem of a compartmentalization into three segments: one that draws labor supply from the national market because the State's industries are able to pay high wages; the low-wage service and trade sectors which are experiencing increasing difficulty in hiring; and, finally, the manufacturing sector is unable to absorb additional demand for labor.

However, the tight labor market does not seem to have hurt the State's income growth. Personal income grew in New Jersey at a very strong 8.4% rate in 1988. In part, this was a result of a statistical artifact; namely, the sharp growth in income (13.9% annual rate) in the fourth quarter of 1987, which raised the base from which the 1988 personal income started to grow. As a result, although the quarterly growth rates in income in 1988 were much more modest, the 1988 average level was much higher than the 1987 average. Such a statistical irregularity is not expected to reoccur in 1989, and both employment and income growth are predicted to grow at slower rates than in 1988.

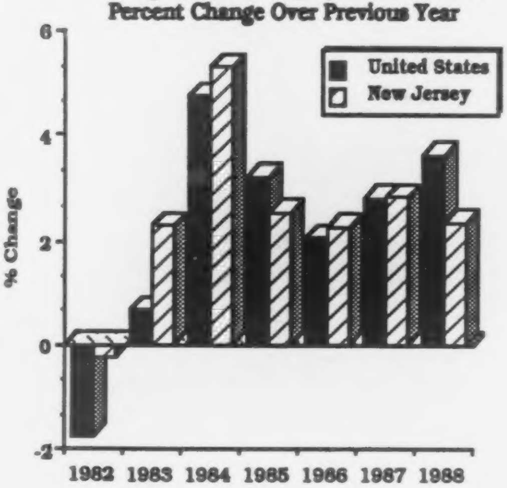
I. THE NEW JERSEY ECONOMY IN 1988

Employment growth in New Jersey slowed during 1988, as the State experienced tightness in labor markets resulting from strong economic growth during the previous five years. Nonagricultural employment growth for 1982-1988 for both New Jersey and the nation is shown in Figure 1.

Wage and salary employment in nonfarm New Jersey establishments increased by over 83,000 jobs in 1988, a rate of growth of 2.3%. This was a decline from the previous year's growth of 2.8%. It was also significantly lower than the 1988 national employment growth rate of 3.6%.

Employment growth in New Jersey during 1988 contrasts sharply with growth in the first

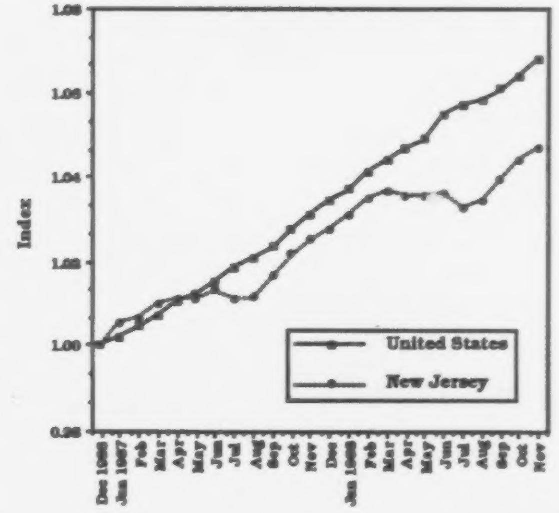
Figure 1
Nonagricultural Employment: US & NJ
Percent Change Over Previous Year



five years of the economic expansion, when it increased at an average rate of 3%, compared with the national average of 2.7%. During the entire period, 1985 was the only previous year when the State's employment growth was lower than the nation's.

Monthly indices of nonagricultural employment for New Jersey and the nation for 1987-1988 are shown in Figure 2. At the start of 1988, the State's employment index was slightly below the national index, indicating that national employment growth, relative to the December 1986 base, was slightly above employment growth in New Jersey. From April to August 1988, employment in New Jersey was essentially unchanged, while national employment grew steadily. Employment in New Jersey started growing again in September, but the growth was not sufficient to close the gap between the New Jersey and national indices.

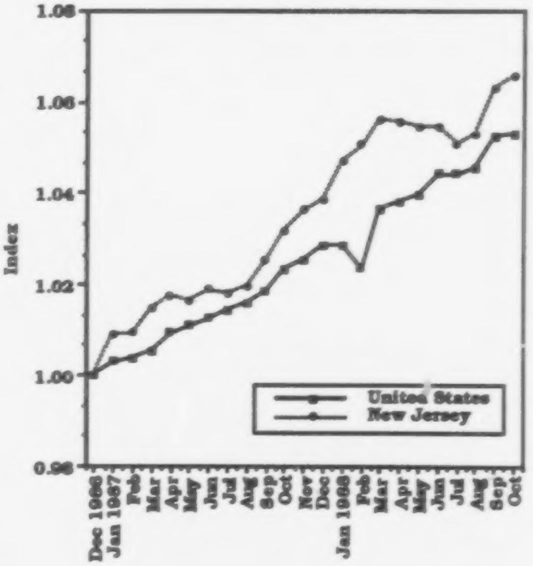
Figure 2
Nonagricultural Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



1. **An Analysis of the Slowdown in New Jersey's Employment Growth**

A comparison of employment in New Jersey and the nation by sector reveals that slower growth relative to the national economy was not characteristic of all sectors of the New Jersey economy during 1988. This indicates that not all of the State's employment sectors experienced a labor constraint. Figure 3 compares the United States and New Jersey employment indices for those sectors of the State's economy which had either the same or higher employment growth as their national counterparts in 1987-88. The group includes construction, transportation & public utilities, finance, insurance & real estate, and federal, state and local governments. It accounted for 33% of total employment in New Jersey for 1988. The private sector part of this group represented 18% of total nonagricultural employment.

Figure 3
Higher Growth Sectors: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



(1) The High-Growth Sectors

Figure 3 indicates that relative to the base month (December 1986), growth in these sectors exceeded that of the corresponding national sectors throughout 1987 and 1988. New Jersey employment increased noticeably faster than national employment from August 1987 until March 1988. Then, a decrease in employment in the government and construction sectors of the New Jersey economy caused the index to decline from April 1988 to August 1988. Despite the decline, the New Jersey index remained higher than the national index. The New Jersey index resumed growth in September 1988. Figures 4 through 7 compare New Jersey and U.S. employment for each of the four sectors of the higher-growth group.

Employment in New Jersey's construction sector (Figure 4) rose steadily at a higher rate than national construction employment from April 1987 until March 1988. In April and May 1988, construction employment fell slightly. Subsequently, the New Jersey and national indices grew at similar rates.

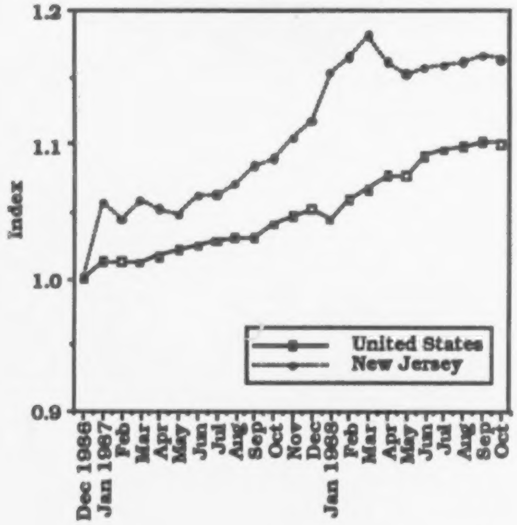


Figure 4
Construction Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)

Other economic indicators for the New Jersey construction industry also reveal that growth has slowed. In 1988, housing starts fell almost 5% and building permits awarded for private dwelling units fell over 18%. These indicators suggest that the lack of employment growth in New Jersey construction during 1988 was not the result of a labor constraint.

Figure 5 shows the employment indices for the transportation and public utilities sectors of New Jersey and the nation. The national index increased steadily during 1987-1988, while the New Jersey index increased slightly less.

Figure 6 portrays the employment indices for the finance, insurance and real estate sectors. National employment in this sector grew steadily during 1987 and 1988 and, by October 1988, was about 4% higher than the base month. The New Jersey employment index grew much faster, resulting in a 10% increase during this period.

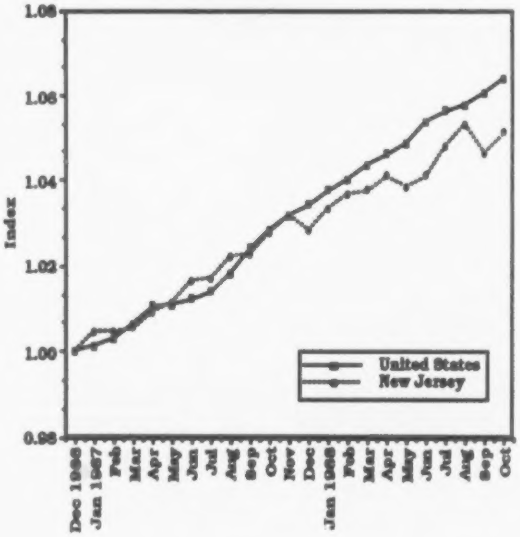


Figure 5
Transportation & Public Utilities
Employment: US & NJ 1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)

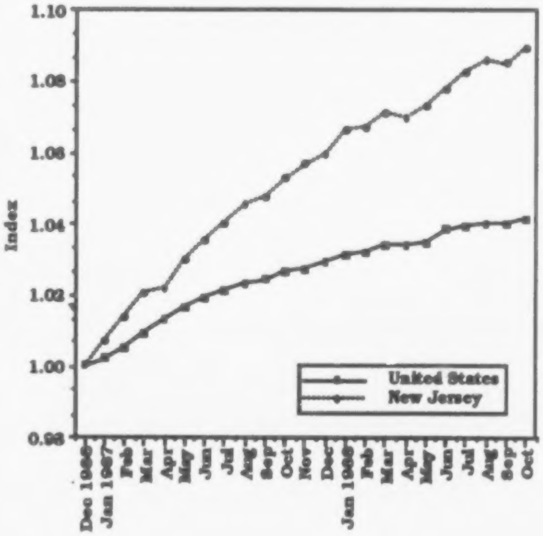
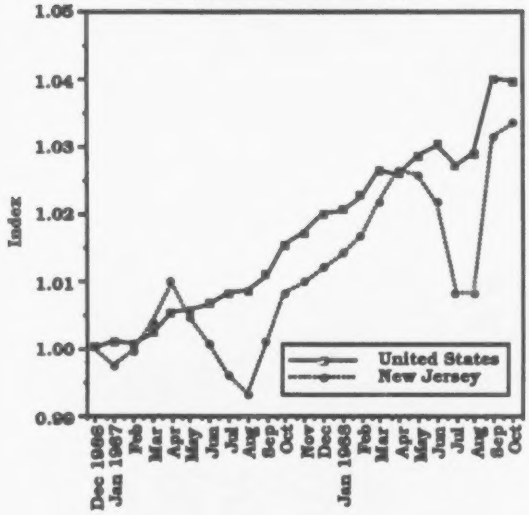


Figure 6
Finance, Insurance and Real Estate
Employment: US & NJ 1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)

Employment indices for the government sectors of New Jersey and the nation are shown in Figure 7. Employment in New Jersey for this sector grew at about the same rate as national employment during 1987-88, though the New Jersey index was generally a little lower.

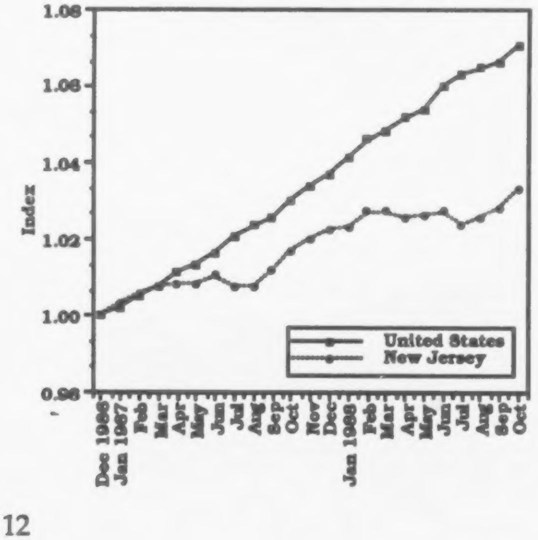
Figure 7
Government Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



(2) The Low-Growth Sectors

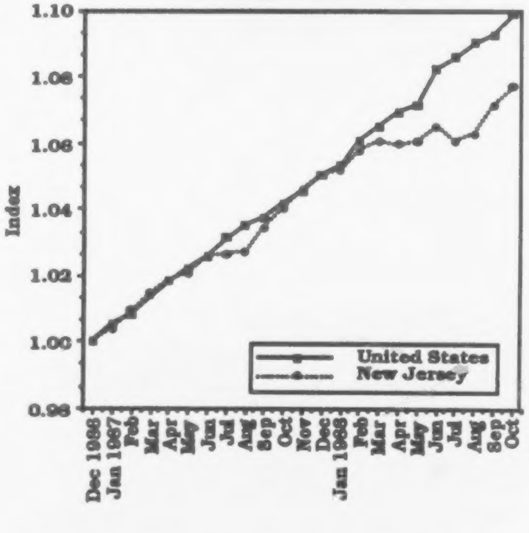
Figure 8 compares United States and New Jersey employment indices for a group of sectors which experienced slower growth in New Jersey than nationwide. This group consists of manufacturing, services, and retail and wholesale trade. By the end of 1988, national employment had increased 7% over the base month, while employment in New Jersey increased about 3%. The service and trade sectors in New Jersey, which account for 49% of total nonagricultural employment in the state, experienced very tight labor markets in 1988. Figures 9 through 11 show the performance of the individual sectors of the slower growth group.

Figure 8
Lower Growth Sectors: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



Employment indices for the service sector for New Jersey and the nation are shown in Figure 9. Service employment in New Jersey grew at essentially the same rate as the nation until January 1988. Then, from February to August, the growth in the New Jersey index slowed, while the national index continued to increase at its previous rate. In September, the New Jersey index resumed growing at a rate similar to the nation's.

Figure 9
Service Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



Manufacturing employment (Figure 10) in New Jersey declined throughout 1987 and 1988, while national manufacturing employment grew at a slow rate. The decline in manufacturing employment in 1988 was a continuation of a trend not related to tightness in the labor market.

Figure 11 shows employment indices for the retail and wholesale trade sectors. Employment

Figure 10
Manufacturing Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)

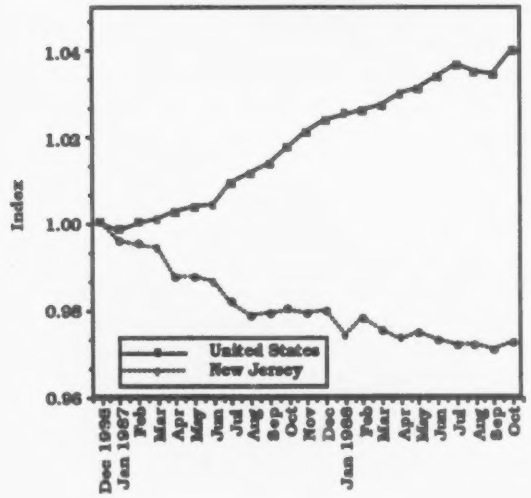
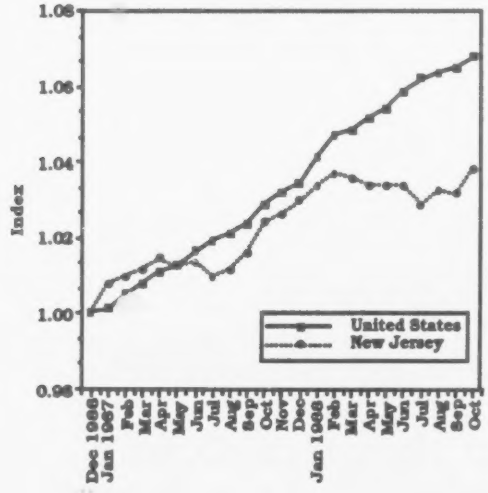
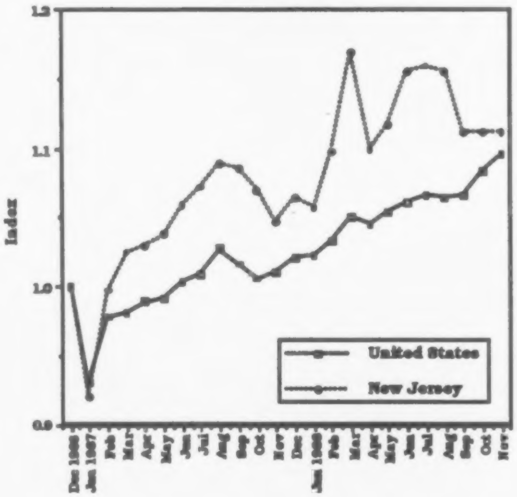


Figure 11
Retail & Wholesale Trade Employment: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Index Dec. 1986=1.00)



growth for New Jersey was slightly lower than national growth in January 1988. From February to October there was no growth in employment in New Jersey's trade sector, while the national index increased steadily. Sales figures for the retail trade industry (Figure 12) indicate that it experienced strong growth in 1988. The combination of weak growth in employment and strong sales growth suggests that the New Jersey trade sector is facing a tighter labor market.

Figure 12
Retail Sales: US & NJ
1987-1988
(Dec. 1986=100)



2. The Compartmentalization of the State's Labor Market

The slower rate of employment growth in New Jersey in 1988, relative to both the U.S. economy and to New Jersey growth in 1987 is largely a sign of tightness in labor markets. However, the sectoral analysis of employment growth provides a picture of three very different groups of industries within the State economy.

The group with relatively high employment growth consists of industries which, in general, have relatively high-salaried employees. Firms in these industries are more likely to draw their employees from national labor markets. Consequently, they are not as seriously affected by local labor constraints compared to other sectors.

The service and trade sectors have a large number of low-salaried employees, who are largely drawn from local labor markets. Firms in these sectors are experiencing difficulty in attracting workers.

Employment in the manufacturing sector, on the other hand, has been steadily declining for many years. Thus, in this sector, unlike the service and trade sectors, there is decreasing demand for labor combined with a supply of displaced workers. These conditions have created an excess labor-supply situation.

The above analysis suggests that the State's labor market may be facing a structural problem of a compartmentalization. The first segment of the New Jersey labor market is one that continues to grow rapidly by drawing labor supply from the national market because of the industries' ability to pay high wages. The second is the low-wage service and trade sectors whose growth is constrained by increasing difficulty to their personnel needs. Finally, the State's manufacturing sector, with its declining share of the national market, continues to create displaced workers.

II. ECONOMIC OUTLOOK FOR 1989

Real GNP in the United States and real personal income in the nation as well as in New Jersey grew much faster in 1988 than anticipated. However, the New Jersey economy experienced a significant change in 1988 in that, for the first time since the current recovery began in 1983, the State's employment growth rate fell noticeably below the national growth rate. This was a result of a slowing in the State's economy during the first three quarters of the year, while the growth in the rest of the nation continued at a relatively strong pace.

1. Review of Last Year's Forecasts

For the past three years, we have been reviewing our previous forecasts in comparison with preliminary data for the actual performance of the economy.

Table 1 compares last year's predicted growth rates or levels for various economic indicators with preliminary 1988 data for both the United States and New Jersey. For the most part, our 1988 forecasts for the State economy were relatively better than our forecasts for the national, although in general we underestimated the growth for both.

- In the United States, real GNP and employment grew significantly faster than predicted. On the other hand, price increases (both in the CPI and GNP deflator) were somewhat lower than predicted. Nominal personal income and nominal GNP also grew by a larger percentage than predicted, despite the lower-than- anticipated price increases.

- In New Jersey, nominal and real incomes and retail sales grew significantly faster than predicted. Moreover, these growth rates are substantially higher than their national counterparts.

- New Jersey's labor force and resident employment grew much slower than predicted, but the establishment-based nonagricultural payroll employment grew faster than predicted. The resident employment growth rate seems inconsistent with the income growth rates. We suspect that, because of changes in the seasonal patterns of the State's labor market and large sampling errors, resident employment data may not be as reliable a source of employment behavior as the establishment-based series.

2. Review of the National Economy

The national economy in 1988 showed a surprisingly stronger growth than anticipated, despite the adverse impact of the severe summer drought. The bad news is that, with the strong growth and the falling dollar, the danger of renewed inflation is resurfacing. Apparently, the Federal Reserve Board, which has been cautiously trying to guide the real GNP growth around the 2.0%-2.5% range, is finding it difficult to accomplish that goal with a moderate dose of tight-money policy. Since the indicators point to a continuation of the current pace of growth, further tightening of monetary policy seems inevitable. This implies a slowdown in growth in the second half of 1989.

Real GNP growth in the third quarter of 1988 was a moderately strong 2.6%, but this did not accurately reflect the true strength of the economy because of the effect of the drought. The third quarter growth of the nonfarm sector was 3.2%. This negative effect will continue to hold the GNP growth rate in the 2.5% range in the fourth quarter, even though the nonfarm sector will grow by more than a 3% annual rate. In the first quarter of 1989, the effect of the drought on the growth rate will be reversed; the farm sector's recovery will exaggerate its growth rate as well as the total growth rate.

Table 1: Comparison of Forecasts and Actual Values*

	United States		New Jersey	
Indicator	Forecast	Actual**	Forecast	Actual**
1. Nominal GNP	6.16	7.43	n.a.	n.a.
2. GNP Deflator	3.73	3.34	n.a.	n.a.
3. Real GNP	2.28	3.93	n.a.	n.a.
4. Consumer Price Index	4.38	4.10	n.a.	n.a.
5. Nominal Personal Income	5.74	7.56	6.32	8.40
6. Real Personal Income	1.12	3.22	1.98	4.07
7. Disposable Personal Income	6.53	8.22	7.33	8.93
8. Real Disposable Income	1.87	3.85	2.92	4.57
9. Population	0.87	0.92	0.79	0.51
10. Civilian Labor Force	1.42	1.50	1.75	0.77
11. Civilian (Resident) Employment	1.48	2.23	1.66	1.03
12. Nonfarm Payroll Employment	1.40	3.62	1.99	2.33
13. Retail Sales	n.p	6.26	6.83	8.09
14. Housing Starts	-6.10	-10.04	-6.57	-4.78
15. Unemployment	0.54	-9.13	3.88	-7.71
16. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.16	5.49	4.14	4.04
17. Interest Rate – 3 Month Treasury Bill (%)	6.35	6.58	n.a.	n.a.
18. Interest Rate – 30 Year Treasury Bond (%)	9.71	8.97	n.a.	n.a.

* Indicators 1 through 15 refer to percent changes from 1987 to 1988 and 16 through 18 are 1988 averages.

** 1988 actual values are preliminary estimates.

n.a. - Not Applicable. n.p. - Not Predicted.

Apart from the effect of the drought, further signs of the economy's strength can be seen in the employment growth and retail sales figures. Total nonagricultural employment grew in the first two months of the fourth quarter by a 4.0% annual rate and retail sales by 18.8% per annum.

On the other hand, the improvement in the nation's trade balance has recently been stalled and it now seems to be standing still. This will put further downward pressure on the dollar, and it is unlikely that our trade balance will significantly improve in the near future. Thus, the foreign sector, which has been a positive factor in the recent past, will become more or less neutral in 1989.

3. United States Economic Outlook

The heightened apprehension about inflation has become apparent in the rising short-term interest rates. The recent increases in interest rates are the result of an interaction between the market's fear of inflation and the Fed's tightening of the money supply. Both M1 and M2 remained virtually flat since July. Meanwhile, the nation's capacity utilization rate has climbed up to the highest level (84.2% in November) since the peak of the 1975-79 expansion. Since there is no sign yet of a slowdown in the rate of expansion in industrial output, we anticipate some further increases in interest rates engineered by the Fed. The effects of interest rate increases will not be immediate, however, and it will probably not be until summer before any significant slowdown in growth begins.

On the foreign trade front, the high levels of capacity utilization in many export industries seem to be keeping export growth in check. While import growth is also restrained by the declines in the value of the dollar, the improvement in the net trade balance will not provide as strong a stimulus as it did earlier in 1988.

The major economic problem that the incoming Bush administration must confront is the federal budget deficit. There appear to be two possibilities in this area. One is to avoid any tax increases and to let the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings Act do the job. This will automatically impose an across-the-board cut in expenditures. This scenario might even make it possible to cut some untouchables and defense expenditures.

The second scenario is to combine selective expenditure cuts with selective tax hikes and/or new taxes disguised in euphemistic terms. The most obvious candidate is an excise tax on imported oil in the name of an import "fee." That might be enough for the first year, but more taxes will be necessary later on.

The immediate effect of either scenario will be to dampen the economy -- more so under the first scenario. But, given the economic situation, and given that expenditure cuts and/or tax increases are inevitable, it is perhaps best to do it without delay.

These considerations by-and-large point to a slowdown in the second half of 1989. Although we have not incorporated a recession in our forecast, an actual downturn is possible toward the end of 1989, particularly if a significant deficit reduction package is enacted early in the Bush administration. More detailed figures are provided in Table 2 and further explanations are given below.

(1) Real Growth

Quarterly growth in real GNP in 1988 hovered around the 3% annual rate. For the reasons explained above, relatively strong growth will continue into the first half of 1989. But, during the second half of 1989, real GNP will grow at a much slower pace, ranging from one to 2% annual rate. The annual total will be 2.7% higher than 1988.

Similarly, real (inflation-adjusted) personal income will also show a moderate slowdown in the growth rate during the second half of 1989, registering a 2.9% growth for the entire year. Real disposable (after-tax) income will increase by 3%.

(2) Inflation and Interest Rate

Inflation in 1988, as measured by the CPI, (4.2%) was slightly lower than we anticipated (4.4%), but inflationary pressures remain. One factor is the high capacity utilization rate. If the rate of economic expansion remains above the 2.0%-2.5% range, as expected for the first half of 1989, the nation's production capacity will be strained and labor and other costs will rise. The other factor is, as mentioned before, the continuing decline of the value of the dollar, which will raise the prices of imports.

January 1989

Table 2: Outlook for the United States

	Indicator Total			Percent Change from Previous Year		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1. Nominal GNP (billions of current dollars)	4526.7	4863.0	5217.7	6.76	7.43	7.29
2. GNP Deflator (index 1982 = 100)	117.67	121.61	127.11	3.27	3.34	4.52
3. Real GNP (billions of 1982 dollars)	3847.0	3998.1	4104.7	3.27	3.93	2.67
4. Consumer Price Index (index 1982-84 = 100)	113.62	118.28	124.32	4.48	4.20	5.01
5. Nominal Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	3780.0	4065.8	4392.2	7.05	7.56	8.03
6. Real Personal Income (billions of 1982 dollars)	3164.0	3265.7	3359.5	2.46	3.21	2.87
7. Disposable Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	3209.7	3473.5	3756.7	6.29	8.22	8.15
8. Real Disposable Income (billions of 1982 dollars)	2686.3	2789.7	2873.3	1.72	3.85	3.00
9. Population (millions)	243.93	246.18	248.49	0.94	0.92	0.94
10. Civilian Labor Force (millions)	119.85	121.65	123.42	1.71	1.50	1.45
11. Civilian Employment (millions)	112.44	114.95	116.68	2.59	2.23	1.50
12. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (millions)	102.30	106.01	108.13	2.79	3.62	2.01
13. Unemployment Rate (%)	6.17	5.49	5.46	-11.58	-11.11	-0.58
14. Interest Rate (%) (3-month T. Bill)	5.77	6.58	7.76	-3.40	13.95	17.96
15. Interest Rate (%) (30-year Gov't. Bond)	8.58	8.97	9.89	10.02	4.50	10.28
16. Housing Starts (millions)	1.63	1.47	1.41	-9.84	-10.04	-4.36

We, therefore, expect the rate of inflation to rise to about the 5% level during the first half of 1989. If, as we expect, the second-half slowdown materializes, no serious acceleration of inflation will take place. For this reason, we predict a 5% increase in the CPI for the entire year. Similarly, the GNP deflator, which rose by 3.3% in 1988, will increase by 4.5% next year.

Short-term interest rates have steadily risen this year, while long-term rates rose only moderately. The Fed's continuing tight-money policy will produce further increases in both the long-term and the short-term rates, before they begin to reverse in the second half of 1989 as a result of the expected growth slowdown. The three-month Treasury Bill rate will average 7.8% in 1989, up from 6.6% in 1988, and the 30-year Treasury Bond rate 9.9% compared to 9% for the 1988 average.

(3) Housing Starts

The reversal of the housing boom, which started from 1987, continued in 1988. This has been one of the few areas of the U.S. economy where the slowdown has become noticeable. The main reason for the decline in housing starts has been the exhaustion of pent-up demand. The demand for upgrading housing, which was sustained by the overall prosperity, now seems to have been exhausted. We anticipate that housing starts will continue to decline as a result of interest-rate increases during the first half of 1989 and the economic slowdown in the second half. However, because the base has already been lowered in the last two years, the rate of decrease will moderate to 4.4%.

(4) Employment and Unemployment

Employment growth continued to outpace labor force growth in 1988 and, as a result, the unemployment rate dropped by 0.7 percentage point. However, since we anticipate a moderate slowdown in 1989, the labor force and civilian employment will grow at about the same rate (1.5%). Consequently, the civilian unemployment rate will remain virtually unchanged at 5.5%. Nonagricultural payroll employment will also show a slower growth rate (2% in 1989, down from 3.6% in 1988).

4. New Jersey's Economic Outlook

We expect that the New Jersey economy will continue to slow in 1989 both in personal income and in employment growth. The growth during the first half of the year will be constrained by the tight labor market situation for the service and trade sectors, while such a constraint will not be binding during the second half, because excess demand for labor in these sectors is expected to disappear due to overall economic slowdown. Forecast details are presented in Table 3.

(1) Personal Income

Nominal personal income in New Jersey is expected to grow by 6% in 1989. This is a significant decrease from the 1988 growth of 8.4%. The decline in growth is a reflection of both the maturing nationwide expansion, which is now entering its seventh year, and slower growth in New Jersey employment due to tightness in some labor markets. In 1989, personal income in New Jersey is expected to grow more slowly than the national economy. If this occurs, it will be the first time that this has happened since the current economic expansion began in 1983.

Real personal income in New Jersey is expected to grow by 1.2% in 1989, substantially lower than the 1988 growth of 4.1%. This is almost entirely due to the anticipated decrease in economic activity in the State as well as in the nation, and not to an increased rate of inflation. Real personal disposable income will grow at about the same rate (1.8%) as real personal income, after an increase of 4.6% in 1988.

(2) Employment and Unemployment Rate

Nonagricultural employment in New Jersey is expected to grow by 1.6% in 1989, an increase of 60,000 jobs. This is lower than the 1988 growth of 2.3%, and the anticipated national growth of 2%.

Resident employment and the civilian labor force are each expected to grow by 1% in 1989. Consequently, the unemployment rate will remain near its 1988 level of 3.8%, but significantly below the national rate of 5.5%.

(3) Retail Sales and Housing Starts

Retail sales in New Jersey increased by 8.1% in 1988 and are forecast to grow by 6.6% in 1989. All but one fourth of the anticipated growth will be attributable to inflation.

Housing starts in New Jersey are expected to fall by 7.9% in 1989 to 45,200 units. This predicted decline is significantly more than the drop forecast for the nation (4.5%). In 1988, New Jersey's housing starts fell by 4.8%, compared to a nationwide decline of 10%.

Table 3: Outlook for New Jersey

	Indicator Total			Percent Change from Previous Year		
	1987	1988	1989	1987	1988	1989
1. Nominal Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	156.15	169.26	179.40	8.97	8.40	5.99
2. Real Personal Income (billions of 1982 dollars)	130.67	135.99	137.70	4.29	4.07	1.26
3. Disposable Personal Income (billions of current dollars)	132.58	144.42	153.10	8.19	8.93	6.01
4. Real Disposable Income (billions of 1982 dollars)	110.97	116.04	117.40	3.56	4.57	1.17
5. Population (thousands)	7677.0	7716.0	7755.0	0.62	0.51	0.51
6. Civilian Labor Force* (thousands)	3965.8	3996.3	4036.3	1.48	0.77	1.00
7. Resident Employment* (thousands)	3805.6	3844.8	3882.9	2.55	1.03	0.99
8. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thousands)	3589.2	3673.0	3731.9	2.83	2.33	1.60
9. Unemployment* (thousands)	160.20	151.50	153.40	-18.45	-5.43	1.25
10. Unemployment Rate* (percent)	4.04	3.79	3.80	-19.68	-6.19	0.26
11. Retail Sales (billions of current dollars)	53.80	58.15	62.00	6.92	8.09	6.62
12. Housing Starts (thousand units)	51.50	49.04	45.20	-14.90	-4.78	-7.83

* 1988 figures are based on unofficial estimates.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division

25-27 NJ Department of Labor
Labor Market and Demographic Research

28-29 US Bureau of the Census
NJ Department of Labor

30 R.L. Folk and Company

31-36 NJ Department of Labor
Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The official series is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The unofficial series is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1987 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1987 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1987 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas.** The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic **Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,816	3,837	3,903	3,882	3,897	3,956	4,037	4,024
Feb	3,834	3,840	3,907	3,880	3,931	3,963	3,991	4,015
Mar	3,839	3,831	3,841	3,889	3,975	3,964	3,985	4,027
Apr	3,841	3,824	3,864	3,897	3,961	3,966	3,969	4,024
May	3,780	3,813	3,894	3,904	4,000	3,961	3,922	4,023
Jun	3,818	3,817	3,935	3,909	3,974	3,960	3,955	4,008
Jul	3,858	3,829	3,931	3,927	3,950	3,950	3,969	3,979
Aug	3,819	3,837	3,926	3,902	3,985	3,944	3,983	3,963
Sep	3,853	3,844	3,941	3,904	3,933	3,960	3,979	3,965
Oct	3,838	3,853	3,900	3,924	3,985	3,976	3,937	3,964R
Nov	3,881	3,862	3,932	3,941	3,994	3,983	3,972	3,978P
Dec	3,884	3,854	3,920	3,939	4,005	4,008		

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

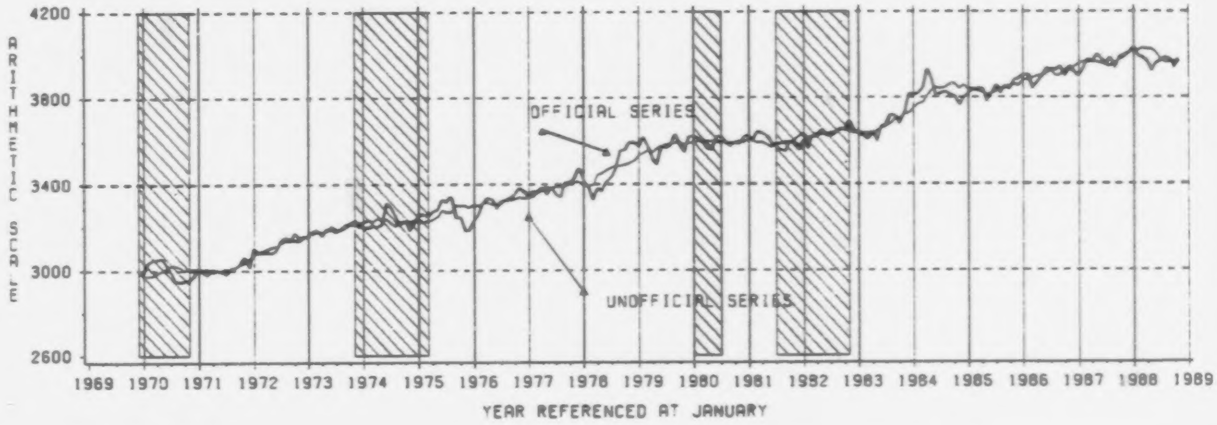
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,590	3,617	3,664	3,663	3,748	3,778	3,884	3,839
Feb	3,602	3,614	3,681	3,675	3,767	3,787	3,856	3,857
Mar	3,607	3,606	3,671	3,688	3,820	3,792	3,826	3,874
Apr	3,605	3,598	3,674	3,696	3,800	3,798	3,831	3,881
May	3,594	3,598	3,689	3,702	3,834	3,799	3,776	3,878
Jun	3,608	3,601	3,735	3,707	3,809	3,803	3,810	3,864
Jul	3,639	3,611	3,724	3,723	3,790	3,796	3,825	3,830
Aug	3,639	3,626	3,738	3,708	3,817	3,790	3,828	3,813
Sep	3,654	3,630	3,758	3,719	3,762	3,809	3,829	3,822
Oct	3,607	3,640	3,695	3,741	3,825	3,829	3,785	3,816R
Nov	3,648	3,650	3,755	3,755	3,847	3,838	3,816	3,834P
Dec	3,661	3,651	3,752	3,764	3,848	3,858		

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

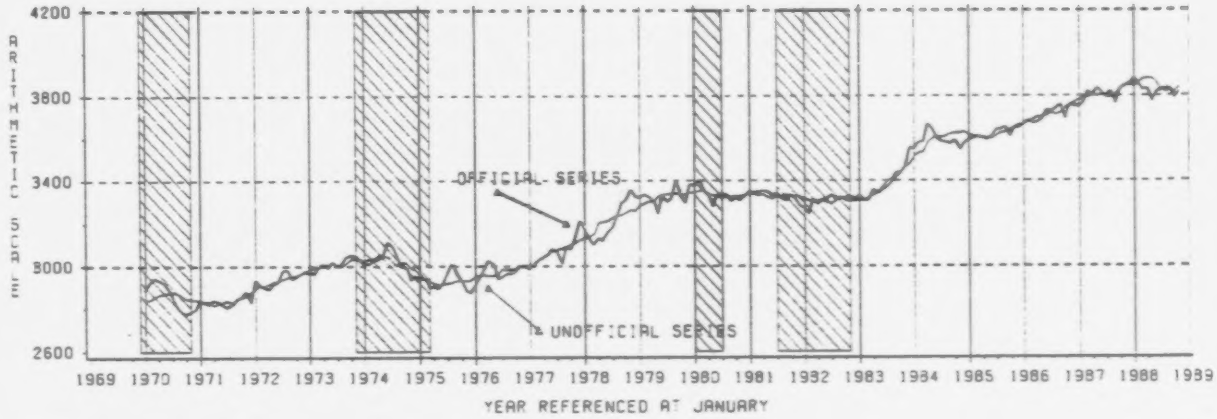
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	226	220	239	220	149	178	153	185
Feb	232	226	226	205	164	176	135	159
Mar	232	225	170	201	155	172	159	153
Apr	236	226	190	201	161	166	138	143
May	186	216	205	203	166	162	146	145
Jun	210	215	200	202	165	157	145	144
Jul	219	218	207	204	160	154	144	149
Aug	180	211	188	194	168	154	155	150
Sep	199	214	183	185	171	151	150	143
Oct	231	213	205	183	160	147	152	148R
Nov	233	213	177	187	147	145	156	144P
Dec	223	203	168	175	157	151		

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

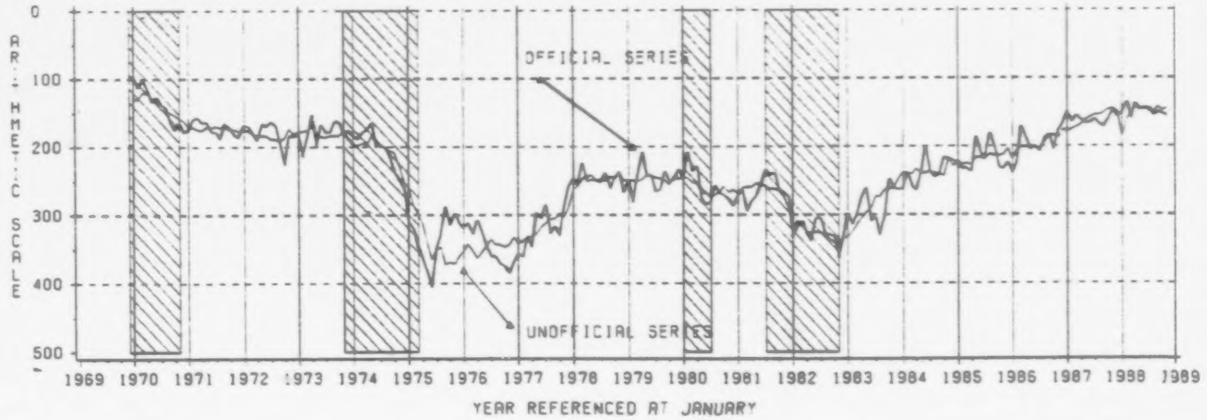


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	65.2	65.6	66.0	65.7	65.2	66.2	67.0	66.8
Feb	65.5	65.6	66.0	65.6	65.7	66.2	66.2	66.6
Mar	65.6	65.4	64.8	65.6	66.4	66.2	66.1	66.8
Apr	65.6	65.3	65.1	65.7	66.1	66.2	65.8	66.7
May	64.5	65.1	65.5	65.7	66.7	66.0	65.0	66.7
Jun	65.1	65.1	66.2	65.7	66.2	66.0	65.5	66.4
Jul	65.8	65.3	66.0	65.9	65.8	65.8	65.7	65.9
Aug	65.0	65.3	65.9	65.5	66.3	65.6	65.9	65.6
Sep	65.5	65.4	66.1	65.5	65.4	65.9	65.8	65.6
Oct	65.2	65.5	65.3	65.7	66.3	66.1	65.1	65.6R
Nov	65.8	65.5	65.8	66.0	66.4	66.2	65.7	65.8P
Dec	65.8	65.3	65.6	65.9	66.5	66.6		

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

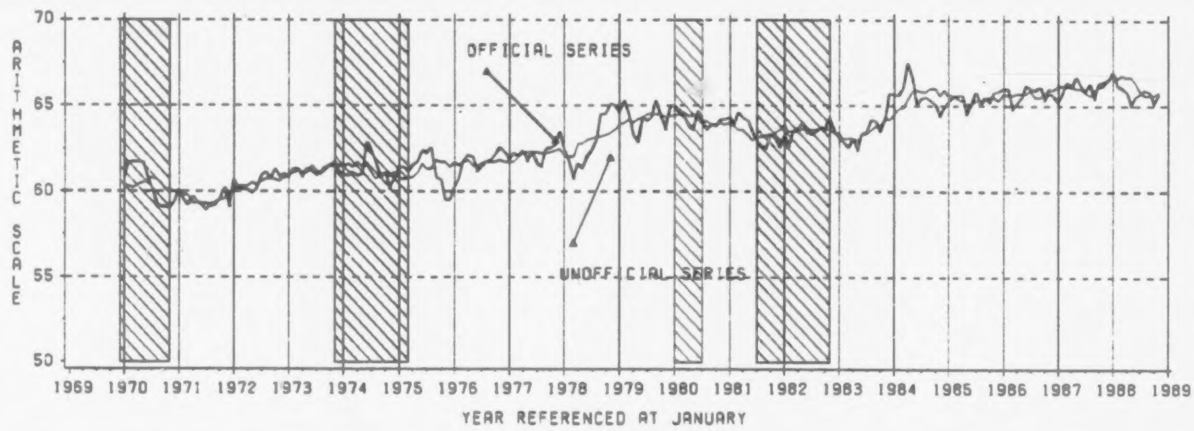
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.4	61.8	62.0	62.0	62.7	63.2	64.5	63.7
Feb	61.5	61.7	62.2	62.1	62.9	63.3	64.0	64.0
Mar	61.6	61.6	62.0	62.2	63.8	63.3	63.5	64.3
Apr	61.6	61.4	61.9	62.3	63.4	63.4	63.5	64.3
May	61.3	61.4	62.1	62.3	63.9	63.3	62.6	64.3
Jun	61.6	61.4	62.8	62.3	63.5	63.4	63.1	64.0
Jul	62.1	61.6	62.5	62.5	63.1	63.2	63.3	63.4
Aug	62.0	61.8	62.7	62.2	63.5	63.1	63.3	63.1
Sep	62.2	61.7	63.0	62.4	62.6	63.3	63.3	63.2
Oct	61.3	61.8	61.9	62.7	63.6	63.7	62.6	63.1R
Nov	61.9	61.9	62.9	62.9	63.9	63.8	63.1	63.4P
Dec	62.0	61.9	62.8	63.0	63.9	64.1		

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

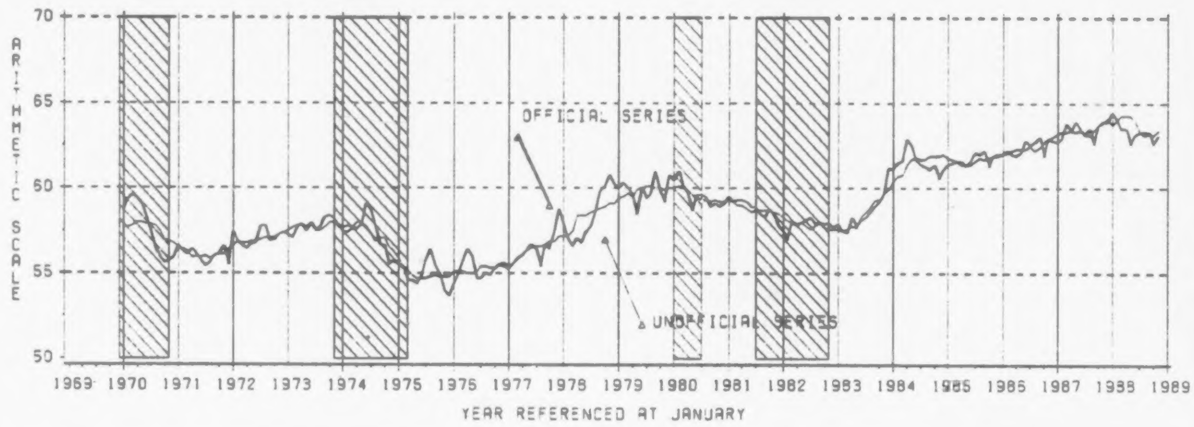
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	5.9	5.7	6.1	5.7	3.8	4.5	3.8	4.6
Feb	6.1	5.9	5.8	5.3	4.2	4.4	3.4	3.9
Mar	6.0	5.9	4.4	5.2	3.9	4.3	4.0	3.8
Apr	6.1	5.9	4.9	5.2	4.1	4.2	3.5	3.5
May	4.9	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.2	4.1	3.7	3.6
Jun	5.5	5.6	5.1	5.2	4.2	4.0	3.7	3.6
Jul	5.7	5.7	5.3	5.2	4.1	3.9	3.6	3.7
Aug	4.7	5.5	4.8	5.0	4.2	3.9	3.9	3.8
Sep	5.2	5.6	4.6	4.7	4.3	3.8	3.8	3.6
Oct	6.0	5.5	5.3	4.7	4.0	3.7	3.9	3.7
Nov	6.0	5.5	4.5	4.7	3.7	3.6	3.9	3.6P
Dec	5.7	5.3	4.3	4.4	3.9	3.8		

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

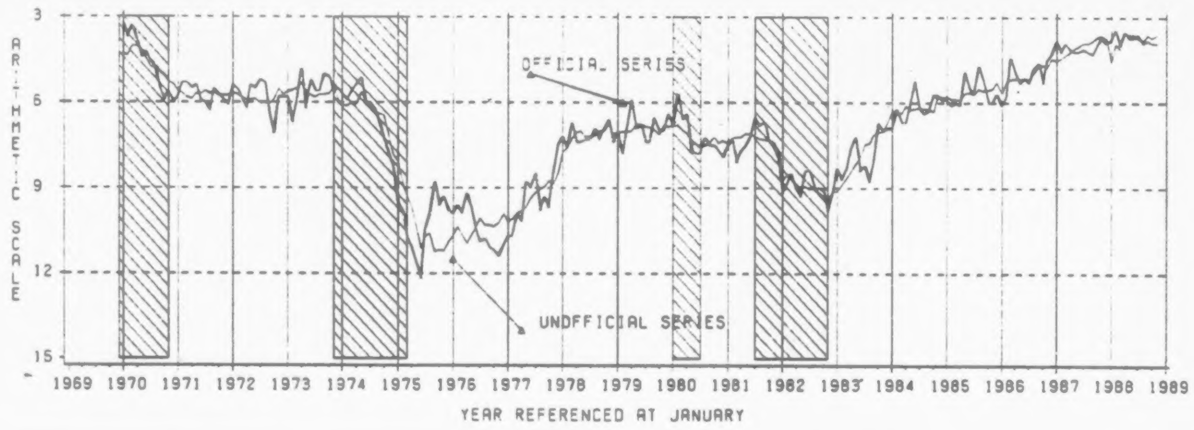


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3317.6	3383.4	3382.2	3451.6	3485.2	3557.3	3573.9	3648.7
Feb	3314.8	3389.5	3382.4	3461.1	3481.0	3562.9	3577.1	3662.8
Mar	3342.1	3392.9	3415.6	3468.4	3519.2	3574.6	3612.0	3669.3
Apr	3382.0	3397.4	3457.3	3473.0	3563.1	3579.1	3648.4	3664.9
May	3409.4	3401.1	3480.7	3474.1	3584.5	3578.0	3672.1	3665.2
Jun	3459.3	3405.4	3524.7	3472.2	3638.5	3585.2	3721.1	3667.5
Jul	3464.9	3416.2	3540.1	3490.2	3628.7	3578.2	3706.2	3654.6
Aug	3468.7	3423.7	3534.7	3490.0	3624.5	3580.0	3707.0	3661.4
Sep	3438.2	3427.6	3512.6	3503.7	3604.4	3597.4	3687.2	3679.5
Oct	3452.0	3433.6	3549.0	3528.1	3637.9	3616.5	3718.0R	3695.8R
Nov	3460.7	3442.6	3551.8	3531.2	3649.6	3628.5	3726.8P	3705.5P
Dec	3459.8	3446.4	3554.5	3539.3	3653.2	3638.0		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

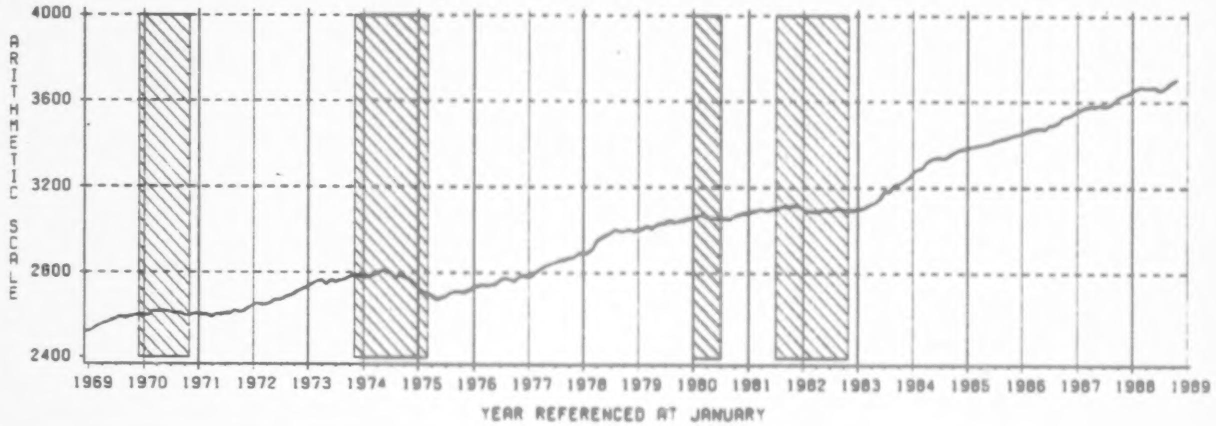
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2793.5	2857.2	2854.6	2921.4	2948.6	3018.0	3028.5	3100.5
Feb	2785.8	2862.7	2847.2	2927.5	2939.2	3022.5	3025.8	3113.2
Mar	2811.1	2866.7	2876.2	2933.8	2971.5	3031.8	3054.5	3116.8
Apr	2851.6	2870.7	2917.0	2936.6	3012.9	3033.1	3089.4	3110.0
May	2879.0	2873.5	2942.5	2938.6	3038.6	3034.8	3115.0	3110.7
Jun	2922.5	2875.0	2982.6	2936.4	3091.1	3044.1	3162.6	3115.2
Jul	2931.7	2881.8	3009.5	2957.8	3092.3	3039.6	3163.3	3109.5
Aug	2938.5	2887.3	3009.7	2958.7	3094.0	3043.0	3168.7	3116.2
Sep	2916.9	2890.6	2991.1	2966.6	3079.0	3056.2	3145.9	3121.9
Oct	2919.9	2900.1	3010.9	2988.8	3094.2	3071.4	3159.3R	3135.8R
Nov	2922.5	2909.0	3007.0	2991.4	3098.7	3082.5	3160.2P	3144.0P
Dec	2923.0	2913.3	3010.0	2998.6	3102.5	3090.9		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

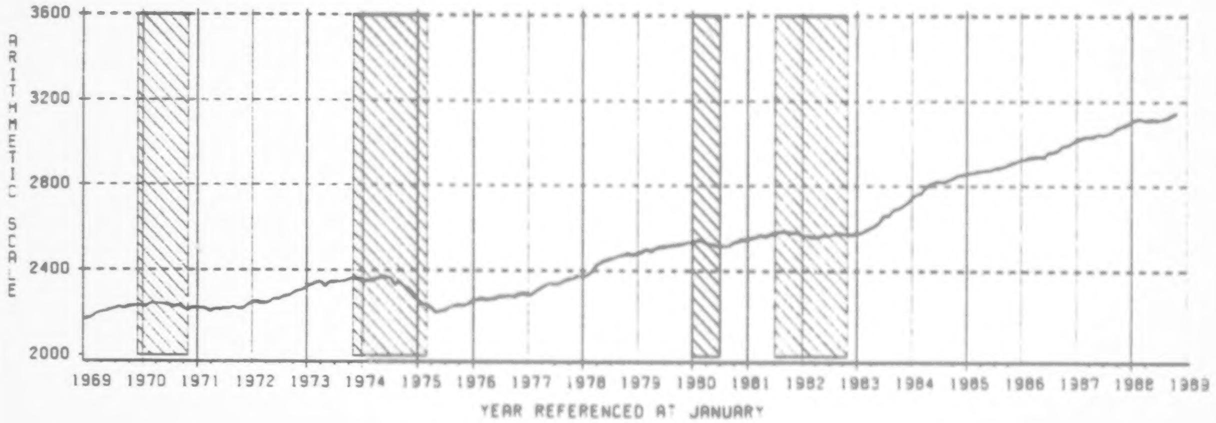
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	524.1	526.2	527.6	530.2	536.6	539.3	545.4	548.2
Feb	529.0	526.9	535.2	533.7	541.8	540.4	551.3	549.6
Mar	531.0	526.2	539.4	534.6	547.7	542.8	557.5	552.5
Apr	530.4	526.7	540.3	536.4	550.2	546.0	559.0	554.9
May	530.4	527.6	538.2	535.5	545.9	543.2	557.1	554.5
Jun	536.8	530.4	542.1	535.8	547.4	541.1	558.5	552.3
Jul	533.2	534.5	530.6	532.5	536.4	538.5	542.9	545.1
Aug	530.2	536.3	525.0	531.4	530.5	537.1	538.3	545.2
Sep	521.3	536.9	521.5	537.1	525.4	541.2	541.3	557.6
Oct	532.1	533.5	538.1	539.3	543.7	545.1	558.7R	560.0R
Nov	538.2	533.6	544.8	539.8	550.9	546.0	566.6P	561.5P
Dec	536.8	533.1	544.5	540.7	550.7	547.1		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

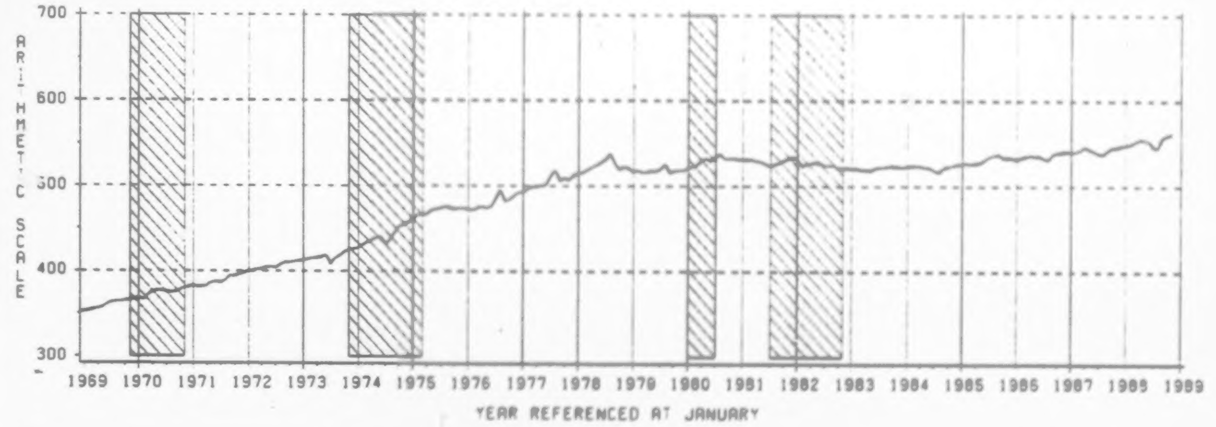


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	718.9	728.5	687.6	697.4	674.5	683.9	660.0	669.0
Feb	719.1	725.3	690.4	696.8	677.0	683.1	665.5	671.3
Mar	718.8	721.4	692.8	695.6	679.8	682.5	667.3	669.7
Apr	718.1	720.4	693.1	695.5	676.0	678.1	666.4	668.3
May	716.9	716.6	691.5	691.7	677.6	677.8	669.1	669.1
Jun	721.4	715.0	695.9	689.9	683.0	677.2	673.8	668.1
Jul	710.3	712.0	686.9	688.5	672.4	674.0	665.8	667.4
Aug	714.6	710.9	688.4	685.2	674.9	672.0	669.9	667.2
Sep	709.8	703.5	692.0	686.2	677.6	672.4	671.5	666.4
Oct	706.8	701.7	691.5	686.2	677.6	672.9	672.3R	667.7R
Nov	703.7	700.4	690.1	686.7	675.3	672.3	670.5P	667.6P
Dec	695.8	697.1	685.2	686.5	671.3	672.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

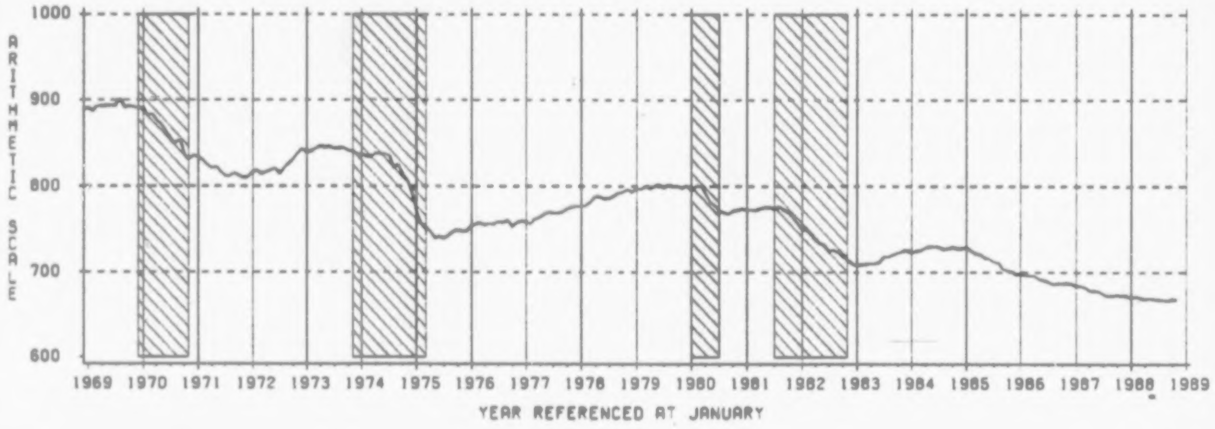
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	124.4	138.2	133.9	148.4	149.2	165.3	163.0	180.5
Feb	117.8	136.5	128.9	148.8	141.8	163.3	158.2	182.3
Mar	127.1	141.4	134.3	149.0	149.4	165.5	167.0	184.9
Apr	138.4	142.1	147.3	150.9	160.9	164.6	177.4	181.6
May	143.2	141.3	153.3	151.2	166.3	164.0	182.9	180.4
Jun	145.7	139.7	159.2	152.7	173.0	166.1	188.7	181.1
Jul	148.2	139.2	165.0	155.0	176.9	166.3	192.8	181.2
Aug	151.3	141.4	165.7	155.0	178.8	167.4	194.0	181.6
Sep	149.1	141.8	163.0	155.3	177.9	169.7	191.3	182.5
Oct	150.4	142.1	166.5	157.6	180.0	170.5	192.9R	182.7R
Nov	149.7	143.6	164.2	157.7	179.9	172.9	191.2P	183.8P
Dec	147.0	144.8	158.9	156.5	177.5	174.8		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

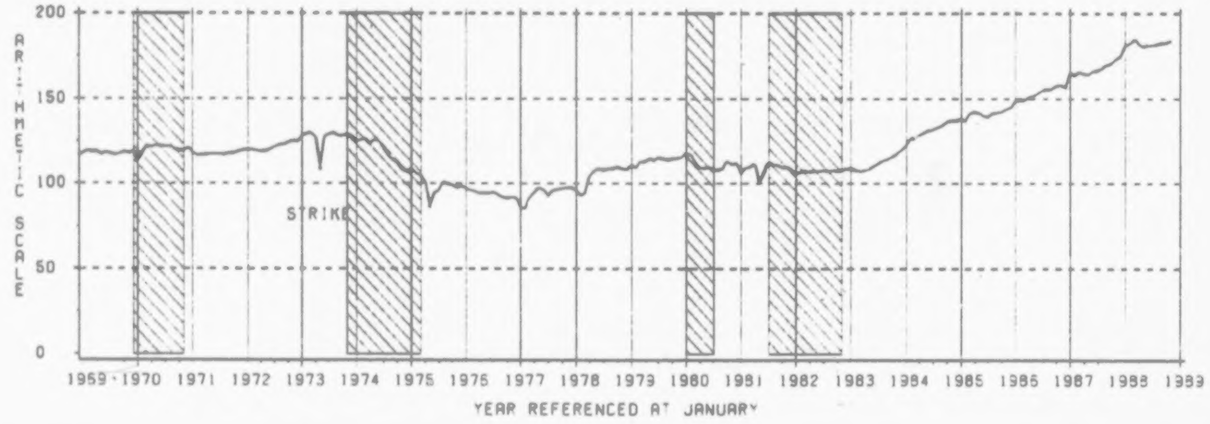
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1948.3	1988.3	2031.2	2073.4	2122.8	2166.6	2203.2	2248.5
Feb	1947.0	1998.7	2026.0	2079.7	2118.4	2173.8	2199.9	2257.1
Mar	1963.2	2001.8	2047.1	2087.0	2140.1	2181.6	2217.8	2259.6
Apr	1992.9	2006.0	2074.5	2088.1	2173.8	2188.1	2243.1	2257.6
May	2016.7	2013.4	2095.5	2093.5	2192.4	2190.8	2260.5	2258.8
Jun	2053.1	2018.1	2125.3	2091.6	2232.7	2198.5	2297.6	2263.6
Jul	2071.0	2028.4	2155.4	2112.1	2240.6	2197.0	2302.2	2258.5
Aug	2070.4	2032.9	2153.4	2116.3	2237.9	2201.2	2302.3	2265.0
Sep	2055.8	2043.1	2133.9	2123.0	2221.1	2211.8	2280.6	2270.6
Oct	2060.5	2054.1	2150.7	2142.8	2234.2	2225.7	2291.6R	2283.0R
Nov	2066.9	2062.7	2150.5	2144.9	2241.1	2234.9	2296.0P	2290.2P
Dec	2078.0	2069.2	2163.7	2153.4	2251.4	2241.1		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

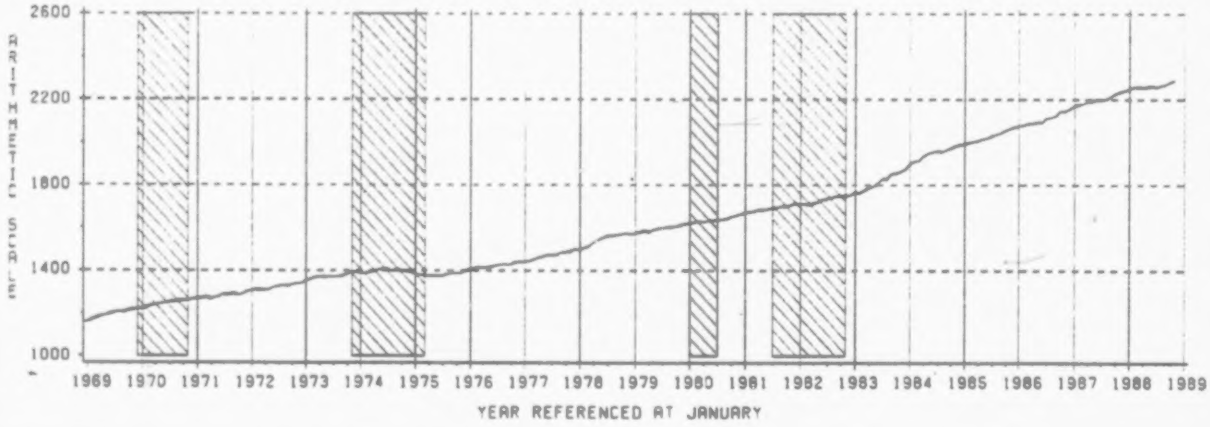


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	451.1	458.1	423.6	430.1	424.1	430.3	410.4	416.2
Feb	449.8	452.2	428.3	430.4	429.1	430.9	417.2	418.9
Mar	450.6	450.9	429.2	429.2	429.3	429.0	418.5	418.1
Apr	444.8	446.7	429.2	431.3	423.9	426.0	417.8	419.9
May	442.6	443.1	427.0	427.6	426.4	427.1	420.0	420.8
Jun	447.5	443.8	430.5	427.1	428.6	425.2	423.2	419.8
Jul	432.1	436.6	424.3	429.0	418.3	423.2	415.8	420.4
Aug	437.1	437.1	426.6	427.0	422.3	423.0	419.8	420.6
Sep	435.5	430.5	432.7	428.0	429.1	424.6	424.9	420.3
Oct	436.0	431.3	434.0	429.6	428.4	424.2	425.8R	421.6R
Nov	433.8	430.2	435.6	432.0	425.7	422.3	425.5P	422.1P
Dec	427.9	428.3	429.9	430.2	422.8	423.3		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

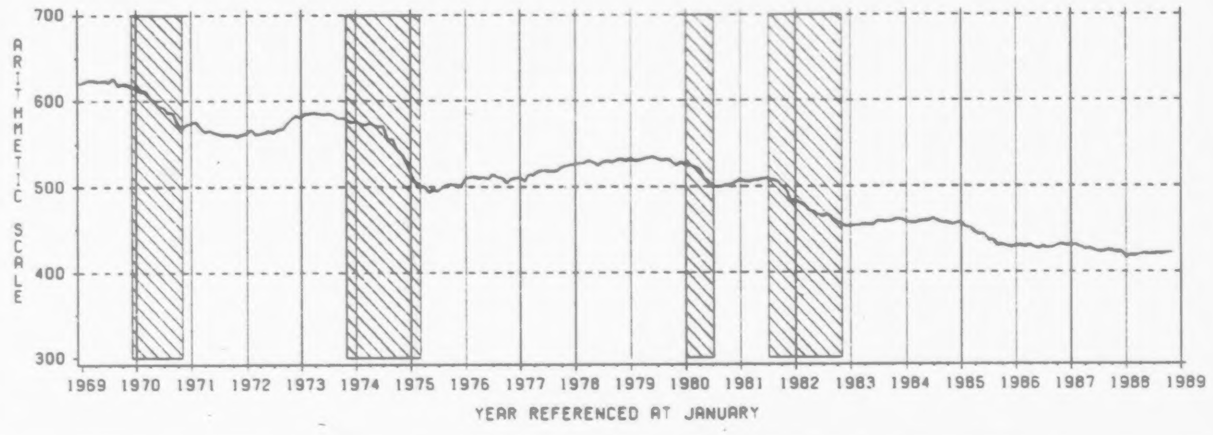
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.9	41.0	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.4	41.2	41.2
Feb	40.7	40.8	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.1	41.2
Mar	41.0	40.8	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2
Apr	40.6	40.8	41.1	41.3	40.9	41.1	41.2	41.4
May	40.6	40.7	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	41.0	41.1
Jun	40.8	40.8	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.3	40.8	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.7	41.2
Aug	40.4	40.6	41.0	41.3	40.8	41.1	40.7	41.0
Sep	40.7	40.7	41.2	41.2	41.0	41.0	41.0	41.0
Oct	41.0	40.9	41.1	41.0	41.4	41.3	41.1	41.0
Nov	41.3	40.9	41.7	41.3	41.8	41.4	41.2P	40.8P
Dec	41.4	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.8	41.4		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

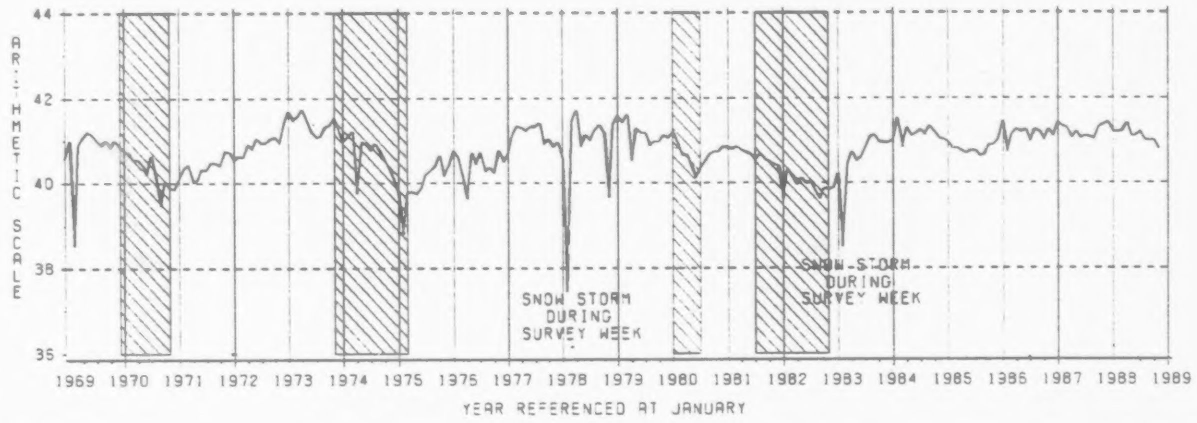
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	18,450	18,782	17,537	17,806	17,558	17,814	16,908	17,147
Feb	18,307	18,450	17,389	17,517	17,679	17,796	17,147	17,258
Mar	18,475	18,397	17,726	17,640	17,816	17,718	17,326	17,226
Apr	18,059	18,225	17,640	17,813	17,338	17,509	17,213	17,384
May	17,970	18,035	17,550	17,617	17,525	17,597	17,220	17,295
Jun	18,258	18,107	17,780	17,639	17,615	17,433	17,394	17,254
Jul	17,414	17,813	17,184	17,589	16,983	17,394	16,923	17,320
Aug	17,659	17,746	17,491	17,635	17,230	17,385	17,086	17,245
Sep	17,725	17,521	17,827	17,634	17,593	17,409	17,421	17,232
Oct	17,832	17,640	17,837	17,614	17,736	17,519	17,500R	17,286R
Nov	17,829	17,595	18,165	17,842	17,794	17,483	17,531P	17,222P
Dec	17,672	17,560	17,841	17,681	17,673	17,525		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

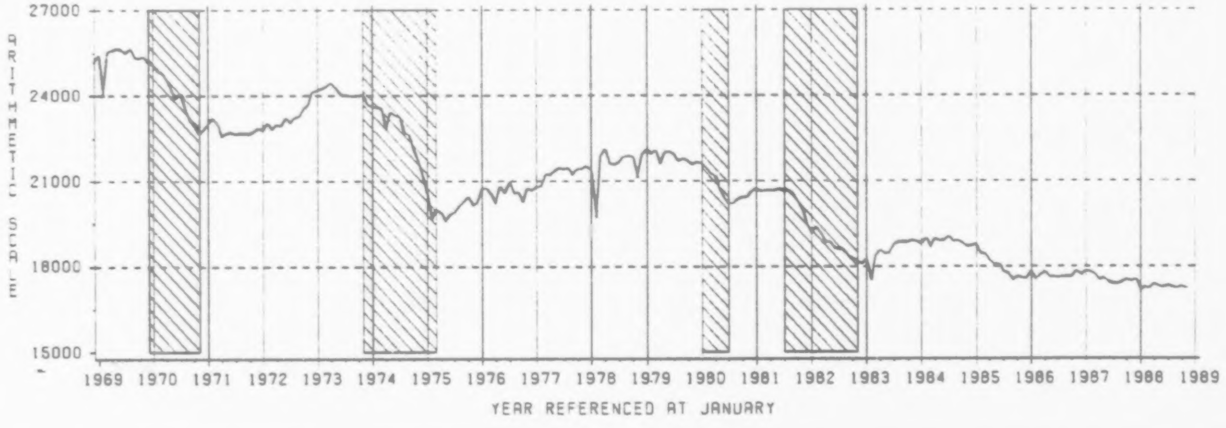


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	395.50	416.90	425.18	443.72
Feb	393.57	408.44	423.12	442.65
Mar	398.11	415.07	424.96	445.46
Apr	398.29	412.64	424.54	444.96
May	398.29	413.06	426.21	443.62
Jun	401.88	419.20	426.62	445.94
Jul	398.97	410.27	423.86	442.41
Aug	399.15	415.33	424.32	441.19
Sep	402.93	417.36	430.09	446.49
Oct	407.54	415.93	435.53	447.99
Nov	414.24	424.51	441.41	449.49P
Dec	418.97	427.04	450.60	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

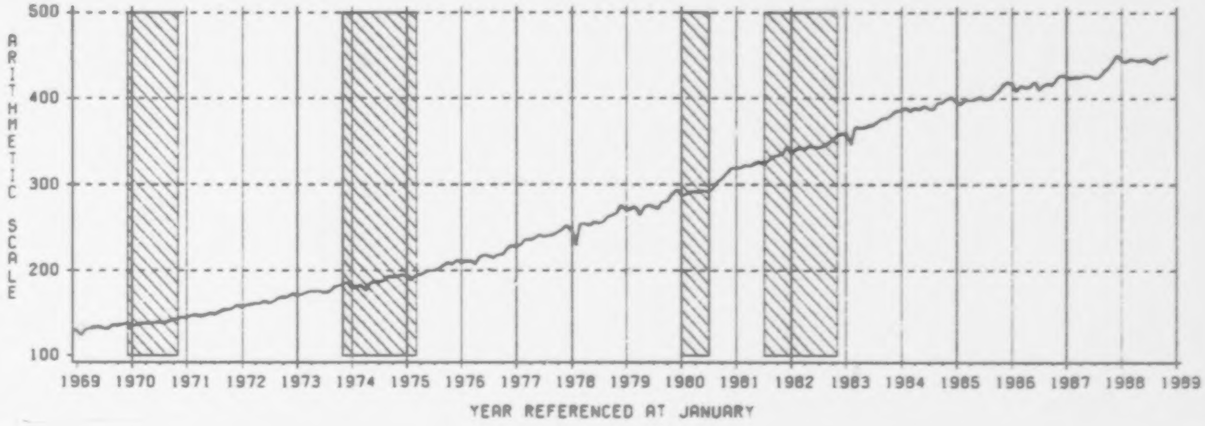
Date	1985			1986			1987			1988		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	104.9	106.1	106.5	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3
Feb	105.4	106.6	107.6	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0
Mar	105.9	106.8	107.9	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5
Apr	106.3	107.2	108.5	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8
May	106.7	107.4	109.2	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8
Jun	107.0	107.6	109.2	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8
Jul	107.1	107.6	109.7	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1
Aug	107.3	108.4	109.7	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6
Sep	107.6	108.6	109.9	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9
Oct	107.9	108.8	110.3	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4
Nov	108.3	109.8	110.7	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0
Dec	108.6	110.1	111.0	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

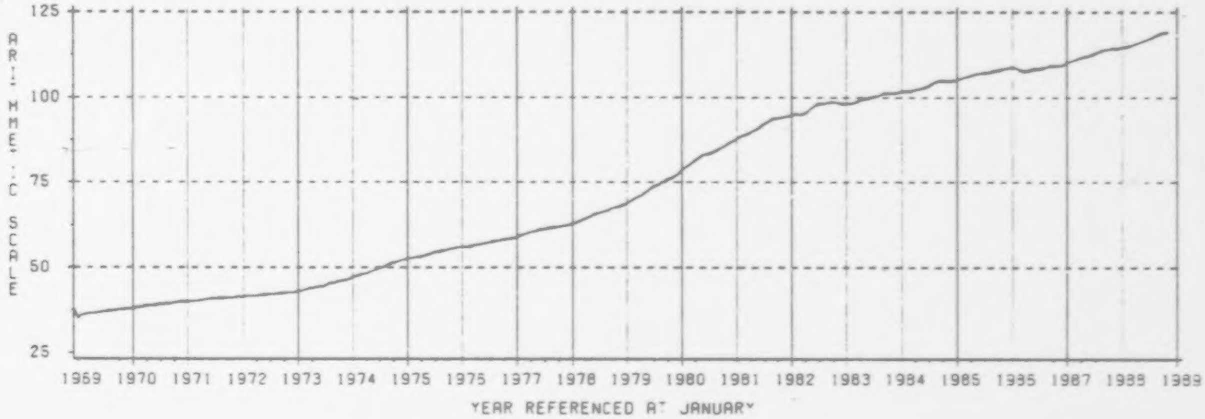
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	282.63	305.95	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	289.67	310.32
Feb	279.36	302.31	280.11	302.79	291.18	312.32	289.84	310.42
Mar	281.31	304.64	284.47	307.82	291.16	312.45	290.33	311.15
Apr	280.12	303.34	284.34	307.57	287.90	308.92	288.62	309.29
May	279.09	302.22	284.59	307.86	286.81	307.88	286.50	306.91
Jun	280.98	304.40	286.10	309.70	285.07	306.04	286.02	306.59
Jul	278.46	301.58	279.18	301.88	283.60	304.25	282.14	302.16
Aug	277.55	300.60	281.85	305.00	281.43	301.97	280.37	300.18
Sep	279.29	302.60	282.01	305.23	283.05	304.13	279.41	299.53
Oct	281.60	304.84	280.94	304.03	284.95	306.58	280.39	300.68
Nov	283.72	307.33	286.11	309.89	288.03	310.33	280.68P	301.12P
Dec	285.71	309.62	286.29	310.15	292.36	315.66		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982–84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982–84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

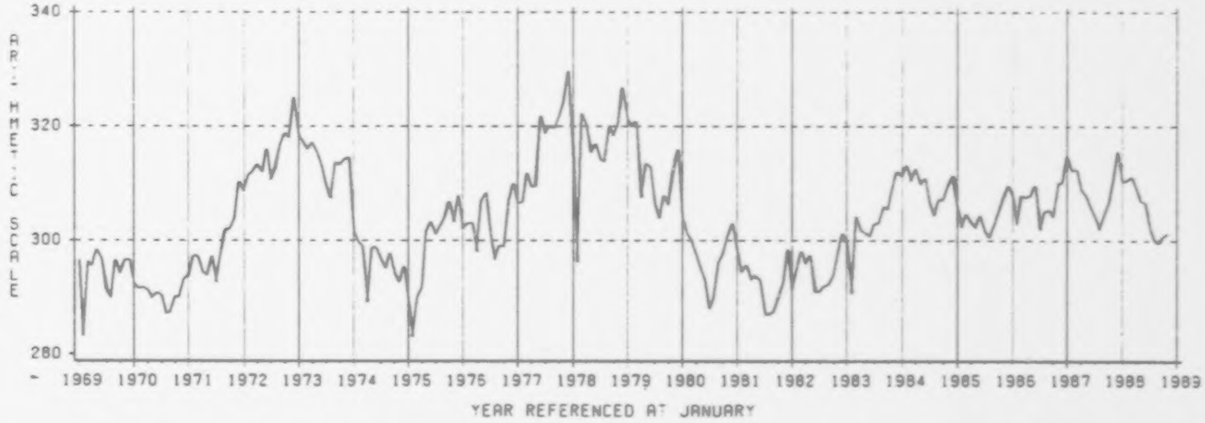


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,999	2,663	2,910	2,661	2,595	2,474	2,322	2,280
Feb	2,226	2,423	2,539	2,800	2,315	2,568	3,198	3,456
Mar	2,533	2,385	2,787	2,644	3,183	2,937	3,501	3,040
Apr	2,627	2,434	3,345	2,954	3,287	2,907	2,698	2,533
May	2,527	2,351	3,009	2,915	2,873	2,866	3,131	3,020
Jun	2,348	2,540	2,580	2,770	2,737	2,816	2,717	2,726
Jul	2,478	2,398	2,975	2,854	2,586	2,565	2,680	2,847
Aug	2,431	2,574	2,476	2,674	2,521	2,715	2,486	2,480
Sep	2,483	2,784	2,639	2,864	2,110	2,212	2,223	2,433
Oct	3,060	2,853	2,719	2,590	2,323	2,300		
Nov	2,318	2,737	2,175	2,594	2,440	2,691		
Dec	2,428	2,306	2,976	2,697	2,859	2,718		

20. Business Failures (Number)

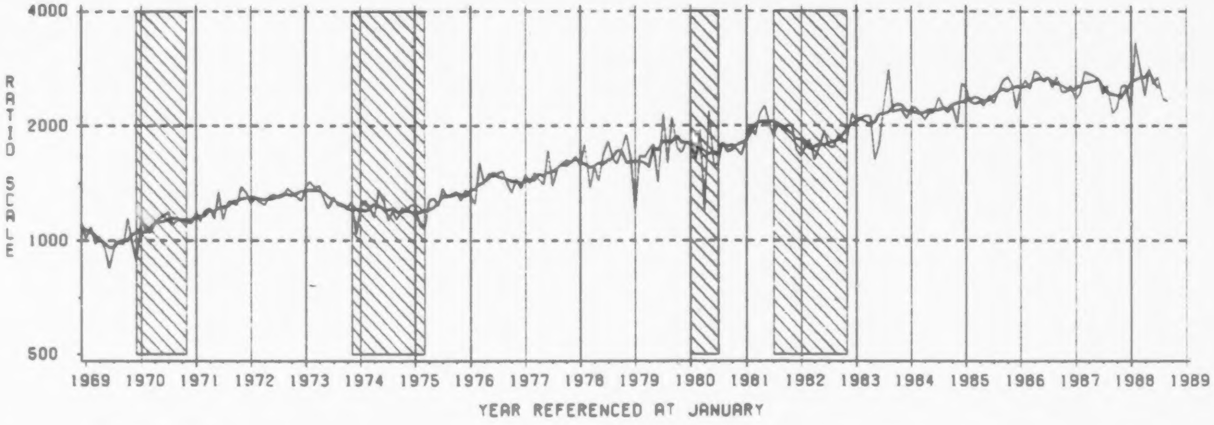
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	60	56	96	88	61R	64R	65R	68R
Feb	73	79	71	77	58R	61R	80R	84R
Mar	105	85	95	74	66R	47R	106R	76R
Apr	89	84	75	66	84R	79R	87R	82R
May	105	86	94	82	67R	63R	100R	95R
Jun	64	69	56	64	67R	70R	91R	95R
Jul	91	101	63	66	64R	71R	68R	76R
Aug	82	80	46	51	49R	51R	86R	90R
Sep	53	69	56	73	63R	79R	42R	53R
Oct	92	87	97	85	72	65		
Nov	108	125	68	83	40	50		
Dec	58	74	95	89	63	58		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

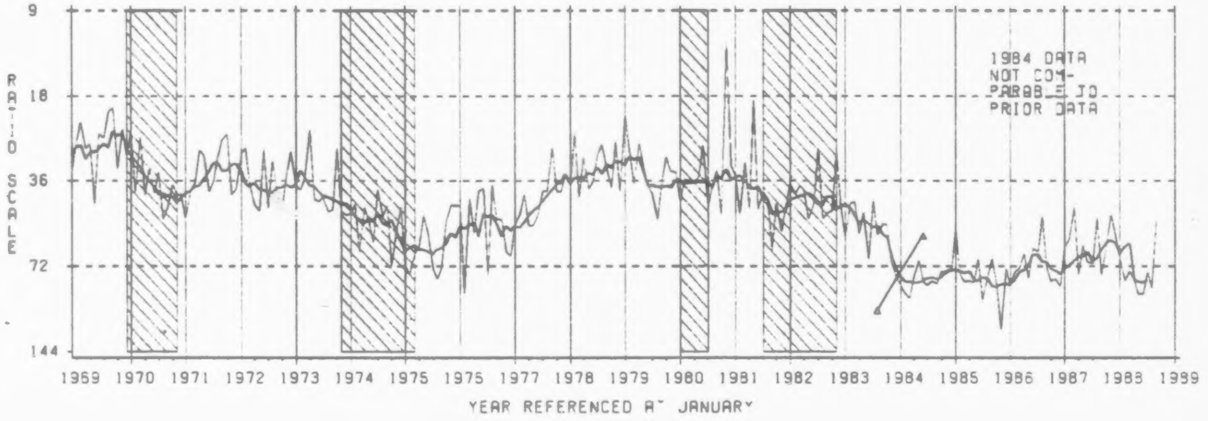
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,253	1,310	1,233	1,299	1,234	1,297	1,250	1,331
Feb	1,206	1,296	1,249	1,339	1,238	1,325	1,282	1,320
Mar	1,301	1,301	1,253	1,252	1,300	1,296	1,296	1,283
Apr	1,238	1,289	1,246	1,301	1,285	1,343	1,278	1,336
May	1,343	1,312	1,361	1,319	1,347	1,319	1,316	1,277
Jun	1,315	1,278	1,347	1,309	1,353	1,300	1,360	1,315
Jul	1,367	1,296	1,372	1,298	1,398	1,329	1,397	1,329
Aug	1,365	1,327	1,310	1,287	1,318	1,276R	1,370	1,326
Sep	1,354	1,304	1,388	1,320	1,313	1,257	1,331	1,273
Oct	1,340	1,296	1,346	1,313	1,281	1,248		
Nov	1,303	1,325	1,253	1,287	1,306	1,327		
Dec	1,255	1,313	1,230	1,277	1,234	1,283		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

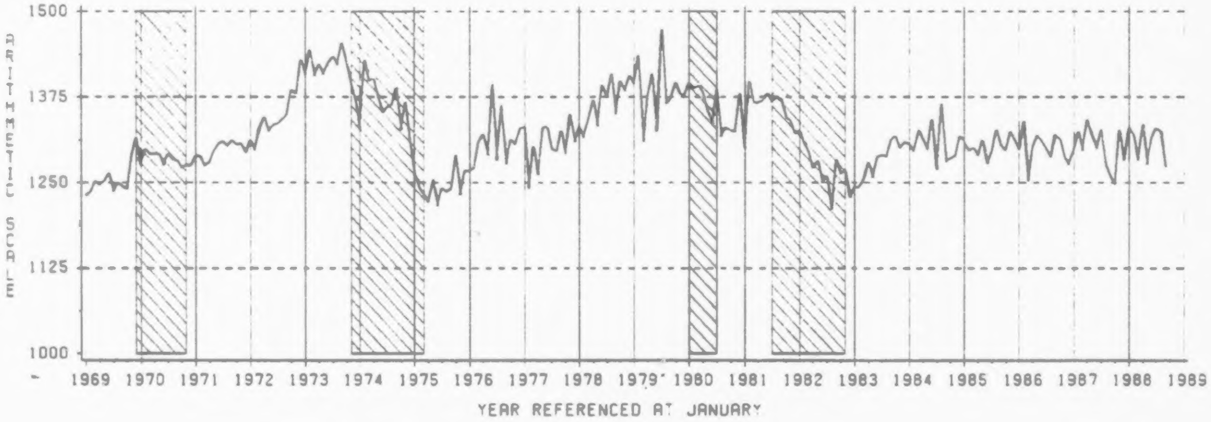


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	479.9	585.0	436.6	565.8	431.7	563.0	542.2	691.1
Feb	416.6	627.9	395.0	629.2	570.3	935.2	538.9	859.0
Mar	647.4	643.7	643.6	626.6	868.0	832.2	711.6	685.1
Apr	696.8	680.7	965.7	943.7	628.4	617.4	657.0	643.9
May	747.1	686.1	819.7	733.7	701.2	647.7	919.4	854.2
Jun	806.1	644.3	786.3	645.4	849.2	705.7	919.0	781.5
Jul	766.8	734.0	850.9	800.1	820.0	755.3	737.9	684.9
Aug	798.2	699.6	723.0	635.1	827.3	729.1	876.7	770.7
Sep	652.5	637.3	959.8	965.3	716.5	726.4	670.4	678.4
Oct	752.2	710.6	1071.8	977.3	812.9	744.8	655.8	600.8
Nov	699.4	689.1	703.2	692.0	873.8R	837.2R	575.9	564.8
Dec	590.8	670.2	547.2	615.4	594.1	665.1		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

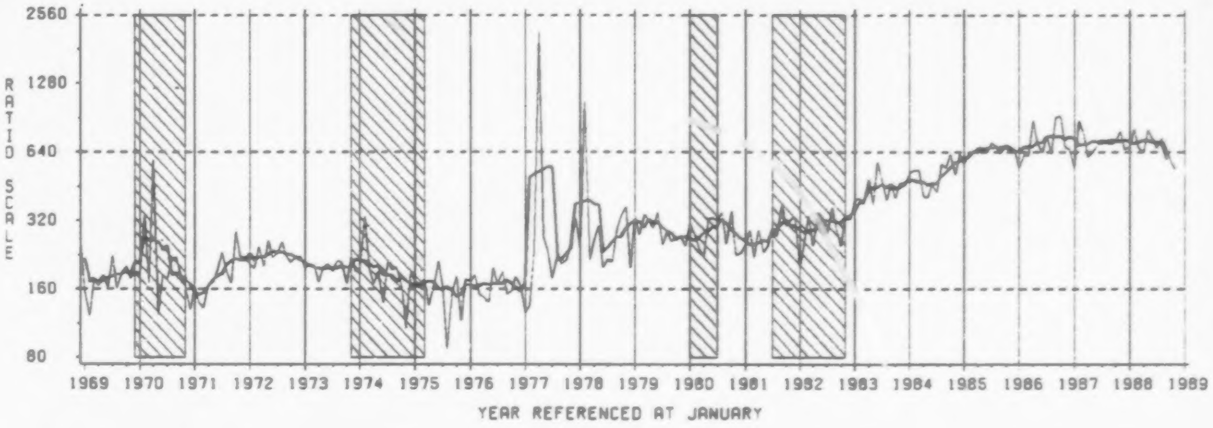
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	215.0	283.9	249.4	342.2	190.3	271.1	191.8	273.3
Feb	168.1	309.9	186.6	345.2	251.3	472.1	267.5	502.6
Mar	333.5	340.1	320.5	317.8	387.2	379.7	396.9	389.2
Apr	355.3	342.3	557.3	531.8	314.8	298.8	348.4	330.6
May	396.3	325.8	510.5	423.0	298.0	244.1	362.4	296.9
Jun	439.6	339.9	433.4	344.7	455.1	365.5	387.0	310.8
Jul	502.8	477.3	371.7	343.0	368.5	333.6	375.3	339.7
Aug	423.1	357.9	361.2	307.1	424.5	364.5	470.8	404.3
Sep	339.3	320.3	352.7	340.7	316.4	314.4	283.6	281.7
Oct	363.6	331.1	662.3	576.3	404.3	346.0	340.8	291.7
Nov	311.9	330.4	340.2	364.5	312.8R	335.5R	261.7	280.8
Dec	322.0	380.6	269.4	317.8	293.4	346.2		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

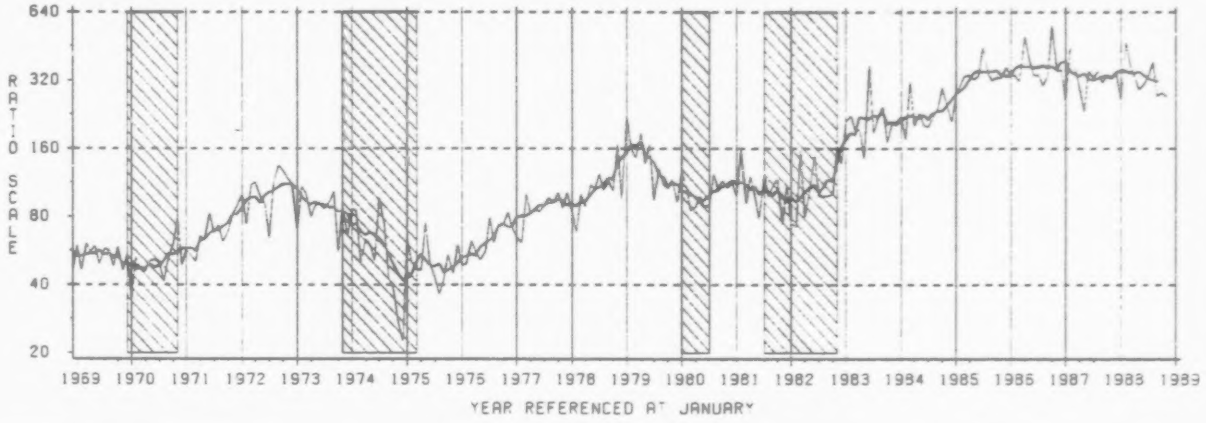
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	167.6	203.8	142.0	178.3	169.1	219.6	225.8	293.2
Feb	129.8	199.3	140.6	216.1	266.4	410.5	157.2	242.2
Mar	247.6	237.3	230.8	216.5	391.4	363.2	260.9	242.1
Apr	228.4	225.3	307.5	310.9	234.1	239.2	215.5	220.2
May	252.9	262.3	184.0	185.5	259.1	259.5	228.3	220.6
Jun	321.3	259.2	280.3	228.1	278.9	225.0	316.8	255.6
Jul	182.0	174.8	305.5	283.5	351.0	321.2	205.0	187.6
Aug	241.3	207.9	258.0	224.3	305.5	267.2	315.5	276.0
Sep	178.6	182.4	451.4	468.9	273.6	285.7	224.1	234.0
Oct	304.1	295.0	268.6	260.1	302.3	292.5	178.4	172.6
Nov	213.9	185.0	261.1	225.7	477.0R	417.6R	241.9	211.8
Dec	195.2	215.8	197.9	217.7	182.6	200.9		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

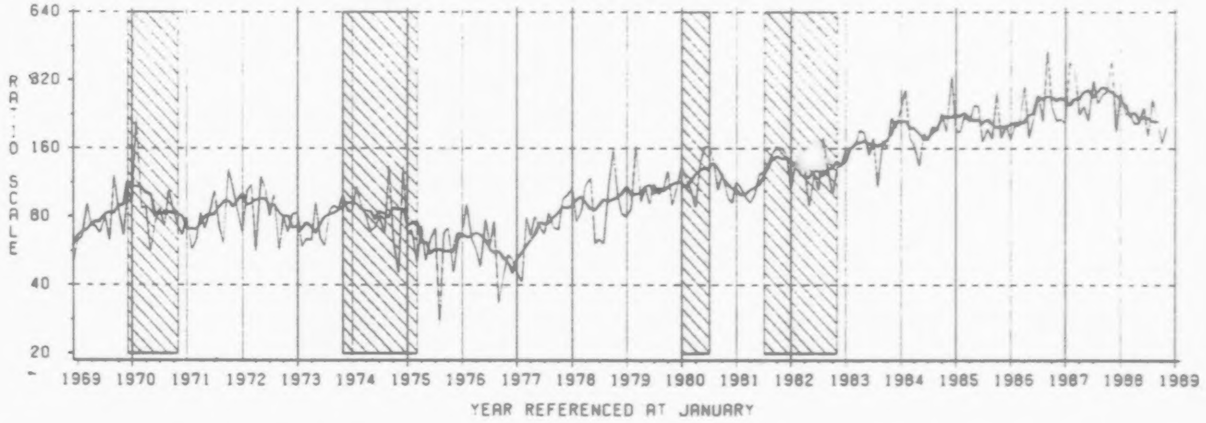


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,433	3,085	2,558	3,354	2,677	3,388	1,776	2,384
Feb	1,865	2,987	1,876	2,944	2,560	3,938	1,740	2,512
Mar	2,937	3,240	3,098	3,411	3,797	4,080	3,555	3,677
Apr	3,861	3,668	4,818	4,636	3,362	3,243	2,993	2,947
May	4,263	3,846	4,531	4,129	3,423	3,231	3,323	3,081
Jun	3,260	2,999	4,474	3,982	4,553	3,943	3,186	2,811
Jul	4,138	3,847	3,998	3,709	3,410	3,201	2,833	2,823
Aug	4,373	3,914	3,901	3,658	2,890	2,730	2,920	2,625
Sep	3,145	3,031	4,778	4,434	3,496	3,237	2,522	2,328
Oct	3,882	3,539	4,073	3,756	3,326	3,125	2,870	2,797
Nov	3,375	3,408	3,285	3,490	2,805	2,899		
Dec	5,132	5,110	4,416	4,242	3,022	2,890		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,665	2,321	2,147	2,933	1,942	2,644	1,307	1,904
Feb	1,345	2,444	1,414	2,462	1,929	3,295	1,242	1,998
Mar	1,920	2,243	2,222	2,555	2,640	2,944	2,532	2,708
Apr	2,715	2,529	3,989	3,846	2,577	2,476	2,176	2,128
May	3,007	2,569	3,066	2,657	2,628	2,433	2,138	1,900
Jun	2,283	2,056	3,482	3,014	3,057	2,473	1,998	1,653
Jul	2,682	2,372	2,858	2,569	2,603	2,379	2,195	2,172
Aug	3,219	2,715	2,885	2,593	1,829	1,620	1,964	1,611
Sep	2,111	1,966	2,910	2,534	2,749	2,465	1,893	1,676
Oct	2,861	2,557	3,202	2,901	2,252	2,066	2,120	2,052
Nov	2,679	2,710	2,443	2,667	1,883	1,973		
Dec	2,631	2,618	3,162	2,999	2,278	2,176		

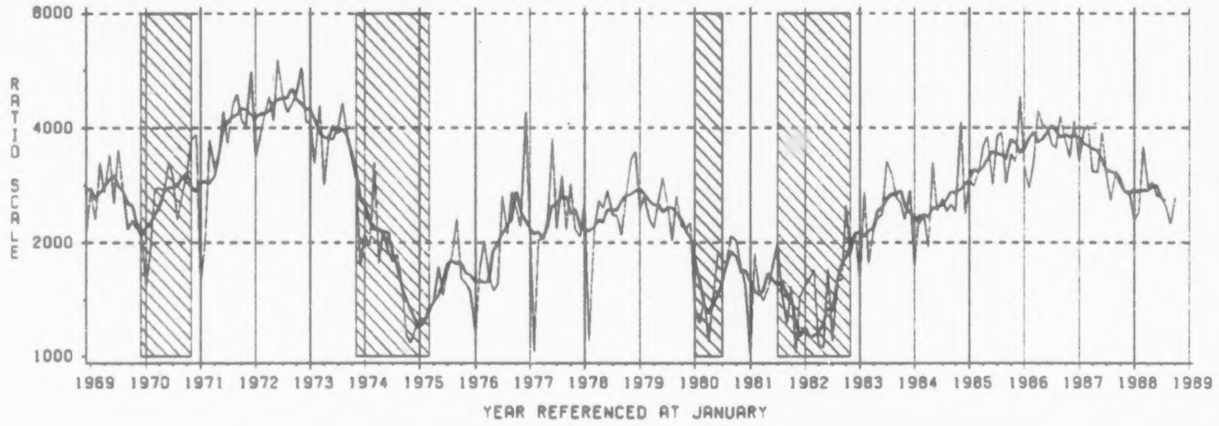
27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

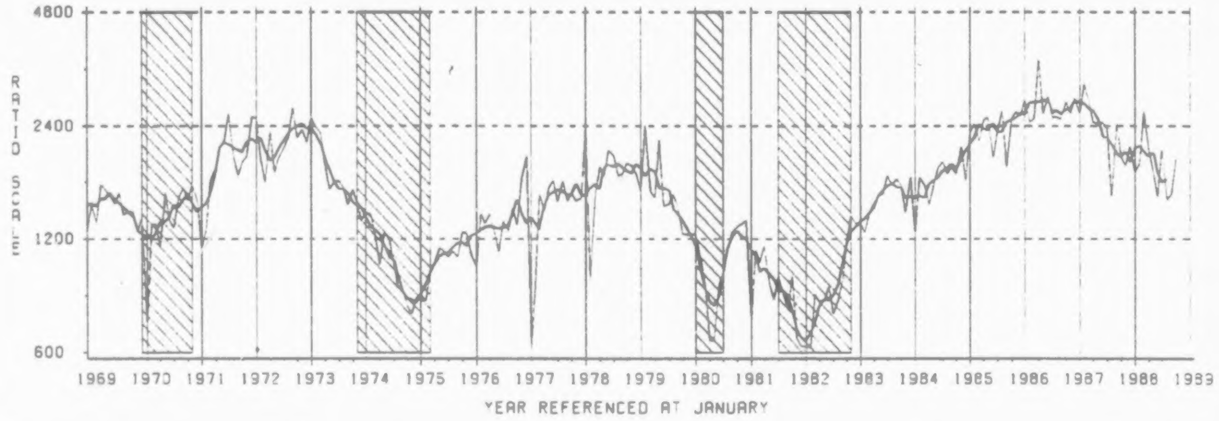
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	519	251	537	350
Feb	371	279	483	374
Mar	739	696	994	784
Apr	637	519	606	680
May	1,024	1,201	577	980
Jun	796	764	1,274	1,016
Jul	1,298	883	652	538
Aug	978	861	818	735
Sep	888	1,683	444	503
Oct	817	662	843	643
Nov	583	580	633	
Dec	2,325	1,078	531	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

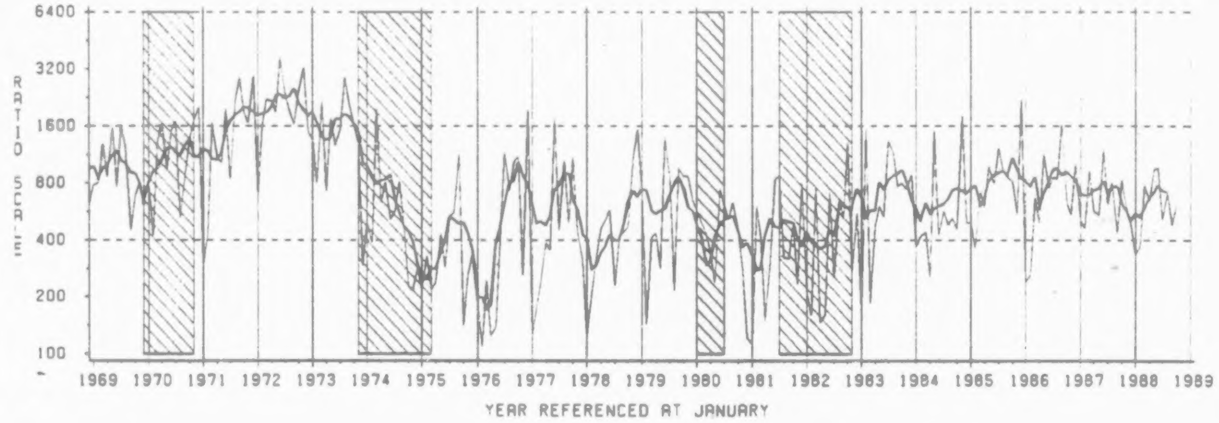


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,338	3,619	3,724	4,014	3,665	3,954	4,127	4,545
Feb	3,153	3,699	3,366	3,980	3,619	4,290	4,148	4,715
Mar	3,528	3,701	3,875	4,069	4,161	4,408	4,816	5,025
Apr	3,674	3,785	3,964	4,104	4,340	4,428	4,621	4,723
May	3,940	3,820	4,408	4,269	4,516	4,461	4,835	4,803
Jun	3,868	3,858	4,213	4,169	4,639	4,552	5,095	4,962
Jul	3,860	3,883	4,203	4,220	4,641	4,610	4,917	4,983
Aug	3,935	3,930	4,229	4,279	4,654	4,681	4,814R	4,853R
Sep	3,803	3,944	4,262	4,358	4,552	4,667	4,931	4,969
Oct	3,919	3,907	4,296	4,247	4,645	4,595		
Nov	4,053	3,881	4,341	4,265	4,586	4,502		
Dec	4,922	3,940	5,440	4,299	5,783	4,576		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

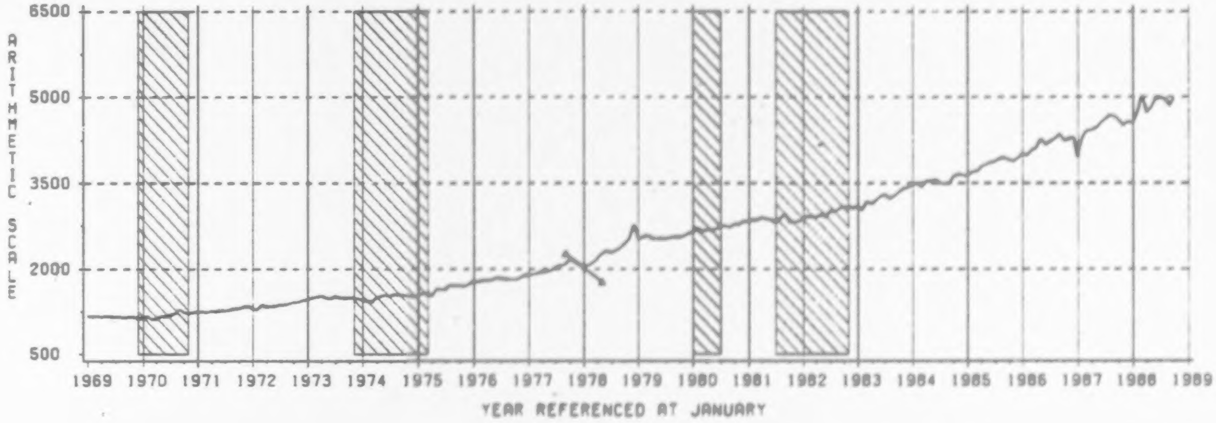
Date	1985	1986	1987	1988
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,483	3,751	3,713	4,109
Feb	3,533	3,755	4,021	4,282
Mar	3,528	3,872	4,104	4,539
Apr	3,594	3,950	4,070	4,240
May	3,628	4,109	4,093	4,311
Jun	3,678	4,009	4,184	4,462
Jul	3,702	4,046	4,245	4,461
Aug	3,736	4,099	4,271	4,434
Sep	3,731	4,147	4,224	4,261R
Oct	3,682	4,033	4,147	4,344P
Nov	3,644	4,062	4,089	
Dec	3,689	4,083	4,145	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

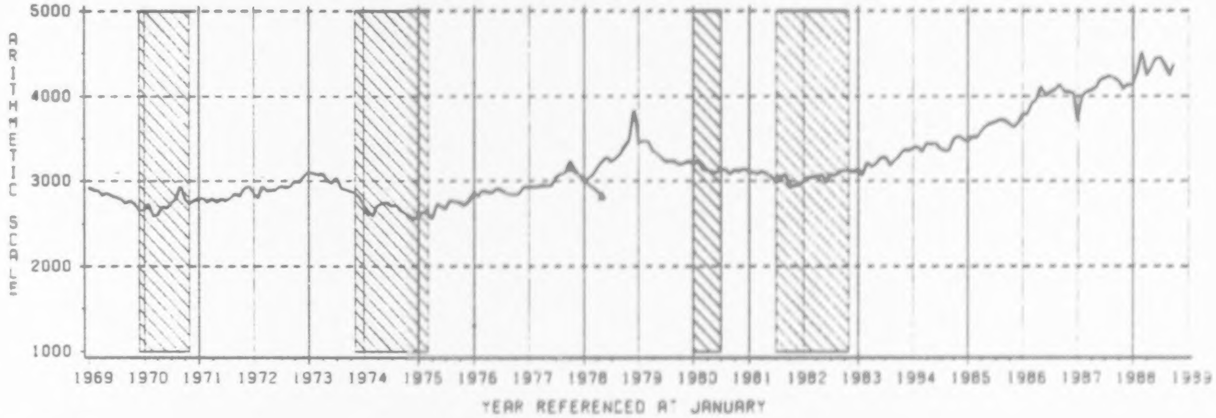
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	33,384	37,754	40,729	45,891	34,972	39,061	31,187	35,530
Feb	29,952	38,478	36,726	47,850	27,408	35,686	37,108	45,811
Mar	46,612	41,955	43,155	39,515	43,488	40,199	44,315	40,450
Apr	36,298	36,843	44,587	44,988	46,390	49,265	40,590	39,803
May	33,120	34,810	44,016	45,516	42,702	45,070	42,569	45,580
Jun	40,957	35,965	58,595	51,336	48,476	39,112	45,763	39,430
Jul	40,509	35,593	47,860	44,841	47,436	44,260	39,607	37,146
Aug	36,705	36,210	48,055	47,682	46,447	46,293	42,224	39,613
Sep	37,617	35,401	60,111	51,790	49,342	42,924	39,463	35,786
Oct	45,115	43,472	50,831	47,767	41,876	38,301	36,153	34,016
Nov	36,598	39,905	33,529	40,909	30,691	38,410		
Dec	37,747	38,639	43,278	42,013	36,569	36,667		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

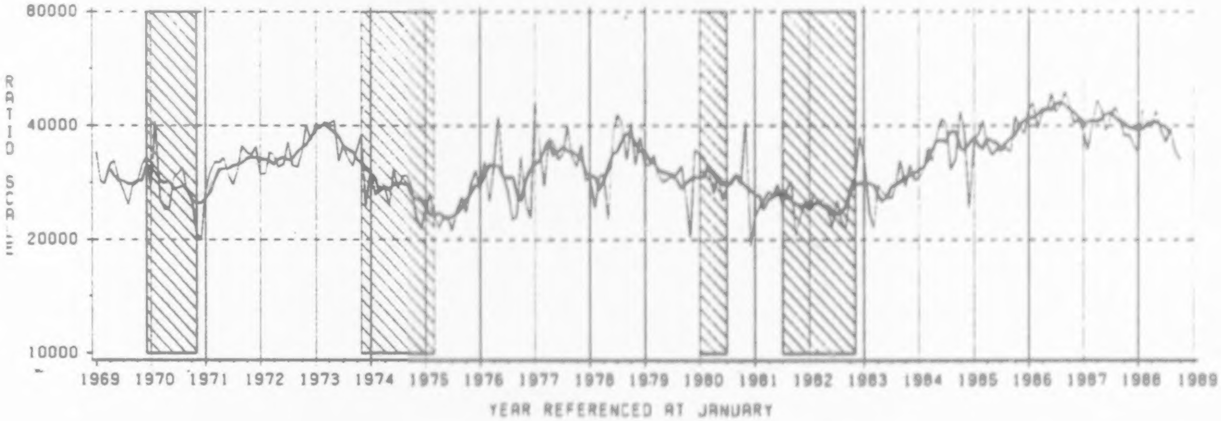


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	87.9	2.8	92.2	2.9	69.1	2.1	67.1	2.0
Feb	93.4	3.0	87.0	2.7	72.7	2.2	65.6	1.9
Mar	94.6	3.1	88.3	2.7	72.5	2.2	65.0	1.9
Apr	94.8	3.0	86.7	2.7	73.2	2.2	68.4	2.0
May	94.2	3.0	86.7	2.7	74.1	2.2	71.2	2.1
Jun	94.1	3.0	87.5	2.7	73.7	2.2	74.0	2.2
Jul	95.4	3.0	87.2	2.7	72.2	2.2	74.8	2.2
Aug	92.9	2.9	86.2	2.7	72.8	2.2	74.4	2.2
Sep	93.8	3.0	83.7	2.6	70.9	2.1	72.8	2.1
Oct	94.2	2.9	80.4	2.5	68.6	2.0	72.4	2.1
Nov	92.7	2.9	77.3	2.4	67.7	2.0	71.4	2.1
Dec	91.0	2.9	75.2	2.3	67.1	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

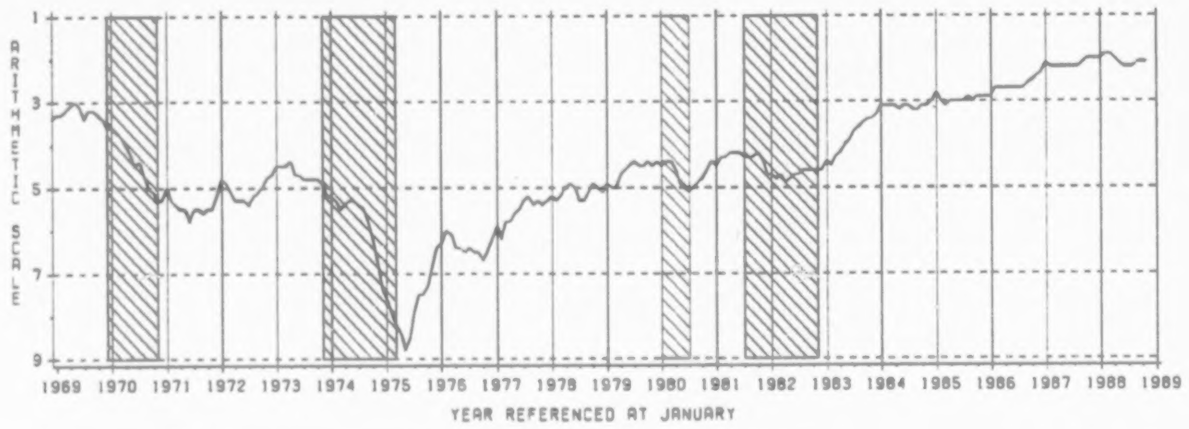
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	16,523	11,496	15,089	10,196	14,106	9,437	15,406	10,362
Feb	11,495	11,319	10,039	9,891	10,174	10,012	8,696	7,936
Mar	9,755	11,096	9,399	10,332	7,695	8,414	7,207	8,269
Apr	10,634	11,268	8,743	9,675	8,187	8,892	7,989	8,751
May	8,441	10,743	7,797	9,950	6,458	8,298	6,495	7,953
Jun	10,794	10,910	9,206	8,884	8,058	7,884	8,247	8,409
Jul	11,656	10,341	10,924	9,929	9,157	8,205	10,473	9,452
Aug	8,279	10,368	7,615	9,630	6,191	7,535	6,597	8,077
Sep	9,247	11,572	7,213	9,149	5,808	7,787	6,089	7,941
Oct	8,990	10,501	7,530	8,854	6,508	7,709	7,079	8,097
Nov	9,302	10,029	7,732	8,420	7,721	8,000	7,346	8,108
Dec	13,974	9,985	12,366	8,940	11,708	8,759		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

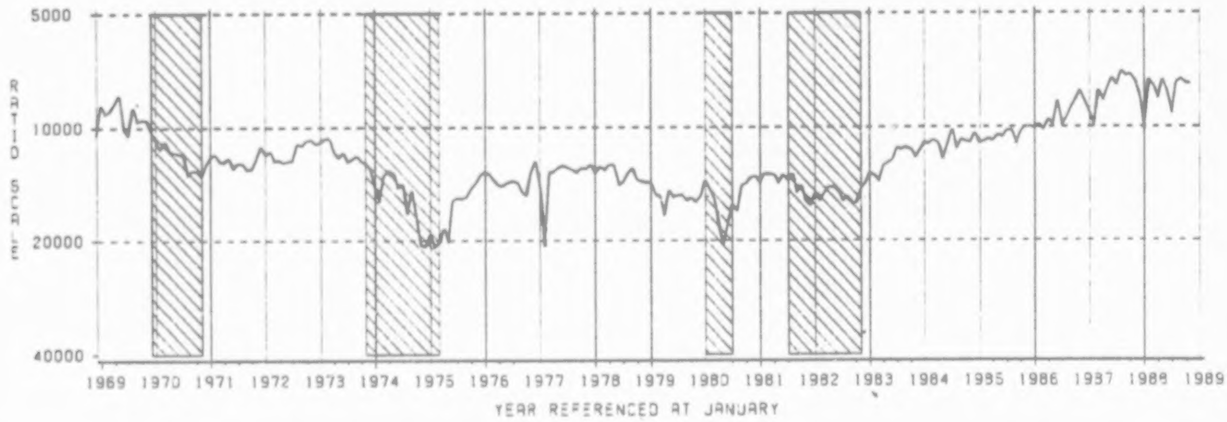
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	10,971	10,709	9,627	9,468	7,298	7,217	6,294	6,224
Feb	9,945	10,155	9,267	9,452	7,464	7,621	6,367	6,501
Mar	11,160	9,070	13,766	11,353	8,558	7,097	7,849	6,509
Apr	12,202	10,269	10,990	9,228	8,665	7,246	7,114	5,949
May	10,672	9,803	9,445	8,727	7,757	7,192	7,075	6,560
Jun	8,726	9,322	8,074	8,675	6,905	7,460	6,536	7,062
Jul	10,328	10,118	8,951	8,647	7,454	7,134	6,343	6,071
Aug	8,683	9,691	7,174	8,058	6,240	7,053	6,584	7,442
Sep	7,783	9,002	7,284	8,364	6,324	7,246	5,548	6,357
Oct	8,647	9,806	7,560	8,466	5,781	6,414	5,519	6,123
Nov	7,442	8,917	6,324	7,692	5,317	6,524	6,338	7,776
Dec	9,167	8,533	8,562	7,900	7,233	6,658		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

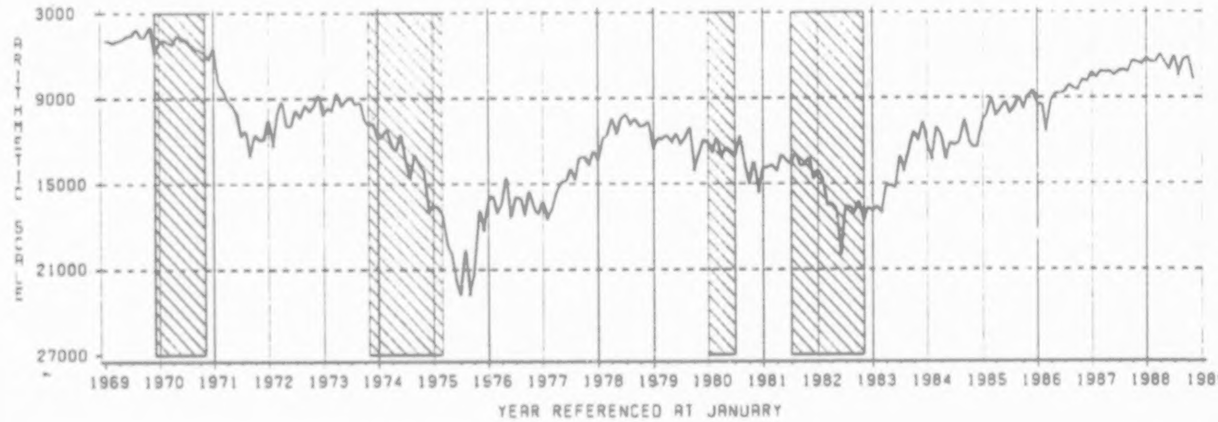


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	39.3	32.5	40.6	34.5	31.6	27.0	30.4	26.1
Feb	41.9	35.1	37.0	31.1	30.6	26.0	26.4	22.3
Mar	42.1	37.2	36.3	32.5	27.6	24.6	23.5	20.7
Apr	40.8	37.4	31.7	29.3	27.9	25.7	23.4	21.4
May	36.0	36.0	29.6	29.9	23.8	24.2	20.8	21.1
Jun	33.8	36.2	28.8	31.3	21.0	22.8	18.1	19.7
Jul	36.2	37.3	32.6	32.8	23.2	23.6	21.3	21.5
Aug	30.7	34.0	28.8	31.3	20.4	22.5	18.8	20.9
Sep	28.9	34.6	24.9	29.3	18.4	22.0	16.0	19.2
Oct	33.3	37.3	23.4	26.9	18.4	20.2	16.6	19.2
Nov	33.2	35.9	23.9	27.0	19.7	21.9	16.6	18.2
Dec	37.9	36.3	25.7	25.5	21.4	21.4		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

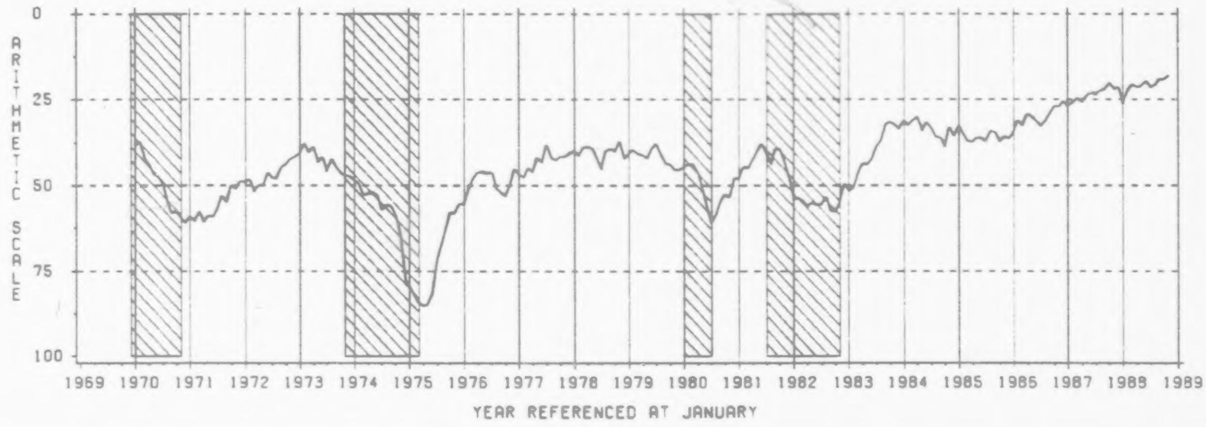
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9.6	7.5	14.0	11.1	9.6	7.7	13.8	11.0
Feb	19.9	9.8	19.6	9.5	20.0	9.6	21.2	10.2
Mar	19.1	9.1	20.9	9.7	19.6	8.9	18.8	8.6
Apr	12.8	9.0	13.5	9.6	10.8	7.7	10.0	7.1
May	7.3	7.3	9.2	9.3	7.5	7.6	7.1	7.2
Jun	7.1	9.6	6.9	9.5	5.1	7.1	6.0	8.2
Jul	7.1	11.7	5.7	9.5	4.4	7.3	5.2	8.7
Aug	4.9	9.6	4.7	9.4	3.4	6.8	4.2	8.5
Sep	4.8	9.7	4.8	9.9	3.0	6.3	3.4	7.1
Oct	4.1	9.0	4.5	10.2	2.9	6.5	5.2	11.7
Nov	5.3	10.1	4.4	8.5	3.6	7.0	5.5	10.6
Dec	7.4	9.1	7.8	9.4	6.2	7.5		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

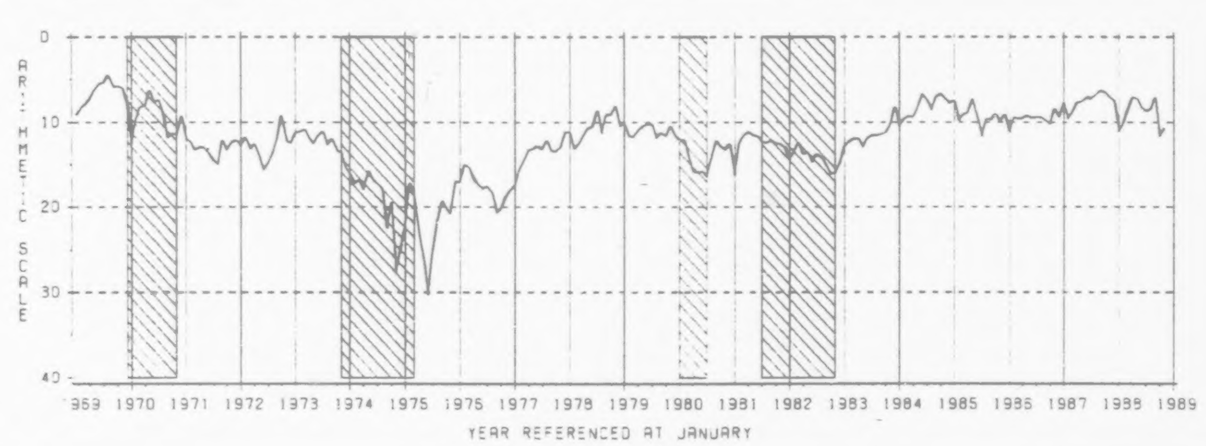
Date	1985		1986		1987		1988	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	44.7	41.1	48.5	45.2	38.1	35.7	43.7	40.8
Feb	45.8	41.0	47.3	42.4	41.6	37.3	39.6	35.5
Mar	45.7	42.7	44.8	42.1	37.7	35.5	35.5	33.4
Apr	41.5	42.3	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.3	36.3	35.8
May	38.1	42.3	38.3	42.4	34.9	38.6	33.8	37.3
Jun	39.1	43.3	37.8	41.8	33.5	37.0	34.8	38.3
Jul	46.0	43.2	42.9	39.9	41.1	38.0	42.2	39.0
Aug	46.1	43.0	43.3	40.2	40.9	37.8	41.8	38.8
Sep.	42.1	44.0	38.4	40.0	34.9	36.3	33.4	35.0
Oct	33.6	37.6	34.3	38.6	30.9	34.9	37.1	42.0
Nov	38.7	41.1	36.5	38.8	32.1	34.2	36.2	38.6
Dec	43.0	42.4	36.6	36.0	34.9	34.7		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

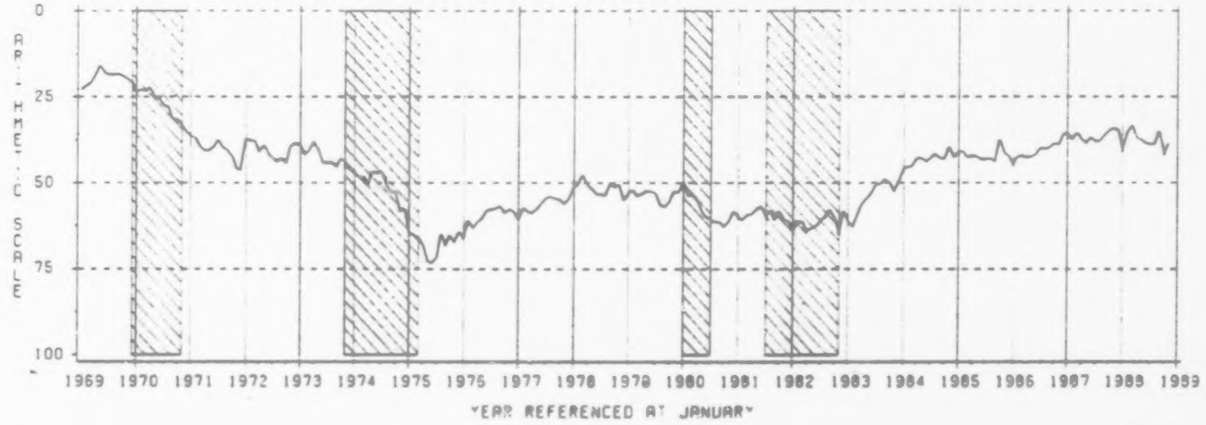
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY.	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3628.5	3638.0	3648.7	3662.8	3669.3	3664.9	3665.2	3667.5	3654.6	3661.4	3679.5	3695.8	3705.5
PRIVATE SECTOR	3082.5	3090.9	3100.5	3113.2	3116.8	3110.0	3110.7	3115.2	3109.5	3116.2	3121.9	3135.8	3144.0
GOODS PRODUCING	847.5	849.8	852.0	856.1	857.2	852.4	851.9	851.6	851.0	851.2	851.3	852.8	853.8
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2234.9	2241.1	2248.5	2257.1	2259.6	2257.6	2258.8	2258.5	2258.5	2265.0	2270.6	2283.0	2290.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	546.0	547.1	548.2	549.6	552.5	554.9	554.5	545.1	545.1	545.2	557.6	560.0	561.5
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3649.6	3653.2	3573.9	3577.1	3612.0	3648.4	3672.1	3721.1	3706.2	3707.0	3687.2	3718.0	3726.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	857.6	851.1	825.3	825.9	836.7	846.3	854.5	865.0	861.1	866.4	865.3	867.7	864.2
MINING	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.2	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	179.9	177.5	163.0	158.2	167.0	177.4	182.9	188.7	192.8	194.0	191.3	192.9	191.2
MANUFACTURING	675.3	671.3	660.0	665.5	667.3	666.4	669.1	673.8	665.8	669.9	671.5	672.3	670.5
DURABLE GOODS	311.1	309.9	304.2	307.2	307.9	306.8	306.6	307.8	305.3	304.8	306.1	307.0	306.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	7.0	7.0	6.8	6.6	6.7	6.8	6.9	6.9	7.1	7.0	7.0	6.9	7.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	11.5	11.4	11.2	11.2	11.3	11.2	11.2	11.0	10.9	11.0	11.1	11.1	11.0
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	24.7	24.5	23.7	23.7	23.9	24.0	23.9	24.0	24.0	24.0	24.2	23.9	23.8
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.5	7.3	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.9	18.8	18.9	19.1	19.1	18.8	18.9	18.9	18.8	18.8	19.2	19.4	19.5
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.5	3.5
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.3	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.8
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	46.6	46.7	46.4	46.3	46.2	46.3	46.4	46.5	45.9	45.8	46.4	46.5	46.5
METAL CANS	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.6	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.4	5.5	5.3	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.4	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	13.0	13.1	12.9	12.7	12.7	12.6	12.6	12.8	12.7	12.7	12.8	12.9	12.9
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.8	4.8	4.8	4.9	4.8	4.9	5.1	5.1	5.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	50.9	50.8	50.8	50.9	51.4	51.0	50.8	50.9	50.5	50.1	50.2	50.7	50.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.6	6.5	6.6	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY.MACH.	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7	6.7
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.3	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	10.0	10.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.8	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.5	6.7	6.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	84.6	84.4	83.7	83.8	83.6	83.3	83.1	83.7	83.0	82.8	82.7	82.9	82.4
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.8	10.8	10.5	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.3	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.6	3.6	3.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	41.5	41.2	41.0	40.7	40.5	40.3	40.8	40.7	40.5	40.1	40.0	39.5
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	16.8	16.8	16.7	16.7	16.8	16.6	16.6	16.6	16.4	16.5	16.6	16.8	16.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.8	11.8	14.6	14.4	14.0	13.8	13.9	13.6	13.4	13.6	13.7	13.7
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	9.1	6.2	9.0	8.8	8.5	8.3	8.3	8.1	7.9	8.1	8.1	8.1
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.4	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.4
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	31.9	31.7	31.8	31.7	31.6	31.7	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.9	31.8	31.8	31.9
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.1	6.2	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.1
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.2	6.3	6.3
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.3	19.8	19.1	19.3	19.7	19.7	19.2	20.1	19.7	20.0	20.0	20.1	19.9
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.4	3.1	2.9	3.1	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.0	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	364.2	361.4	355.8	358.3	359.4	359.6	362.5	366.0	360.5	365.1	365.4	365.3	364.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	49.9	49.7	48.9	48.5	48.2	48.3	48.3	48.6	48.4	48.7	49.2	49.1	49.1
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.5	11.2	10.9	10.7	10.6	10.9	10.7	10.8	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.1	11.0
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	15.1	15.2	14.9	14.8	14.6	14.3	14.4	14.4	14.4	14.5	14.8	15.1	15.0
BEVERAGES	4.1	4.2	4.1	3.9	4.1	4.2	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.2	4.1	4.2
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	12.8	12.7	12.4	12.5	12.4	12.2	12.4	12.5	12.1	12.6	12.8	12.8	12.6
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.5	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.5	1.5	1.5
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.7	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1987 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1987 NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	42.2	40.2	36.3	37.7	38.5	38.9	40.9	42.4	40.7	42.7	43.2	42.9	42.3
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.3	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.1	1.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	19.4	17.5	14.4	15.2	15.8	16.4	18.4	19.7	18.9	19.9	20.3	20.2	19.5
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.8	29.0	29.0	29.0	29.2	29.2	29.2	29.2	28.3	28.6	28.8	29.1	29.1
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	11.2	11.2	11.1	11.1	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.1	11.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	68.3	68.2	67.9	68.3	68.3	68.5	68.7	69.3	68.4	68.5	68.3	69.0	69.2
NEWSPAPERS	20.0	19.9	19.7	19.9	19.9	19.9	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.9	21.9	21.9	22.2	22.2	22.3	22.1	22.2	21.7	21.7	21.8	22.0	22.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	114.9	114.6	114.3	114.9	115.1	115.2	115.6	116.8	116.6	117.3	116.1	115.4	115.0
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.2	7.3	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.3	7.2	7.2	7.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.6
DRUGS	43.8	44.0	44.2	44.3	44.3	44.5	44.8	45.2	45.2	45.1	45.0	44.6	45.0
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	24.2	23.7	23.5	23.9	24.1	23.6	23.9	24.2	23.8	25.0	24.1	24.0	23.3
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.0	4.0	3.8	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.2	20.1	20.3	20.2	20.4	20.5	20.3	20.3	20.1	19.9
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.8	7.7	7.7
PETROLEUM REFINING	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	36.2	35.9	35.9	36.4	36.8	36.4	36.4	36.1	35.2	35.9	36.1	36.2	36.0
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	5.9	6.0	6.1	6.2	6.2	6.2	6.1	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.2
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	30.2	30.0	29.9	30.3	30.6	30.2	30.2	30.0	29.2	29.8	30.0	30.1	29.8
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.0	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.8
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.9	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2792.0	2802.1	2748.6	2751.2	2775.3	2802.1	2817.6	2856.1	2845.1	2840.6	2821.9	2850.3	2862.6
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2241.1	2251.4	2203.2	2199.9	2217.8	2243.1	2260.5	2297.6	2302.2	2302.3	2280.6	2291.6	2296.0
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	243.9	243.0	239.3	240.8	242.0	243.4	243.8	245.3	244.3	245.3	247.0	248.3	247.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	6.2	6.3	6.2	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	143.8	144.0	140.9	141.1	142.2	144.0	144.3	145.2	143.7	144.4	148.1	149.0	148.9
COMMUNICATIONS	64.4	64.3	63.8	65.0	65.1	64.8	64.9	65.3	65.8	66.4	64.5	65.0	64.6
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	29.5	28.4	28.4	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.2	28.4	28.4	28.1	28.0	27.9	27.8
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	880.2	894.9	861.1	852.7	856.7	865.0	873.6	889.1	887.6	886.5	877.7	884.1	891.9
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.8	270.1	269.5	270.0	270.7	270.5	270.8	273.0	274.8	275.1	274.1	275.1	275.2
RETAIL TRADE	610.4	624.8	591.6	582.7	586.0	594.5	602.8	616.1	612.8	611.4	603.6	609.0	616.7
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.1	22.3	21.5	21.7	22.2	23.3	23.6	24.1	23.8	23.8	23.4	23.2	23.2
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	86.7	92.7	83.2	78.1	77.2	75.8	75.5	76.2	75.9	75.7	75.2	78.3	84.1
FOOD STORES	111.0	111.7	106.7	106.6	107.1	110.3	111.4	112.6	115.0	114.4	112.0	112.8	113.3
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.4	60.5	59.8	59.7	59.9	60.2	60.3	60.6	61.0	61.0	60.5	60.7	60.5
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	54.1	56.3	51.9	50.7	51.1	51.7	52.4	53.5	53.3	53.3	53.1	54.0	54.9
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	152.5	152.8	147.0	146.2	148.6	153.5	159.3	167.6	161.6	161.2	157.0	154.0	151.5
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	230.3	230.7	231.6	231.2	232.1	233.3	234.4	238.3	241.2	241.1	237.3	237.8	238.2
BANKING	55.6	55.6	55.6	55.5	55.6	55.6	55.7	56.9	57.4	57.5	56.3	56.1	56.3
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	85.3	85.4	86.1	85.9	85.9	86.1	86.2	86.7	87.5	87.4	86.9	87.2	87.6
SERVICES	886.7	882.8	871.2	875.2	887.0	901.4	908.7	924.9	929.1	929.4	918.6	921.4	918.2
LEGAL SERVICES	31.6	31.6	31.7	31.7	31.9	32.2	32.3	33.3	33.4	33.3	33.2	33.8	33.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52.1	50.7	48.2	49.8	51.1	51.5	51.0	48.2	43.8	43.2	47.3	51.2	52.1
SOCIAL SERVICES	44.2	44.3	43.7	44.0	44.4	44.6	44.4	44.2	42.3	41.8	43.1	43.3	43.7
MISC. SERVICES	47.6	47.7	48.7	48.5	48.6	48.3	48.0	48.7	49.4	49.3	49.1	49.5	49.4
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	65.4	63.9	63.1	63.3	64.3	65.3	67.2	71.2	73.3	73.4	71.3	70.4	68.6
CASINOS	40.6	40.5	40.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	41.0	42.3	42.9	43.3	43.7	44.5	43.8
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.7	38.0	38.4	38.5	38.8	39.7	38.2	38.1	37.9	37.9	38.5	38.5	38.5
BUSINESS SERVICES	262.3	264.2	261.9	263.6	266.1	268.2	269.4	273.7	275.6	277.4	274.4	276.8	276.2
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	223.8	224.1	224.5	224.8	226.1	227.6	228.4	230.7	230.8	231.5	231.8	232.7	233.2
HOSPITALS	114.6	114.7	114.9	115.1	116.0	116.1	116.4	117.8	118.6	118.6	118.7	118.8	119.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	550.9	550.7	545.4	551.3	557.5	559.0	557.1	558.5	542.9	538.3	541.3	558.7	566.6
FEDERAL	77.5	77.7	77.8	77.9	78.4	77.8	77.7	77.8	78.2	78.0	77.9	78.2	78.3
LOCAL	355.9	355.9	354.3	355.6	358.5	359.5	359.1	362.5	346.2	342.5	345.9	359.0	365.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	198.4	197.9	196.1	196.9	198.9	199.8	199.1	199.3	170.0	164.4	182.7	196.6	202.5
STATE*	117.5	117.1	113.3	117.8	120.6	121.7	120.3	118.2	118.5	117.8	117.5	121.5	122.9
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	75.2	75.6	75.4	76.3	77.3	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1987
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,490.5	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.9	231.2	834.9	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,589.2	846.3	676.4	2.3	167.6	2,200.5	238.3	861.3	226.6	874.3	542.3

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.6	55.5	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.8	7.1	11.6	24.3	18.9	46.7	52.3	85.2	14.7	31.8	20.1

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.7	49.5	0.3	13.1	42.1	28.9	67.9	115.3	8.1	35.6	3.0

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	441.41	450.60	443.72	442.65	445.46	444.96	443.62	445.94	442.41	441.19	446.49	447.99	449.49
DURABLE GOODS	445.00	456.67	451.50	447.86	452.58	453.78	453.95	456.29	452.61	448.78	453.70	454.11	456.96
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	338.25	361.65	349.87	348.01	355.10	356.95	364.23	364.23	354.90	352.80	390.93	408.21	403.18
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	356.24	348.87	342.07	353.83	350.47	346.33	357.29	357.69	344.47	345.82	356.90	353.58	352.56
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	449.44	459.89	461.78	463.10	463.75	466.71	471.71	472.94	474.14	466.82	467.99	466.99	474.82
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	460.94	468.07	487.72	480.92	485.32	484.43	493.51	485.74	489.72	475.00	478.95	467.67	475.15
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	432.55	451.24	453.95	447.37	444.68	445.06	443.39	438.22	440.82	436.41	439.66	444.65	452.41
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	432.83	459.90	459.38	463.23	460.27	463.82	469.49	474.24	466.79	464.98	472.20	468.90	472.35
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	471.23	473.63	551.89	546.05	530.57	534.30	529.31	523.27	515.92	530.51	531.07	508.69	499.14
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	462.06	477.14	465.30	481.82	481.36	499.32	511.46	507.16	504.10	485.22	478.61	493.96	487.79
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	354.18	402.98	399.77	389.26	394.88	390.57	402.15	416.46	421.78	428.64	433.60	450.72	438.18
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	418.95	445.23	426.44	428.09	427.78	421.00	432.32	445.06	435.15	435.22	447.56	441.60	455.36
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	443.59	464.46	453.68	448.38	460.28	470.88	466.55	466.99	454.75	446.88	458.17	452.61	451.98
METAL CANS	475.26	535.18	514.13	514.83	516.88	517.95	524.86	531.50	520.72	503.55	512.09	500.41	507.60
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	614.98	589.92	577.44	547.56	560.42	632.81	578.48	583.34	530.22	512.35	530.98	540.03	559.48
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	415.94	432.01	430.88	436.48	453.94	458.99	454.84	459.78	455.85	450.53	467.69	462.78	445.15
METAL STAMPINGS	461.91	462.16	469.26	464.67	470.80	487.21	484.92	487.34	473.76	473.91	468.78	451.00	457.33
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	478.84	487.38	468.72	464.54	467.19	470.38	471.74	472.58	466.69	463.71	479.86	482.77	479.94
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	471.03	450.64	450.80	436.24	449.28	433.90	428.65	432.81	436.63	436.23	443.90	441.20	451.98
METALWORKING MACHINERY	518.70	534.54	477.22	460.48	467.25	482.94	486.49	484.50	482.98	495.10	512.03	524.40	523.47
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	593.58	609.15	600.64	606.34	613.13	611.95	621.18	626.30	608.68	596.56	641.26	650.92	677.12
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	493.31	536.35	510.94	509.64	512.74	512.24	511.92	507.17	495.75	506.04	520.03	515.81	515.91
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	469.48	429.07	418.37	414.57	407.21	413.82	416.48	425.93	420.92	410.18	427.96	429.76	431.82
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	444.72	459.95	467.71	458.90	461.73	459.82	456.52	459.59	460.40	462.43	460.53	457.47	461.55
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	325.19	334.55	328.99	313.43	322.34	330.17	328.56	342.21	327.86	331.96	343.09	341.44	347.02
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	308.00	331.10	324.01	316.81	325.99	327.24	322.76	332.77	321.83	330.70	338.12	339.36	350.22
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	375.58	387.73	389.38	379.50	387.84	389.16	399.36	393.12	387.62	384.36	397.10	413.40	384.73
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	583.23	605.75	620.75	609.18	610.61	605.64	602.34	601.68	609.19	612.50	602.03	593.45	611.89
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	319.20	329.64	323.83	324.23	329.51	330.12	321.79	332.09	335.51	330.40	343.00	338.44	333.72
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	597.97	575.93	557.53	532.52	538.14	536.00	548.51	554.33	564.16	550.39	539.89	558.29	558.42
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	665.12	664.46	598.22	545.14	549.02	552.38	572.32	583.86	601.06	581.05	566.43	592.26	589.19
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	455.37	454.76	457.03	461.49	467.86	463.06	454.07	451.50	447.02	448.56	449.82	452.58	462.46
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	344.66	353.42	349.48	343.96	352.72	349.18	345.93	356.21	352.95	357.40	354.02	355.81	362.30
NONDURABLE GOODS	436.36	445.11	438.48	438.07	439.01	437.67	435.51	436.72	434.80	435.77	439.96	441.86	443.07
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	472.50	484.61	475.08	469.42	471.66	466.62	470.67	473.06	474.89	471.66	474.75	466.91	471.22
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	514.92	456.96	479.52	439.01	451.82	437.00	444.98	445.94	429.60	432.33	441.40	447.82	456.50
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	434.72	488.12	519.59	512.31	517.30	515.65	518.07	518.40	531.03	520.65	516.99	501.96	500.41
BEVERAGES*	484.38	519.62	505.66	497.15	510.72	525.50	523.40	519.20	537.84	523.40	511.81	508.07	519.60
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	366.80	372.38	367.11	372.32	378.38	384.96	386.73	398.26	384.54	395.15	409.96	415.80	416.19
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	267.17	261.72	258.10	262.08	267.52	261.71	264.97	268.95	259.84	262.37	270.39	273.36	266.02
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	240.54	277.98	249.67	254.20	244.01	243.41	231.60	230.92	233.63	233.78	236.00	227.77	226.20
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	238.08	263.34	269.34	270.54	270.34	266.66	266.02	265.74	265.79	268.77	270.60	270.76	267.04
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	297.91	292.55	296.74	290.50	298.94	296.00	289.45	279.30	271.60	276.17	285.48	293.04	286.10
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	460.28	471.08	463.25	468.04	464.53	472.18	461.13	471.08	464.88	472.51	469.70	472.81	465.13
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	437.68	457.54	449.63	455.01	463.15	467.81	459.80	469.04	454.11	464.81	471.17	462.44	451.12
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	416.21	431.66	401.14	405.90	412.88	408.41	407.37	407.37	412.14	415.10	422.57	422.99	418.51
NEWSPAPERS	436.87	440.83	421.72	407.10	410.53	414.05	402.90	402.60	407.23	410.23	416.72	415.71	415.04
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	475.09	512.21	462.98	475.10	476.81	469.94	471.62	471.18	486.80	484.12	499.95	491.97	474.32
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	544.81	549.11	545.69	542.69	541.80	541.02	537.21	534.64	531.20	530.44	535.04	543.06	552.90
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	612.45	564.20	572.46	570.67	569.35	565.82	552.11	565.97	552.59	562.72	564.64	566.10	573.52
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	604.17	574.98	607.39	601.65	610.97	592.72	589.18	579.44	584.60	598.44	601.65	618.16	626.54
DRUGS	539.30	535.88	525.97	525.97	527.36	528.36	532.85	529.32	525.88	521.26	525.75	532.38	553.93
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	427.76	431.55	459.45	454.94	445.21	430.54	425.95	421.94	422.25	421.20	412.45	424.60	429.45
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	534.25	527.08	539.75	532.99	550.82	552.54	549.12	546.91	556.10	544.81	563.24	561.17	547.76
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	689.30	685.33	671.98	667.39	662.86	676.44	672.52	666.39	654.19	662.11	680.44	685.61	692.48
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	775.71	773.10	747.57	765.72	739.59	766.48	746.27	740.99	749.38	754.63	752.28	761.07	754.99
PETROLEUM REFINING	829.19	841.12	806.98	828.08	796.63	827.15	802.62	788.14	798.20	808.99	805.96	818.12	809.54
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	365.03	373.20	368.05	369.15	370.44	376.00	370.66	381.07	369.98	369.90	379.68	377.80	379.73
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	334.11	392.73	386.14	380.33	386.67	383.18	375.30	384.68	337.77	319.19	332.10	338.13	342.76
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	370.60	377.54	364.56	366.46	366.96	374.74	369.82	381.07	376.48	379.45	389.51	386.14	388.23
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	296.43	249.56	249.48	250.56	247.93	253.71	252.00	242.23	242.44	242.79	249.90	249.54	253.80

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.8	41.8	41.2	41.1	41.4	41.2	41.0	41.1	40.7	40.7	41.0	41.1	41.2
DURABLE GOODS	42.1	42.6	42.0	41.7	42.1	41.9	41.8	41.9	41.6	41.4	41.7	41.7	42.0
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	41.2	42.9	41.8	42.7	43.2	42.8	42.8	42.7	42.3	41.9	41.5	42.7	42.8
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.9	40.1	39.5	40.3	40.1	39.4	40.1	40.1	39.1	38.9	39.7	39.2	39.0
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.4	42.9	42.6	42.8	42.9	42.7	43.0	42.8	42.6	42.4	42.7	42.3	42.7
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	43.2	43.1	44.5	43.8	44.2	43.8	44.5	43.8	44.0	43.3	43.7	42.4	42.5
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	40.2	38.8	39.1	38.6	38.5	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.2	37.3	38.0	38.2	38.8
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.5	45.0	44.6	44.8	44.6	44.9	45.1	45.6	45.1	45.1	45.1	45.0	44.9
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.1	48.2	47.4	46.5	46.3	46.8	45.7	46.6	45.9	46.7	46.1	44.7	43.9
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	44.6	46.1	45.0	45.8	45.8	47.6	47.8	47.8	47.2	46.3	45.8	46.6	46.5
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	37.4	38.6	38.7	38.2	38.6	37.7	38.3	39.4	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.9	40.2
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	45.0	45.9	44.7	44.5	44.7	43.9	44.8	45.6	45.0	45.1	45.3	45.2	45.4
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.9	43.9	42.8	42.5	43.3	43.6	43.4	43.2	42.5	42.0	42.7	42.3	42.4
METAL CANS	44.5	46.7	45.7	45.2	45.5	45.0	45.6	46.5	46.0	44.8	45.6	44.6	45.2
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	42.5	40.6	40.1	39.0	39.3	42.3	40.2	39.9	37.9	37.1	37.9	38.3	39.4
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	42.4	44.4	43.7	44.0	44.9	45.4	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.3	45.1	44.8	43.9
METAL STAMPINGS	43.7	42.4	42.2	41.9	42.3	42.7	42.8	42.9	42.0	42.2	42.5	41.3	41.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	43.1	43.4	42.0	41.7	41.9	41.7	41.6	41.6	41.3	41.0	41.8	42.2	42.1
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	41.5	40.2	39.2	38.2	39.0	38.5	37.7	38.2	38.2	37.9	38.6	38.6	39.2
METALWORKING MACHINERY	44.6	45.3	42.8	41.9	42.4	42.7	42.6	42.5	41.6	42.1	43.1	43.7	44.1
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.9	46.5	45.4	45.9	46.1	45.6	46.6	46.6	45.8	45.4	46.2	47.1	48.4
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.6	44.4	43.3	43.3	43.6	43.3	43.2	43.2	42.7	43.4	43.7	43.2	43.1
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	41.4	39.4	39.1	39.0	38.2	38.0	38.0	38.2	38.3	37.7	38.8	39.5	39.4
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.8	41.7	41.5	40.9	41.3	40.8	40.4	40.6	40.6	40.6	40.9	40.7	41.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.9	40.7	39.4	38.6	39.6	39.4	38.7	39.7	38.8	38.6	39.3	38.8	39.3
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	40.0	41.7	40.2	39.7	40.8	40.6	39.7	39.9	39.2	39.7	40.3	40.4	41.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	41.5	38.2	38.4	37.5	38.4	37.6	38.4	37.8	37.2	37.1	38.0	39.0	37.1
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.6	42.9	43.5	42.6	42.7	42.0	41.8	41.9	42.1	42.3	42.1	41.5	42.7
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	40.1	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.7	39.3	38.4	39.3	39.8	39.1	40.4	40.1	39.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.3	42.1	41.7	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.6	40.7	41.3	40.8	40.2	40.9	41.0
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	43.5	43.6	41.2	38.8	38.8	38.9	39.8	40.1	41.0	40.1	39.5	40.4	40.3
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	43.0	42.7	42.2	42.3	43.2	42.6	42.2	42.0	41.7	42.0	42.0	42.1	42.9
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	40.5	39.8	39.4	39.4	39.9	39.5	39.0	39.6	39.0	39.8	39.6	39.8	40.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	41.4	41.1	40.6	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.4	40.4	40.0	40.2	40.4	40.5	40.5
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	45.0	43.0	42.8	42.1	42.0	41.7	41.8	42.2	42.1	42.0	42.2	41.8	42.3
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	48.9	42.0	43.2	40.8	41.3	40.5	40.6	41.1	40.0	39.7	40.2	40.6	41.5
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	44.0	46.8	45.9	44.9	45.1	44.8	44.7	45.0	45.7	45.0	44.8	44.5	44.6
BEVERAGES*	41.4	40.5	40.1	39.3	39.9	40.8	40.2	40.0	40.9	40.2	39.4	39.6	40.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	42.8	43.0	42.1	42.6	42.9	43.4	43.6	44.3	43.5	44.2	45.1	45.0	44.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.8	36.4	35.6	36.0	36.2	35.9	[illegible]	36.1	35.4	35.6	36.1	36.4	35.9
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	38.0	41.0	40.4	41.2	40.2	40.1	[illegible]	40.3	39.8	40.1	40.0	40.1	39.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	37.2	39.6	40.2	40.5	41.4	41.6	40.8	41.2	41.4	41.8	41.0	41.4	40.4
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	37.1	37.7	36.1	35.6	36.5	37.0	36.5	35.9	35.0	36.1	36.6	37.0	36.4
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	44.3	43.1	42.5	42.9	42.5	43.2	42.5	43.1	42.3	42.8	42.7	43.1	42.4
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.7	[illegible]	42.7	43.5	43.9	44.3	43.5	44.0	42.8	43.4	44.2	43.3	42.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.7	38.2	36.6	36.9	37.5	37.4	37.0	36.7	36.7	36.8	37.1	37.4	37.3
NEWSPAPERS	33.4	33.6	31.1	30.2	30.5	30.4	29.8	29.8	30.3	30.5	30.8	31.0	31.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	38.5	40.3	38.2	39.2	39.9	40.2	39.9	39.2	40.0	39.2	39.9	39.9	39.2
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	43.0	43.0	42.9	42.9	43.0	42.6	42.2	41.9	41.5	41.8	41.8	42.0	42.4
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	45.0	43.4	43.9	43.2	43.1	42.8	41.7	42.3	41.3	41.9	42.2	42.5	42.8
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	44.1	42.0	45.6	45.0	45.8	44.7	44.1	43.6	43.4	44.1	44.6	44.6	45.8
DRUGS	42.7	41.8	40.9	40.9	41.2	40.8	40.8	40.1	39.9	39.7	39.5	39.7	40.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	40.7	41.1	42.7	43.0	42.2	41.2	40.8	40.3	40.1	40.5	40.2	40.4	40.4
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	42.2	42.2	42.3	42.2	43.1	43.1	42.8	43.2	44.1	43.0	43.9	43.2	42.2
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	46.2	46.4	45.9	45.9	46.0	46.3	46.0	45.8	44.9	45.6	46.1	46.2	46.6
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.2	46.1	45.5	46.1	44.5	45.3	44.5	44.8	44.9	44.6	44.2	44.3	44.1
PETROLEUM REFINING	44.2	49.8	46.7	47.4	45.6	46.6	45.5	45.4	45.9	45.5	44.9	45.2	44.8
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.2	42.7	41.4	41.2	42.0	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.2	41.1	42.0	41.7	41.5
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.4	43.3	43.0	42.4	43.3	42.2	41.7	42.6	41.7	40.2	41.0	41.9	41.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.5	43.0	41.1	40.9	41.7	42.2	41.6	42.2	41.1	41.2	42.2	41.7	41.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	41.0	35.8	36.0	36.0	36.3	36.4	36.0	36.1	35.6	35.6	35.7	35.7	36.0

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1987 NOV	DEC	1988 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.56	10.78	10.77	10.77	10.76	10.80	10.82	10.85	10.87	10.84	10.89	10.90	10.91
DURABLE GOODS	10.57	10.72	10.75	10.74	10.75	10.83	10.86	10.89	10.88	10.84	10.88	10.89	10.88
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.21	8.43	8.37	8.15	8.22	8.34	8.51	8.53	8.39	8.42	9.42	9.56	9.42
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	8.71	8.70	8.66	8.78	8.74	8.79	8.91	8.92	8.81	8.89	8.99	9.02	9.04
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.60	10.72	10.84	10.82	10.81	10.93	10.97	11.05	11.13	11.01	10.96	11.04	11.12
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	10.67	10.86	10.96	10.98	10.98	11.06	11.09	11.09	11.13	10.97	10.96	11.03	11.18
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	10.76	11.63	11.61	11.59	11.55	11.59	11.73	11.78	11.85	11.70	11.57	11.64	11.66
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	9.95	10.22	10.30	10.34	10.32	10.33	10.41	10.40	10.35	10.31	10.47	10.42	10.52
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.74	11.45	11.52	11.41	11.54	11.31	11.45	11.24	11.24	11.36	11.52	11.38	11.37
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.36	10.35	10.34	10.52	10.51	10.49	10.70	10.61	10.68	10.48	10.45	10.60	10.49
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.47	10.44	10.33	10.19	10.23	10.36	10.50	10.57	10.44	10.61	10.84	11.02	10.90
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.31	9.70	9.54	9.62	9.57	9.59	9.65	9.76	9.67	9.65	9.88	9.77	10.03
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.34	10.58	10.60	10.55	10.63	10.80	10.75	10.81	10.70	10.64	10.73	10.70	10.66
METAL CANS	10.68	11.46	11.25	11.39	11.36	11.51	11.51	11.43	11.32	11.24	11.23	11.22	11.23
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	14.47	14.53	14.40	14.04	14.26	14.96	14.39	14.62	13.99	13.81	14.01	14.10	14.20
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	9.81	9.73	9.86	9.92	10.11	10.11	10.13	10.24	10.13	10.17	10.37	10.33	10.14
METAL STAMPINGS	10.57	10.90	11.12	11.09	11.13	11.41	11.33	11.36	11.28	11.23	11.03	10.92	11.02
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.11	11.23	11.16	11.14	11.15	11.28	11.34	11.36	11.30	11.31	11.48	11.44	11.40
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.35	11.21	11.50	11.42	11.52	11.27	11.37	11.33	11.43	11.51	11.50	11.43	11.53
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.63	11.80	11.15	10.99	11.02	11.31	11.42	11.40	11.61	11.76	11.88	12.00	11.87
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.22	13.10	13.23	13.21	13.30	13.42	13.33	13.44	13.29	13.14	13.88	13.82	13.99
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.58	12.08	11.80	11.77	11.76	11.83	11.85	11.74	11.61	11.66	11.90	11.94	11.97
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	11.34	10.89	10.70	10.63	10.66	10.89	10.96	11.15	10.99	10.88	11.03	10.88	10.96
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	10.90	11.03	11.27	11.22	11.18	11.27	11.30	11.32	11.34	11.39	11.26	11.24	11.23
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.15	8.22	8.35	8.12	8.14	8.38	8.49	8.62	8.45	8.60	8.73	8.80	8.83
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	7.70	7.94	8.06	7.98	7.99	8.06	8.13	8.34	8.21	8.33	8.39	8.40	8.48
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.05	10.15	10.14	10.12	10.10	10.35	10.40	10.40	10.42	10.36	10.45	10.60	10.37
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.02	14.12	14.27	14.30	14.30	14.42	14.41	14.36	14.47	14.48	14.30	14.30	14.33
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.96	8.20	8.24	8.25	8.30	8.40	8.38	8.45	8.43	8.45	8.49	8.44	8.47
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.81	13.68	13.37	13.38	13.42	13.40	13.51	13.62	13.66	13.49	13.43	13.65	13.62
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.29	15.24	14.52	14.05	14.15	14.20	14.38	14.56	14.66	14.49	14.34	14.66	14.62
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.59	10.65	10.83	10.91	10.83	10.87	10.76	10.75	10.72	10.68	10.71	10.75	10.78
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.51	8.88	8.87	8.73	8.84	8.84	8.87	8.95	9.05	8.98	8.94	8.94	8.99
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.54	10.83	10.80	10.79	10.76	10.78	10.78	10.81	10.87	10.84	10.89	10.91	10.94
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.50	11.27	11.10	11.15	11.23	11.19	11.26	11.21	11.28	11.23	11.25	11.17	11.14
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.53	10.88	11.10	10.76	10.94	10.79	10.96	10.85	10.74	10.89	10.98	11.03	11.00
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	9.88	10.43	11.32	11.41	11.47	11.51	11.59	11.52	11.62	11.57	11.54	11.28	11.22
BEVERAGES*	11.70	12.83	12.61	12.65	12.80	12.88	13.02	12.98	13.15	13.02	12.99	12.83	12.99
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.57	8.66	8.72	8.74	8.82	8.87	8.87	8.99	8.84	8.94	9.09	9.24	9.29
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.26	7.19	7.25	7.28	7.39	7.29	7.34	7.45	7.34	7.37	7.49	7.51	7.41
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.33	6.78	6.18	6.17	6.07	6.07	5.79	5.73	5.87	5.83	5.90	5.68	5.80
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.40	6.65	6.70	6.68	6.53	6.41	6.52	6.45	6.42	6.43	6.60	6.54	6.61
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	8.03	7.76	8.22	8.16	8.19	8.00	7.93	7.78	7.76	7.65	7.80	7.92	7.86
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.39	10.93	10.90	10.91	10.93	10.93	10.85	10.93	10.99	11.04	11.00	10.97	10.97
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.25	10.47	10.53	10.46	10.55	10.56	10.57	10.66	10.61	10.71	10.66	10.68	10.69
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.04	11.30	10.96	11.00	11.01	10.92	11.01	11.10	11.23	11.28	11.39	11.31	11.22
NEWSPAPERS	13.08	13.12	13.56	13.48	13.46	13.62	13.52	13.51	13.44	13.45	13.53	13.41	13.26
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.34	12.71	12.12	12.12	11.95	11.69	11.82	12.02	12.17	12.35	12.53	12.33	12.10
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.67	12.77	12.72	12.65	12.60	12.70	12.73	12.76	12.80	12.69	12.80	12.93	13.04
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	13.61	13.00	13.04	13.21	13.21	13.22	13.24	13.38	13.38	13.43	13.38	13.32	13.40
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.70	13.69	13.32	13.37	13.34	13.26	13.36	13.29	13.47	13.57	13.49	13.86	13.68
DRUGS	12.63	12.82	12.86	12.86	12.80	12.95	13.06	13.20	13.18	13.13	13.31	13.41	13.61
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	10.51	10.50	10.76	10.58	10.55	10.45	10.44	10.47	10.53	10.40	10.26	10.51	10.63
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	12.66	12.49	12.76	12.63	12.78	12.82	12.83	12.66	12.61	12.67	12.83	12.99	12.98
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	14.92	14.77	14.64	14.54	14.41	14.61	14.62	14.55	14.57	14.52	14.76	14.84	14.86
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.55	16.77	16.43	16.61	16.62	16.92	16.77	16.54	16.69	16.92	17.02	17.18	17.12
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.76	16.89	17.28	17.47	17.47	17.75	17.64	17.36	17.39	17.78	17.95	18.10	18.07
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.65	8.74	8.89	8.96	8.82	8.91	8.91	9.03	8.98	9.00	9.04	9.06	9.15
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.27	9.07	8.98	8.97	8.93	9.08	9.00	9.03	8.10	7.94	8.10	8.07	8.36
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.72	8.78	8.87	8.96	8.80	8.88	8.89	9.03	9.16	9.21	9.23	9.26	9.31
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	7.23	7.01	6.93	6.96	6.83	6.97	7.00	6.71	6.81	6.82	7.00	6.99	7.05

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Nov 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1987	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,956	3,910	3,972	46.0	-16.0
Total Employment	3,816	3,772	3,843	44.0	-27.0
Total Unemployment	139	138	129	1.0	10.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	156	152	147	4.0	9.0
Unemployment Rate	3.5	3.5	3.2	0.0	0.3
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.9	3.9	3.7	0.0	0.2

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Nov 1988	Oct 1988	Nov 1987	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	60.7	61.2	57.3	-0.5	3.4
Total Insured Unemployed	70.3	75.8	66.3	-5.5	4.0
Male	38.8	40.4	36.8	-1.6	2.0
Female	31.2	35.1	28.8	-3.9	2.4
White, Not Hispanic	42.0	45.4	40.0	-3.4	2.0
Black, Not Hispanic	16.2	18.3	14.7	-2.1	1.5
Hispanic	10.3	10.7	9.9	-0.4	0.4
Other**	0.8	0.7	0.7	0.1	0.1
Manufacturing	18.2	19.2	21.9	-1.0	-3.7
Durable Goods	7.7	7.6	10.4	0.1	-2.7
Nondurable Goods	10.5	11.5	11.4	-1.0	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	52.6	56.9	44.0	-4.3	8.6
Contract Construction	10.6	11.7	7.0	-1.1	3.6
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.6	4.8	4.0	-0.2	0.6
Wholesale & Retail Trade	14.9	16.1	14.3	-1.2	0.6
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.2	3.7	2.7	-0.5	0.5
Services	15.9	17.3	13.3	-1.4	2.6
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.7	8.1	7.1	0.6	1.6
25 Through 34	24.0	26.1	21.2	-2.1	2.8
35 Through 44	17.2	18.5	16.4	-1.3	0.8
45 Through 54	11.4	12.1	11.3	-0.7	0.1
55 Through 64	7.1	8.7	8.8	-1.6	-1.7
65 And Over	1.9	2.3	1.8	-0.4	0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	8.3	10.9	8.5	-2.6	-0.2
3 to 4 Weeks	9.3	8.5	8.3	0.8	1.0
5 Through 14 Weeks	30.0	33.0	28.9	-3.0	1.1
15 Weeks And Over	20.3	21.0	18.4	-0.7	1.9

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Oct[1]	Sep[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1988	1988	1988	1987	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,870	2,522	27,720	33,528	-17.3
Private Units	2,870	2,522	27,720	33,496	-17.2
Single Family	2,120	1,893	19,565	24,208	-19.2
Two-Family	70	96	1,240	1,532	-19.1
Three-or-Four Family	37	30	310	528	-41.3
Five or More Family	643	503	6,603	7,228	- 8.6
Public Units	0	0	0	32	-100.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$283,295	$247,386	$2,644,098	$2,918,057	- 9.4
New Buildings	$214,817	$185,891	$2,031,547	$2,348,976	-13.5
Additions and Alterations	$68,478	$61,495	$612,551	$569,081	7.6

[1] Based on reports received from 449 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 449 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1987	Jan	3,654	±60	1.6%	175	±25	14.3%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,722	±59	1.6%	188	±26	13.8%	4.8%	±.7	14.6%
	Mar	3,795	±59	1.6%	170	±25	14.7%	4.3%	±.6	14.0%
	Apr	3,799	±59	1.6%	150	±23	15.3%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	May	3,875	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Jun	3,875	±58	1.5%	167	±25	15.0%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,855	±59	1.5%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,878	±58	1.5%	156	±24	15.4%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Sep	3,742	±59	1.6%	153	±24	15.7%	3.9%	±.6	15.4%
	Oct	3,818	±59	1.5%	145	±23	15.9%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Nov	3,843	±59	1.5%	129	±22	17.1%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	Dec	3,813	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
1988	Jan	3,786	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,810	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,803	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,829	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,878	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,884	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,886	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,809	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,772	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,816	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1987 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,966.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1987								
Jan	118,978	3,897.0	111,014	3,748.0	7,964	149.0	6.7	3.8
Feb	119,230	3,931.0	111,344	3,767.0	7,886	164.0	6.6	4.2
Mar	119,246	3,975.0	111,455	3,820.0	7,791	155.0	6.5	3.9
Apr	119,363	3,961.0	111,806	3,800.0	7,557	161.0	6.3	4.1
May	119,907	4,000.0	112,334	3,834.0	7,573	166.0	6.3	4.2
Jun	119,608	3,974.0	112,300	3,809.0	7,308	165.0	6.1	4.2
Jul	119,890	3,950.0	112,639	3,790.0	7,251	160.0	6.0	4.1
Aug	120,306	3,985.0	113,050	3,817.0	7,256	168.0	6.0	4.2
Sep	119,963	3,933.0	112,872	3,762.0	7,091	171.0	5.9	4.3
Oct	120,387	3,985.0	113,210	3,825.0	7,177	160.0	6.0	4.0
Nov	120,594	3,994.0	113,504	3,847.0	7,090	147.0	5.9	3.7
Dec	120,722	4,005.0	113,744	3,848.0	6,978	157.0	5.8	3.9
1988								
Jan	121,175	4,037.0	114,129	3,884.0	7,046	153.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,348	3,991.0	114,409	3,856.0	6,938	135.0	5.7	3.4
Mar	120,903	3,985.0	114,103	3,826.0	6,801	159.0	5.6	4.0
Apr	121,323	3,969.0	114,713	3,831.0	6,610	138.0	5.4	3.5
May	120,978	3,922.0	114,195	3,776.0	6,783	146.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,472	3,955.0	115,018	3,810.0	6,455	145.0	5.3	3.7
Jul	121,684	3,969.0	115,059	3,825.0	6,625	144.0	5.4	3.6
Aug	122,031	3,983.0	115,180	3,828.0	6,851	155.0	5.6	3.9
Sep	121,924	3,979.0	115,328	3,829.0	6,596	15[illegible].0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,012	3,937.0	115,521	3,785.0	6,491	152.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,572	3,972.0	115,976	3,816.0	6,595	156.0	5.4	3.9
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3318.0	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3966.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	2973.0	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	346.0	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	61.6	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	55.2	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	10.4	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2753.7	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3490.5	3589.2
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2273.2	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.9	3046.9
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	480.5	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	542.3
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	756.2	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	676.4
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	93.1	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	167.6
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1420.5	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.9	2200.5
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	509.7	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.5
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	40.4	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	20611	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17545
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	215.33	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	429.30
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	57.2	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	279.41	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	308.57
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1523.0	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2650.0
20 Business Failures (No)	55.0	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	65.0
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1313.0	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1301.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	174.0	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	732.2
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	67.7	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	334.3
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	63.0	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	292.3
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2267.0	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1440.0	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	640.0	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	1819.0	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.0
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	2871.0	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4109.0
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	29986	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	140.3	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	6.4	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14599	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481
33 Exhaustions (No)	16343	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644.0	8919.0	7083.0
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	48.9	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	17.0	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	60.1	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data. Please note that series 18 and 29 are undergoing revisions because of the introduction of new CPI factors with a 1982-1984 base.

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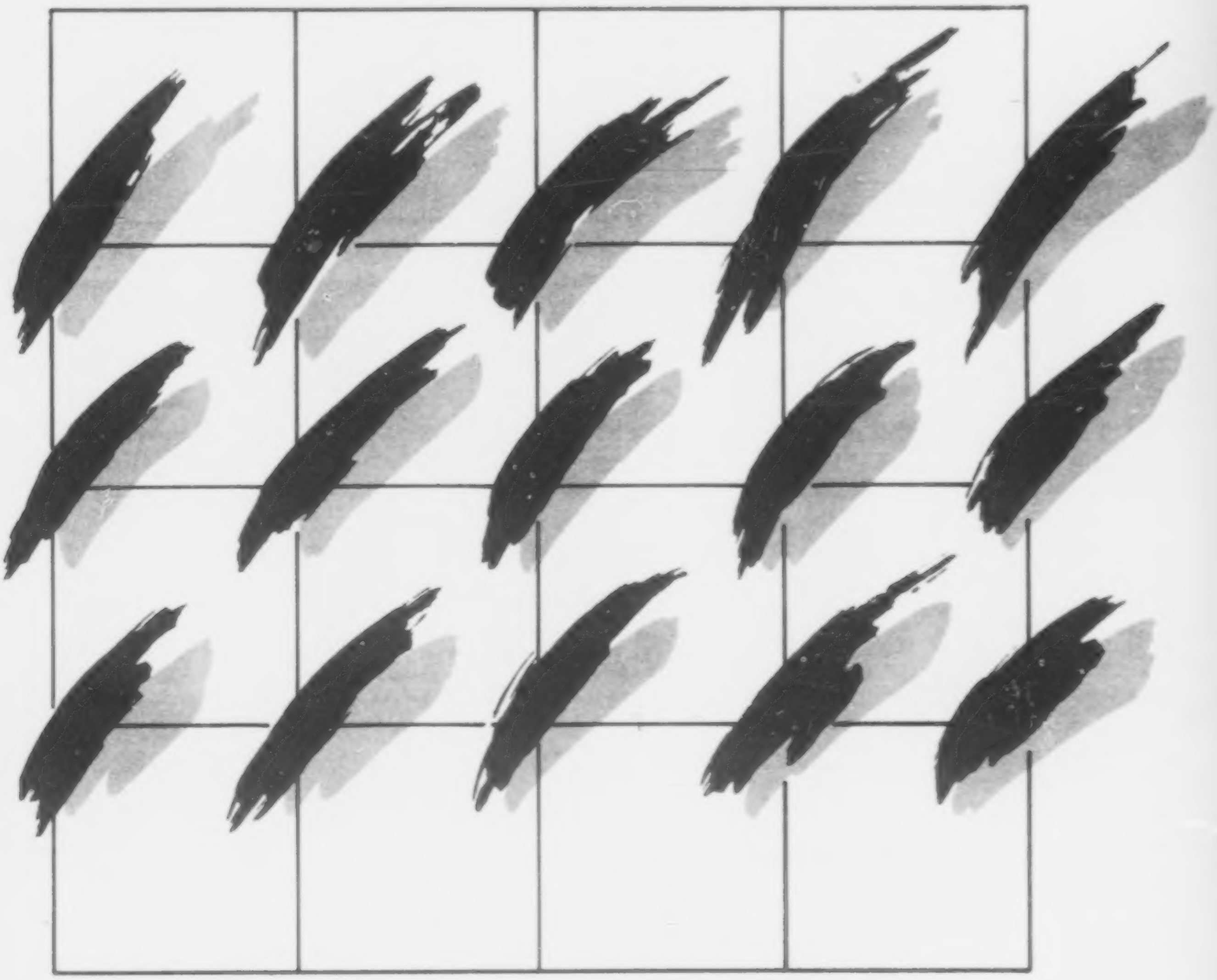
New Jersey
ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

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State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

MARCH 1989

New Jersey
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 291 Based on data through March 15, 1989

The data contained in all charts and tables have been adjusted to a new March 1988 benchmark. Where appropriate, new seasonal adjustment factors have been applied. The graphs found in *Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States* have been omitted and will be reintroduced when revised. The unofficial labor force series found on S-4 and S-6 is undergoing revision. The 13-month tables usually found on pages S-28 and S-29, S-31 through S-33 and S-37 will be reintroduced in the April issue.

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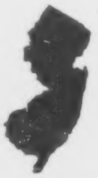

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

The Nation

The nation's longest business expansion since the 1960s continued unabated during the closing months of 1988 and into early 1989. Industrial production held to its rising trend and, as of January, was nearly 6% higher than a year earlier thanks to strong demand for business equipment, increased orders from overseas and sustained growth of consumer spending. Substantial gains also continued to be recorded in the service sectors of the economy. As a result, employment climbed to another record high of 118.5 million in February, contributing to a further expansion of personal income and dropping unemployment to a 15-year low of 5.1%.

According to the latest estimates of the U.S. Commerce Department, gross national product (GNP) advanced at a 2% annual rate during the fourth quarter of 1988, despite the lingering impact of last summer's drought which shaved about one percentage point off the growth rate. This brought growth for all of 1988 (as measured from the fourth quarter of 1987 to the fourth quarter of 1988) to 2.7%. All of the over-the-year increase was attributable to consumer spending (+3.7%), exports (+14.0%) and business investment in new equipment (+9.3%). Homebuilding and government outlays for goods and services were essentially unchanged, nonresidential building declined and the pace of business inventory accumulation slowed over the same period.

Most business barometers point to further expansion during the period immediately ahead, except for homebuilding which is expected to remain sluggish because of climbing mortgage interest rates and the persistence of high apartment vacancy rates. Rising disposable income and reports of a still-high level of consumer confidence point to continued increases of consumer spending. This should be augmented by further growth of both export demand and business investment in new plant and equipment, perhaps not as much as in 1988, but enough to keep the economy on its rising course.

There are concerns, however, that the nation's prolonged business expansion may be starting to sow the seeds of its own demise. A number of industries are now operating at or near full capacity and labor shortages either already exist or are developing in some parts of the country. Wages are rising more rapidly than earlier in the decade, especially in the service sectors, and labor productivity is increasing more slowly, as is typical at this stage of the business cycle. The result has been higher labor costs, upward pressure on prices and inflationary expectations that can be expected to drive up long-term interest rates. If not checked, this could ultimately lead to reduced business investment, homebuying and big-ticket consumer spending.

After several years of relative stability, price increases have quickened somewhat over the past year. For example, producers' prices advanced by 4% during 1988 compared with a 2.2% increase in 1987. Consumer prices rose by 4.4% over the same period. Though these increases were not particularly alarming in themselves, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently announced that, in January, producers' price climbed at a disturbing annual rate of about 12% and consumer prices moved up at a 7% rate. January's price indexes may exaggerate the underlying inflationary trend, but if anything near this pattern continues, the Federal Reserve can be expected to respond with a progressively tighter monetary policy that will cause interest rates to rise and economic growth to slow as the year progresses.

The State

Like the nation, New Jersey began working on its seventh consecutive year of economic expansion during the opening weeks of 1989, restrained only by the tightest labor market conditions in two decades. Construction activity remained at a record pace, apparently not yet affected by last year's slippage of new contracts, and the demand for services continued to grow. There also were encouraging signals from the manufacturing sector, where employment edged up fractionally and the average workweek was lengthened. As a result, nonfarm wage and salary employment climbed to another high in January and the state's unemployment rate averaged only 3.9% through early February, essentially unchanged from its 3.8% level for all of 1988.

Though the demand for labor remains extremely strong, New Jersey's employment growth rate has been gradually moderating over the past year and one-half because of the dwindling supply of available workers. The economy has been operating at close to full employment since the autumn of 1987, with joblessness at a peacetime low throughout this period. Additional workers are, of course, still entering the labor market, but in reduced numbers because of the shrinking size of the teenage population. At the same time, the labor force participation rate of persons already of working age has leveled off, after rising substantially from 1983 to 1987 when "discouraged workers," housewives and others were drawn into the labor market by the explosion of job opportunities that followed the last recession. These developments have combined to create increasingly severe recruitment difficulties for many employers.

The effects of this is clearly reflected in the trend of nonfarm wage and salary employment, for which the past several years of estimates have been revised downwards by the N.J. Department of Labor on the basis of more complete information from employers.[1] Based on the Department's latest monthly survey of some 10,000 employers, nonfarm jobholding advanced by 5,900 from December to January on a seasonally adjusted basis, in part because unusually mild weather kept mid-winter construction activity busier than normal. The January employment total of 3,687,000 was up only 69,500 from a year earlier, however, and revised estimates indicate that for all of 1988 the over-the-year gain was 66,700 instead of 84,000 as previously reported. This represents a considerable deceleration from average annual increases of 97,800 during the initial five years of business expansion, when underutilized labor resources were more abundant.

New Jersey's employment growth continues to be concentrated in service-producing activities and construction. Private sector service industries have added 45,900 employees to their payrolls over the past year, large numbers of them filling openings at business service firms, health care facilities, financial institutions and wholesale trade establishments. Federal, state and local government agencies and public educational institutions have expanded their staffs by about 11,000 during the same period, and the employment rolls of construction contractors were 13,500 larger this January than at the same time last year.

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[1] These revisions are explained in the article on page 6.

The big over-the-year increase in construction exaggerates the underlying growth rate of that industry since part of it reflects this January's abnormally mild and dry weather which resulted in fewer than usual seasonal layoffs. Nevertheless, it is clear that building activity is still extraordinarily strong despite a reduced flow of new projects into the pipeline as evidenced by a 5% decline in the dollar volume of new contracts awarded during 1988, a drop that would have been considerably greater were it not for a 49% jump in contracts for public works and utility projects. However, with nonresidential building contracts off 20% from 1987 to 1988 and residential awards slipping 7% after declining by nearly 10% a year earlier, continued expansion of construction employment seems unlikely for the year ahead.

The only major sector not expanding its payrolls in New Jersey over the past year is manufacturing. It does appear, however, that the massive erosion of factory employment over the past decade may have finally been stemmed. Though New Jersey has not witnessed the substantial recalls and new hires that have been occurring nationally over the past two years in response to the rebound of capital spending and export demand, perhaps in part because of the locally tight labor market, manufacturing employment did stabilize in the State during 1988, and even showed fractional increases in December and January that returned it to within 1,000 of its level at the start of last year. The months ahead should see continued employment stability and possibly even some modest new hiring in this sector, assuming that the national economy holds to its rising course. There is little hope, however, of recapturing more than a tiny fraction of the 136,000 factory jobs lost because of the 1980-1982 recessions and the international trade difficulties that prevailed throughout most of the 1980s.

It should be noted that the lack of employment recovery in manufacturing over the past two years does not mean that the national industrial rebound has totally bypassed New Jersey. Though up-to-date statistics are not available for confirmation, New Jersey manufacturers have undoubtedly expanded production in response to increased orders by utilizing their existing work forces more efficiently. Labor productivity in this sector has increased substantially over the past decade and, even with all the job cutbacks since 1979, aggregate factory output in the State is probably now at a record high. (See article on page 12 for a discussion of productivity trends). Also, manufacturers have turned increasingly to temporary help agencies or contracting out to satisfy some of their labor requirements. To the extent that this has been happening, part of the employment growth in the burgeoning business service industry is attributable to increased activity in manufacturing.

New Jersey's continued economic prosperity in 1988 resulted in greater-than-national expansion of retail sales for the third year in a row. Retail sales by local outlets for all of 1988 totaled nearly $54 billion, up 8.6% from 1987. The nationwide increase was 6.8%. New Jersey considerably outpaced the nation in sales of nondurable goods. The State lagged somewhat behind the nationwide increase in the case of big-ticket consumer durables, however, at least partly because of a slackening of new car sales. Though totaling a hefty 462,700 in 1988, new passenger car registrations in the state were down 6.7% from 1987 and nearly 17% below from their record pace of 1986, when improved economic conditions encouraged large numbers of consumers to make purchases that they had deferred during the harder economic times of the early 1980s.

The number of new businesses incorporating in New Jersey was at a near record 32,659 in 1988, up 2.6% from 1987 and off only fractionally from the all-time high of a year earlier. On the down side, business bankruptcies totaled 860 in the State during 1988, an increase of 15% from a year earlier in the face of a 6.6% drop nationally. New Jersey's increased failures probably echo the exceptional upswing of new starts that preceded it since a considerable proportion of newly created business establishments do not survive. The contrasting decline nationally reflects the belated pickup of economic activity in many other parts of the country as well as reduced bankruptcies in agriculture where failures had jumped to a very high volume in 1987.

Business activity should keep expanding in New Jersey during the months immediately ahead, consistent with the anticipated performance of the national economy. Based on declines of residential building contracts and building permits over the past two years, as well as expectations of higher interest rates, homebuilding is likely to weaken. There also could be some leveling off of the nonresidential building boom. Public works construction should remain strong, however, and manufacturers should see further improvement in orders as exports and business equipment spending increase further. The demand for business, financial and personal services should also hold to its rising trend and account for most, if not all, of the State's employment gains.

This should add up to sufficient growth to keep employment expanding moderately—about in line with labor force increases of 4,000 or 5,000 per month and therefore enough to keep unemployment in the 3 1/2% to 4% range. Whether or not these trends continue through the full year will depend upon the success of the Federal Reserve in controlling inflationary pressures without triggering a national economic downturn. If they fail, employment growth could weaken in New Jersey during the second half of the year or in 1990 and unemployment could start moving back up.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$170,486	$166,856	$157,346	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.4	+ 7.5
$4,821	$4,932	$4,590	Dec	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 8.6	+ 6.8
2,502	2,615	2,669	Dec	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+ 2.6	- 0.1
50	69	58	Dec	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,670	1,771	2,563	Jan'89	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	+11.4	- 9.5
$607.4	$658.0	$801.7	Jan'89	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-20.6	+ 4.4
$262.4	$319.3	$306.2	Jan'89	Residential	S-18	-14.3	+11.5
$276.2	$227.0	$303.4	Jan'89	Nonresidential	S-18	-13.3	+ 4.1
$68.8	$110.8	$123.7	Jan'89	Nonbuilding*		-44.4	-14.0
3,687.0	3,681.1	3,617.5	Jan'89	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.9	+ 3.6
665.7	664.7	666.7	Jan'89	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.2	+ 2.2
3,021.3	3,016.4	2,950.8	Jan'89	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 2.4	+ 3.9
158	168	151	Jan'89	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	+ 3.4	- 3.9
3.9	4.2	3.8	Jan'89	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	- -	- -
75.7	72.3	78.4	Jan'89	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	- 3.3	N/A
1.9	2.0	2.0	Jan'89	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.4	41.1	41.1	Jan'89	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.7	- 0.2
$11.16	$11.13	$10.72	Jan'89	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.1	+ 3.1
$460.91	$461.90	$439.52	Jan'89	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.9	+ 2.8

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '87)

Nonagricultural Employment Estimates Revised to a 1988 Benchmark

Amy Rothstein
Labor Market and Demographic Research

The Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research estimates the number of payroll employees in New Jersey and its 10 major labor areas on a monthly basis. These estimates are based on reports submitted by a sample of employers. In March 1988, the sample numbered approximately 10,100, covering 39.9% of total manufacturing employment and 28.9% of total nonmanufacturing employment in the state.

By the end of 1988, the sample size had increased to about 11,000, due to sample expansion in retail trade and services.

BENCHMARK OVERVIEW

The accuracy of the estimates is subjected annually to a quality control review. Once a year, in this case March 1988, estimates are compared with a more accurate and complete count of total employment for the same period. This more accurate and complete count of employment is called a ***benchmark*** and is obtained primarily from quarterly contributions reports filed by employers covered by unemployment insurance. New benchmarks, or universe counts, are determined at the most detailed industrial classification, or cell, for which estimates are made.

The sample-generated estimates are reviewed and revised annually since they inevitably differ from the subsequent actual benchmark, or total employment count. The differences may occur for several reasons. Firms participating in the sample may have had different employment characteristics compared with those not participating. For example, employment in sample firms may be expanding at a faster rate than employment in key non-sample firms. In addition, the estimates are affected by sample variations caused by changes in the number of firms reporting in a particular industrial classification each month. This is due primarily to the voluntary aspects of employer participation in the survey.

Differences may also arise due to sample reporter delinquency, especially of key reporters, which may cause unrepresentative estimates. Responses from late reporters may yield trends different from estimates derived from employers reporting on a timely basis.

The estimates may also be affected by changes in the industrial classification of individual establishments, normally made to the original estimates during the annual benchmark revision process. A change in the industrial classification of a firm is made when a shift occurs in the primary product line.

Another reason is that the current sampling structure may fail to capture part of the increase in employment resulting from the "birth" of new firms. This phenomenon most commonly occurs during the expansion portion of the business cycle, but it can occur at any time that a particular industry is expanding. Lastly, differences may result from improvements in benchmark source data.

The benchmark for all industry categories is based primarily upon tabulations of data on employment and wages received from New Jersey Unemployment Insurance (UI) program employer reports, which accounted for 97.8% of the employment base for the 1988 benchmark. The totals are further supplemented by periodic surveys of employment at establishments not covered by UI, such as religious institutions and social service agencies. Information on insurance agents and railroad transportation employees, who are also excluded from UI coverage, is extracted from other data sources.

After the benchmark for an industry has been established, the original estimates are compared with the benchmark and adjusted as needed. Most employment series are adjusted by "wedging" back the differences over the time period either from the new benchmark to the preceding one or from the time the trend divergence occurred. A wedge is a set of equal monthly adjustments that tapers out the difference between the March benchmark and the estimate. The wedging of data, or smoothing of the benchmark adjustment, represents, therefore, only an approximation of the actual economic trend. Alternatively, estimates may be revised by the substitution of adjusted UI covered-employment data. This year statewide estimates were revised back to 1986.

STATEWIDE REVIEW

Analysis of the 1988 benchmark for total nonfarm wage and salary employment required that the original March 1988 estimate be revised downward by 0.5%, or 17,200. From 1980 through 1988, downward revisions were made in five years and upward revisions were made in four. In 1988, employment overestimates occurred in both the goods-producing and service- producing sectors, requiring downward revisions of 8,100 (1.0%) and 9,100 (0.3%), respectively.

Within the goods-producing sector, employment in the construction industry was overestimated by 4.6% and required a downward revision of 7,700. This adjustment was primarily caused by the failure of the sample to adequately capture the seasonal employment decline from December 1987 to January 1988.

The total manufacturing estimate required virtually no revision. Overall, employment in the durable goods subdivision required a slight upward adjustment of 0.1%, while the estimate for nondurable goods was revised slightly downward by 0.1%. The largest underestimates in durable goods manufacturing occurred in the nonelectrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing industries. In the nonelectrical machinery industry, the original estimate was revised upward by 5.3%, or 2,700, as a result of the effects of industrial classification code changes in several of the smaller estimating cell groupings. Miscellaneous manufacturing required an upward adjustment of 5.1%, or 1,000. This revision was due to the combined effects of the sample's failure to sufficiently capture employment growth in the industry and industrial classification code changes that were not identified until the new benchmark was determined.

The most significant overestimates in durable goods manufacturing were found in the furniture and fabricated metals industries, which were revised downward by 7.1%, or 800, and 3.7%, or 1,700, respectively. The overestimate in the furniture industry primarily resulted from the failure of the sample to reflect the industry's employment decline. An unrepresentative sample

EMPLOYMENT REVISIONS FOR NONAGRICULTURAL WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT FOR 1980 TO 1988

Year	March Original Estimate (000)	Benchmark (000)	Difference (000)	Percent Change from Estimate to Benchmark
1980	3014.0	3022.1	+ 8.1	+ 0.3
1981	3039.0	3036.7	- 2.3	- 0.1
1982	3037.6	3037.2	- 0.4	0.0*
1983	3032.5	3061.4	+28.9	+ 1.0
1984	3191.8	3236.0	+44.2	+ 1.4
1985	3367.7	3343.5	-24.2	- 0.7
1986	3443.5	3416.6	-26.9	- 0.8
1987	3506.9	3519.2	+12.3	+ 0.4
1988	3612.0	3594.8	-17.2	- 0.5

* Less than one-tenth of one percent

and industrial classification code changes were responsible for the downward revision to fabricated metals manufacturing.

In nondurable goods manufacturing, the original employment estimates for the rubber/plastics and paper products industries registered the largest overestimates. In the former, a downward revision of 4.3%, or 1,600, was primarily due to the failure of the sample to sufficiently capture the employment decline in one of the smaller estimating cells. In the latter, that same factor, combined with an industrial classification code change, produced an overestimate that required a downward revision of 4.1%, or 1,200.

The textile and chemicals industries displayed the most significant underestimates in nondurable goods manufacturing. The upward revision of 5.6%, or 700, in the textile industry and 2.4%, or 2,800, in chemicals manufacturing was mainly due to employment growth in nonsample establishments.

Within the private service-producing sector, employment was slightly overestimated in all four divisions, ranging from 0.2%, or 2,200, in the "services" subsector to 2.6%, or 1,500, in finance/insurance/real estate. In the transportation/communications/electric/gas/sanitary services division, the revision to water transportation was significant. The original March 1988 estimate for this particular cell was overestimated by 12.9% and required a downward revision of 2,200. The primary contributing factors were two employment declines of 500 each, which occurred in nonsample establishments from June 1987 to July 1987 and again from December 1987 to January 1988.

Employment in wholesale/retail trade was adjusted downward by 2,400, or 0.3%. One major group within the retail trade division (furniture, home furnishings and equipment stores) was of particular importance. This cell required a two-year revision (back to 1986) due to the effects of industrial classification code changes made for the period December 1987 to January 1988. Industrial classification code changes in miscellaneous business services were largely responsible for the downward revision of 2,200 (0.2%) in the services division.

LABOR AREA REVIEW

Total nonagricultural employment was overestimated in nine of New Jersey's ten labor areas. The Newark, Passaic and Bergen Labor Areas accounted for the largest downward revisions of 13,600 (1.4%), 6,500 (3.0%), and 5,300 (1.1%), respectively. With a downward adjustment of 800

THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED SERIES OF NEW JERSEY NONAGRICULTURAL EMPLOYMENT
(In Thousands; Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	1986		1987		1988	
	Original	Revised	Original	Revised	Original	Revised
Jan	3382.3	3382.3	3485.2	3483.5	3573.9	3544.1
Feb	3382.4	3382.4	3481.0	3479.1	3577.1	3555.4
Mar	3415.6	3415.6	3519.2	3517.3	3612.0	3594.8
Apr	3457.3	3457.1	3563.1	3554.5	3648.4	3625.9
May	3480.7	3480.4	3584.5	3574.4	3672.1	3649.4
Jun	3524.7	3524.2	3638.5	3626.4	3721.1	3692.6
Jul	3540.1	3539.5	3628.7	3629.3	3706.2	3685.2
Aug	3534.7	3533.9	3624.5	3624.2	3707.0	3685.6
Sep	3512.6	3511.6	3604.4	3599.3	3687.2	3662.9
Oct	3549.0	3547.9	3637.9	3622.1	3718.0	3686.9
Nov	3551.8	3550.4	3649.6	3630.8	3727.6	3696.4
Dec	3554.5	3553.0	3653.2	3638.7	3729.3	3700.0
Annual Average	3490.5	3489.9	3589.2	3581.6	3673.3	3648.3

EMPLOYMENT BY INDUSTRY
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1988 FOR NEW JERSEY

	Employment (000)		Change from Estimate to Benchmark	
	Estimate	Benchmark	No. (000)	Percent
Total Nonagricultural	3612.0	3594.8	-17.2	- 0.5
Total Goods Producing	836.7	828.6	- 8.1	- 1.0
Manufacturing	667.3	667.1	- 0.2	0.0*
Durable Goods	307.9	308.2	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
Lumber/Wood Products	6.7	6.7	0	0
Furniture	11.3	10.5	- 0.8	- 7.1
Stone/Clay/Glass	23.9	23.6	- 0.3	- 1.3
Primary Metals	19.1	18.3	- 0.8	- 4.2
Fabricated Metals	46.2	44.5	- 1.7	- 3.7
Nonelectrical Machinery	51.4	54.1	+ 2.7	+ 5.3
Electrical Machinery	83.6	82.5	- 1.1	- 1.3
Transportation Equip.	14.4	15.0	+ 0.6	+ 4.2
Instruments	31.6	32.3	+ 0.7	+ 2.2
Misc. Manufacturing	19.7	20.7	+ 1.0	+ 5.1
Nondurable Goods	359.4	358.9	- 0.5	- 0.1
Food	48.2	47.3	- 0.9	- 1.9
Tobacco	0.3	0.2	- 0.1	-33.3
Textiles	12.4	13.1	+ 0.7	+ 5.6
Apparel	38.5	38.7	+ 0.2	+ 0.5
Paper Products	29.2	28.0	- 1.2	- 4.1
Printing/Publishing	68.3	67.5	- 0.8	- 1.2
Chemicals	115.1	117.9	+ 2.8	+ 2.4
Petroleum	7.7	8.1	+ 0.4	+ 5.2
Rubber/Plastics	36.8	35.2	- 1.6	- 4.3
Leather	2.9	2.9	0	0
Construction	167.0	159.3	- 7.7	- 4.6
Mining	2.4	2.2	- 0.2	- 8.3
Total Service Producing	2775.3	2766.2	- 9.1	- 0.3
Private-Sector Service Prod.	2217.8	2210.4	- 7.4	- 0.3
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/ Sanitary Service	242.0	240.7	- 1.3	- 0.5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	856.7	854.3	- 2.4	- 0.3
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	232.1	230.6	- 1.5	- 0.6
Services	887.0	884.8	- 2.2	- 0.2
Government	557.5	555.8	- 1.7	- 0.3
Federal	78.4	78.2	- 0.2	- 0.3
State	120.6	123.7	+ 3.1	+ 2.6
Local	358.5	353.9	- 4.6	- 1.3

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*Less than one-tenth of one percent

Aggregates may not add because of rounding.

EMPLOYMENT BY LABOR AREA
ORIGINAL ESTIMATE AND BENCHMARK COMPARED
MARCH 1988

Labor Areas (Counties)	Employment (000) Estimate	Employment (000) Benchmark	Change from Estimate to Benchmark No. (000)	Change from Estimate to Benchmark Percent
Atlantic City MSA (Atlantic & Cape May Counties)	154.8	157.7	+ 2.9	+ 1.9
Bergen LMA (Bergen County)	464.9	459.6	- 5.3	- 1.1
Camden LMA (Burlington, Camden & Gloucester Counties)	431.6	428.0	- 3.6	- 0.8
Jersey City PMSA (Hudson County)	244.0	242.7	- 1.3	- 0.5
Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (Middlesex, Somerset & Hunterdon Counties)	524.4	520.3	- 4.1	- 0.8
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA (Monmouth & Ocean Counties)	321.7	317.8	- 3.9	- 1.2
Newark PMSA (Essex, Morris, Sussex & Union Counties)	963.4	949.8	-13.6	- 1.4
Passaic LMA (Passaic County)	213.8	207.3	- 6.5	- 3.0
Trenton PMSA (Mercer County)	197.7	195.5	- 2.2	- 1.1
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA (Cumberland County)	57.0	56.2	- 0.8	- 1.4

NOTE: LMA=Labor Market Area; MSA=Metropolitan Statistical Area;
PMSA=Primary Metropolitan Statistical Area.

EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY
BY INDUSTRY DIVISION
COMPARISON OF THE ORIGINAL AND REVISED ANNUAL AVERAGES
FOR THE YEARS 1987 AND 1988
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

	Employment (000)		Change from Original to Revised	
	Original	Revised	No. (000)	Percent
		1987		
Total Nonagricultural	3589.2	3581.6	- 7.6	- 0.2
Manufacturing	676.4	675.4	- 1.0	- 0.1
Construction	167.6	164.4	- 3.2	- 1.9
Mining	2.3	2.3	0.0	0.0
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/ Sanitary Services	238.3	237.6	- 0.7	- 0.3
Wholesale/Retail Trade	861.3	862.0	+ 0.7	+ 0.1
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	226.6	226.8	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
Services	874.3	871.4	- 2.9	- 0.3
Government	542.3	541.8	- 0.5	- 0.1
		1988		
Total Nonagricultural	3673.3	3648.3	-25.0	- 0.7
Manufacturing	668.3	666.1	- 2.2	- 0.3
Construction	182.2	173.3	- 8.9	- 4.9
Mining	2.5	2.3	- 0.2	- 8.0
Trans./Comm./Elec./Gas/ Sanitary Services	244.4	243.3	- 1.1	- 0.5
Wholesale/Retail Trade	877.8	874.1	- 3.7	- 0.4
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	236.3	235.6	- 0.7	- 0.3
Services	908.4	902.0	- 6.4	- 0.7
Government	553.6	551.5	- 2.1	- 0.4

or 1.4%, the Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton Labor Area, required the smallest downward revision in actual numbers of any labor area. An overestimate of 0.5% (the smallest percent) in the Jersey City Labor Area required a downward revision of 1,300. The exception, the Atlantic City Labor Area, required an upward revision of 2,900, or 1.9%.

REPROJECTION OF DATA FROM APRIL TO DECEMBER 1988

The customary methodology for developing post-March estimates is to utilize industry employment data reported under the state's UI program for April, May and June and sample trends for the remainder of 1988. Due to a major revision to the federal Standard Industrial Classification System, which occurs about every 15 years, the comparability of detailed industry employment data between the first and second quarter in the UI program was affected. Therefore, incorporation of second quarter UI data into the development of post-March estimates was not possible.

The March benchmark established the level from which to project revised industry estimates for the remaining nine months of 1988. Estimates for each of these months were recalculated from a sample complete with delinquent reports. After reprojecting for this current period, New Jersey's statewide nonagricultural employment estimate for December 1988 was revised downward by 0.8% (29,300). The original estimate for the goods-producing sector was overestimated, requiring a downward revision of 1.4%, or 11,600. Manufacturing required a downward adjustment of 0.5%, or 3,400, with the durable and nondurable goods categories registering downward revisions of 0.2% (600) and 0.8% (2,800), respectively. Construction was adjusted downward by 4.4%, or 8,200.

Analysis of the December 1988 revisions showed that employment in the private service-producing sector was overestimated and revised downward by 12,000 or 0.5%. All four divisions registered overestimates, the most significant being in services (8,400, or 0.9%).

Real Gross State Product: Productivity In New Jersey

by

Shirly A. Goetz, Jan J. DeJong and Robert G. Vaden[1]
Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

In May 1988, the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) introduced a new economic series - annual estimates of Gross State Product (GSP) by industry for each state and the District of Columbia for the period 1963 through 1986.[2] These estimates are comprehensive measures of the market value of all goods and services attributable to labor and property in a state. They are state equivalents of the nation's Gross Domestic Product (GDP), which, as part of the National Income and Product Accounts, is also estimated by the U.S. Commerce Department's Bureau of Economic Analysis.

BEA estimated GSP, as it does GDP, in both current and constant dollars, using national price deflators. In the *Survey of Current Business* article which introduced the GSP annual estimates, the BEA authors stated that since "constant dollar GSP estimates reflect changes in the physical volume of production, [they] are particularly useful for comparing regional trends in labor productivity."[3]

Productivity is perhaps the single most important determinant of economic vitality, leading to growth in real wages, real GNP or GSP and an overall higher standard of living.

On the other hand, slow or declining productivity per employee leads to stable or declining real wages and a standard of living which does not improve or which may actually deteriorate with time.

In recent years, as international competition has intensified, productivity has become more important. The emergence of labor shortages has further increased interest in productivity growth. Whereas economic gains in the 1970s resulted more from labor force growth and less from productivity growth, economic growth must now come more from productivity and less from labor force growth.

In an effort to better understand productivity in New Jersey, the real GSP estimates developed by BEA for New Jersey were examined over time in relation to their U.S. counterpart, GDP.

In order to discount the effects of inflation and changes in labor force, both GSP and GDP were expressed in real or constant 1982 dollars on a per employee basis. Although real GSP/GDP per employee is a commonly accepted proxy for measuring productivity, there are some problems which call for user caution in interpretation.

A technical problem with GDP or GSP per employee as a productivity measure is its failure to account for actual hours worked. Nevertheless, trends at the national level in output per hour and GDP per employee are very similar.

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[1] Research assistance provided by Rose Bricker and Keith J. Vine

[2] Vernon Renshaw, Edward Trott, Jr. and Howard Friedenberg, "Gross State Product by Industry, 1963-1986," *Survey of Current Business*, U.S. Commerce Dept., May 1988, pages 30-46.

[3] Ibid., page 30.

Of greater concern is the lack of a state-specific price deflator, which means that national price data must be used to express New Jersey output in real terms. To the extent prices have changed differently in New Jersey than they have in the U.S., which as BEA authors noted was likely to be the case in most states for industries such as energy, construction, real estate and state and local government, productivity gains will be somewhat distorted.[4] Certainly, land has appreciated significantly more in New Jersey than in the U.S. during the 1980s which would affect real estate and probably construction. Additionally, due to the lack of physical output, national price deflators in the service-producing industries tend to be more difficult to estimate and subject to greater error than prices in mining or manufacturing industries.

Another technical consideration was the use of nonfarm wage and salary employment from the Current Employment Statistics (CES) program as the employment indicator. The self-employed, unpaid family workers, domestics and agricultural workers are excluded from CES employment. Therefore, the value of farming output was removed from both GSP and GDP to make the employment and output measures more comparable. Farming, while a small part of both economies, represented a somewhat larger share of national GDP than of GSP in New Jersey (about 2% versus less than one-half of 1%).

The output shares contributed by domestics, unpaid family workers and self-employed cannot be removed. They do, however, appear to be relatively small and about the same in New Jersey and the U.S. Of the three, the self-employed are the largest and present potentially the most serious problem. They are disproportionately represented in certain industries-retail trade (mom-and-pop stores), health and legal services (doctors and lawyers), real estate, and within manufacturing, the food products and printing and publishing industries. Although their inclusion in output and exclusion from employment marginally affects productivity levels in certain industries, their share appears to be relatively stable in the short and medium term. Therefore, the net effect on productivity growth rates and relative comparisons of state and national performance would appear to be negligible.

In addition to these technical or "data-type" concerns, the user must remember that real GDP/GSP per employee is only a proxy for productivity. Definitionally, both represent real value of output per worker. Output is not homogeneous over time nor over space. Quality and the mix of products or services making up output of any industry or the economy as a whole can be expected to differ in the U.S. and in New Jersey and from one period of time to another. Although quality adjustments are made in the price deflators and product mix is accounted for to a certain extent by estimating output at a two-digit Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) level (e.g., estimating output for food products, electrical machinery, etc. to derive manufacturing output), the adjustments and level of estimating detail may not be as precise as the user would like.

Therefore, some of the observed changes or components of real output per employee reflect factors other than productivity. Nevertheless, even with all of these caveats, GSP per employee remains the only comprehensive series on productivity which is available at the state level, and an analysis of state trends can be expected to shed some light on productivity in New Jersey.

As Graph 1 shows, for the economy as a whole, real output per employee increased by only modest amounts in the U.S. and New Jersey during the 1970s, peaking first in 1973, declining with the recession and energy crisis in 1974, rising modestly until peaking again in 1977/1978, declining through 1980 and increasing sharply thereafter except for a cyclical levelling in 1982 in the U.S.

High energy costs (following the oil embargos of the early and late 1970s), the mass entrance of baby-boom youth and relatively inexperienced females into the labor force, and a more pronounced structural shift especially in New Jersey from manufacturing to a service economy were major factors in the low overall productivity growth of the 1970s.

Although productivity growth in the 1980s for the economy as a whole is still less than during the 1950s and 1960s, it nevertheless is a major improvement over the 1970s. This improved pro-

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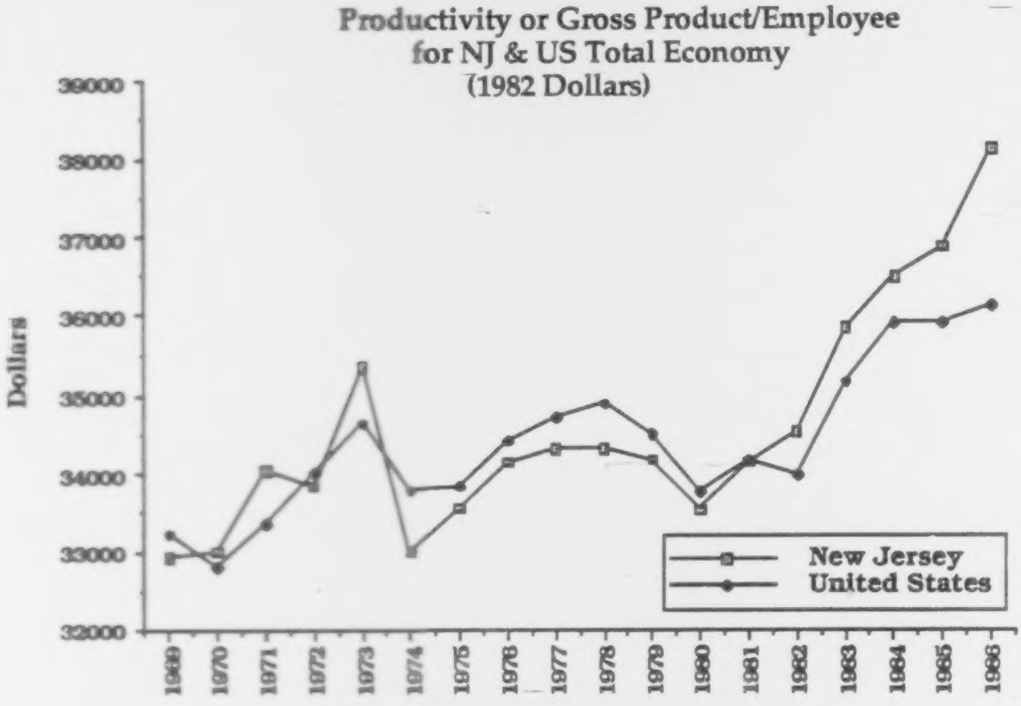
[4] Ibid.



ductivity along with moderating labor costs and favorable exchange rates have aided the U.S. competitive position in world markets. Although New Jersey has not apparently shared in this national gain in exports to the extent that it should have, the reason does not seem to be its productivity performance, which has improved dramatically. Real output per employee was significantly lower in New Jersey than the U.S. during most of the 1970s until New Jersey closed the gap during the early 1980s and then surpassed the nation through 1986, the latest year for which state level data are available.

New Jersey was able to close the gap and overtake the nation in real output per employee in the 1980s due to higher productivity growth. As shown in Table 1, from 1969 to 1979, New Jersey equalled the U.S. in very small productivity gains, 0.4% per year. From 1979 to 1986, both New Jersey's and the nation's productivity growth increased; however, New Jersey's growth rate accelerated at a much faster rate – 1.6% per annum in the state compared with 0.7% per year in the U.S. New Jersey's superior 1979 to 1986 performance, enabled the state to post a higher annual rate of productivity growth for the entire period, 1969 to 1986 than the U.S. (0.9% versus 0.5%).

A check of majory industry divisions shows that except for transportation/communications/public utilities and wholesale trade, all divisions improved their productivity performance during the 1980s in New Jersey. The state's productivity gain in wholesale trade was only slightly less in the 1980s than in the 1970s (1.7% per year versus 1.8% per year). Nationally, productivity gains were also lower in transportation/communications/public utilities, finance/insurance/real estate, and services in the 1980s than in the 1970s.

Within transportation/communications/public utilities, the important communications industry has almost maintained its long-term growth rate in New Jersey and the U.S. of 3.7% and 4.4%, respectively. Its growth from 1985 to 1986 in the state was particularly strong. The low productivity culprits in both the state and nation appear to be trucking/warehousing and public utilities, which might be affected partially by increased traffic congestion and lower capital investment and more lengthy delays from drawing board to project completion. On the positive side, New

Jersey is outperforming the nation in productivity in trucking/warehousing; however, the state in contrast to the nation is experiencing negative productivity per employee in public utilities, which could bode poorly for the future in terms of inadequate infrastructure.

Overall productivity gains in both the nation and the state are benefiting so far in the 1980s from a more experienced labor force, the absence of energy shocks, a restructuring of many manufacturing industries to make them more competitive in the world economy, the increasing use of computers throughout all sectors of the economy to improve operational efficiency and a strong economy.

As Table 1 shows, productivity growth has been particularly robust in manufacturing during the 1980s, 3.9% per year in New Jersey and 3.5% in the U.S. compared with gains during the 1970s of 2.0% and 2.2%, respectively. Interestingly, New Jersey's favorable productivity performance has occurred at the same time as the state has lost jobs in manufacturing counter to national trends. Capital investment in factory automation, continued energy substitution, contracting out and closing down of inefficient operations are some of the factors behind the recent productivity gains.

In both durable and nondurable goods industries, New Jersey outpaced the U.S. during the 1980s in respective productivity gains – 5.1% versus 4.6% per year and 2.8% per year compared with 1.8%.

Particularly strong gains were registered in nonelectrical machinery in both New Jersey and the nation – 12.4% and 11.4%, respectively, reversing the pattern of the 1970s when productivity gains were low and New Jersey trailed the U.S. in this important industry (0.5% versus 1.9%).

Other industries in which New Jersey both outperformed the U.S. and did better in the 1980s than in the 1970s were food products, tobacco (very small in New Jersey), textiles, paper, printing and publishing, rubber and plastics, leather, lumber and wood, furniture and fixtures, primary and fabricated metals, transportation equipment and miscellaneous manufacturing. Some of these relative gains by the state such as in transportation equipment may have been due to the closing of more obsolete plants in New Jersey (e.g., Ford Mahwah plant) than in the nation. While closing of such obsolete facilities achieves productivity gains in the short run, long-term growth depends on capital investment, skilled labor force and appropriate use of technology. Such long-term growth prospects have been enhanced by the retooling/modernization of GM's Linden plant in 1986, which undoubtedly gave a boost to productivity in the state's transportation equipment industry in late 1986 and 1987.

In addition, New Jersey may be benefiting somewhat vis-a-vis the nation by a more favorable mix of industries – that is, New Jersey may be more heavily concentrated in specific factory industries where productivity growth is high. Available GSP data provide some support for this for the entire 1969-to-1986 period but not for the 1980s. However, the GSP data are not sufficiently detailed to totally discount this possibility for the 1980s. A 1986 study of productivity in manufacturing by the Office of Economic Policy, which used another source of productivity data, concluded that New Jersey benefited from a favorable concentration of high-productivity industries.[5]

In summary, in all factory industries, except for petroleum refining, electrical equipment and instruments, New Jersey was able to equal or outperform the nation in productivity gains during the 1980s, according to GSP and GDP per employee comparisons.

In an effort to validate this highly favorable state performance in manufacturing, the only other generally accepted state-level series on productivity, value added in manufacturing, was examined. These data are developed from surveys or censuses conducted by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Due to budget cutbacks, state-level data were not prepared for 1979. Therefore, 1978 was used as the base period for comparison. This should not invalidate the comparison since, real GSP per employee in manufacturing did not change very much between 1978 and 1979. It should be noted, however, that value added and GSP are not independent. Selected value added data from the Census Bureau's annual surveys or censuses were used in the development of the GSP data series. Although these two data sets are not as independent as would be desired, they do seem sufficiently different to allow for some meaningful comparisons.

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[5] Adam Broner, "Manufacturing in New Jersey: What is Declining and Why," *18th Annual Report*, N.J. Economic Policy Council and Office of Economic Policy, Trenton, 1986, page 68.

Table 3 compares 1978 and 1986 value added per employee in the U.S. and New Jersey for industries within manufacturing. Although these figures have not been adjusted for inflation, and cannot be directly compared to the GDP and GSP per employee data, national and state comparisons by industry in value added growth can be made.

As with the GSP and GDP per employee data, New Jersey achieved a higher-than-national growth rate in overall value added in manufacturing. Once again as with the GSP and GDP data, in the majority of manufacturing industries, New Jersey had an equal or higher rate of productivity growth, as measured by value added, than the nation.

The similarities break down somewhat when individual manufacturing industries are compared. In the following industries, productivity growth, as measured by both GDP and GSP and value added per employee, was higher in the 1980s in New Jersey than in the nation: textiles, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, leather, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery, and miscellaneous manufacturing.

In the electrical equipment industry, growth in value added per employee in the nation and New Jersey was the same, while in the GSP and GDP comparison, the state trailed the nation in growth. In the other two factory industries, instruments and petroleum refining, in which the nation outperformed New Jersey in GDP/GSP per employee growth, New Jersey significantly outperformed the nation in growth in value added per employee. Similarly, food products, furniture and fixtures, paper, rubber and plastics, fabricated metals, and transportation equipment had lower rates of value added growth in New Jersey than in the U.S., but higher rates of GSP/GDP per employee growth than nationally.

Obviously, these inconsistencies point to the probability of errors in both the GSP/GDP and value added data sets as well as definitional differences. Therefore, only broad trends should be emphasized. These broad trends indicate that productivity growth in manufacturing as measured by both GSP/GDP per employee and value added per employee, has been somewhat higher in New Jersey than in the nation during the 1980s. Both sets of data indicate that productivity growth was higher in the majority of manufacturing industries and specifically in textiles, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, leather, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing in New Jersey than in the nation. There was no similar consistency as to which manufacturing industries were achieving lower productivity growth in the state than in the nation.

Yet, although manufacturing growth in productivity was strong, the reason for New Jersey's better-than-national performance during the 1980s in GSP/GDP per employee growth, is largely attributable to gains in nonmanufacturing. Faster real GSP per employee growth in construction (0.3% per year in New Jersey compared with a loss of 1.4% annually in the U.S.); retail trade (1.7% in the state versus 0.3% in the nation); and finance/insurance/real estate (0.3% in New Jersey and -0.8% in the U.S.) were the primary reasons behind New Jersey's relatively higher productivity gains in the 1980s.

While New Jersey fared only marginally better in services (-0.2% versus -0.4% loss in the nation), the state outperformed the U.S. in the important business service subcategory (0.7% per year gain compared with a loss of 0.4% annually in the nation). Productivity in health services declined slightly in the state (-0.1%) in contrast to a small gain in the nation (0.4%). Productivity growth in the important wholesale trade division was somewhat less in New Jersey than in the U.S. (1.7% versus 2.0%), although the state growth rate surpassed that of the U.S. in 1985 and 1986. New Jersey trailed the nation significantly in only one major division transportation/communications/public utilities (0.8% compared with 1.5%).

To put the state's productivity performance in perspective, especially in nonmanufacturing, it is important to remember that the proxy for productivity is real GSP/GDP per employee or the real dollar value of output per employee. This can be influenced by many factors other than those traditionally affecting productivity, such as technology, capital investment and a skilled labor force. As mentioned in connection with manufacturing, real dollar value of output per employee can be influenced by product mix. For instance, the building of Atlantic City's hotel-casinos and the Salem Nuclear Power Plant are some examples of very costly construction projects, which dramatically increased the dollar value of the construction component of New Jersey's GSP. Other things being equal, since many of New Jersey's construction projects were of higher value than in the U.S. during the 1980s, this would tend to raise output per employee more in New Jersey than in the U.S.

Similarly, some of the state's relative gain in GSP per employee in retail trade may have been made due to higher increases in income than in the U.S., which helped to fuel the state's residential construction industry especially in the suburbs, leading to relatively more purchases in the state of big-ticket appliances, furniture and automobiles. To the extent that such purchases increased at a faster rate than employment, real GSP per employee would increase.

An additional comment should be added on construction. Although productivity in construction has improved during the 1980s at least in New Jersey in comparison with the 1970s, both national and state productivity levels are lower in 1986 than they were in 1969. U.S. Commerce Department's BEA staff indicated that construction costs nationally during this time period have risen much more than general prices due to costly delays in the construction of nuclear power plants and weak construction price data, which may not accurately account for higher quality or more complex projects. Nevertheless, BEA staff believe that New Jersey has enjoyed greater-than-national productivity in construction since 1978 due primarily to hotel-casino projects.

It is also important to remember that some of New Jersey's productivity gains in nonmanufacturing may be overstated due to the use of a national price deflator. To the extent, for example, that state prices have behaved differently from those in the nation as is likely in land appreciation, the state's productivity gains in real estate and construction are overstated.

Nevertheless, even with these explanations or caveats, it seems likely that productivity growth as measured by real GSP/GDP per employee is somewhat higher in New Jersey than the nation and has improved significantly from the 1970s.

As for more recent trends, U.S. productivity as measured by real GDP per employee increased somewhat from 1986 to 1987 and based on preliminary data, has increased significantly from 1987 to 1988. As for New Jersey, based on available personal income per employee data (which is highly correlated with GSP per employee data), it appears that New Jersey continued to at least equal the U.S. in productivity growth during 1987 and through the first half of 1988, and that the gap between national and state output per employee may still be maintained. Currently, or in the near future, this gap may be expected to narrow. The state's tight labor market, while acting as an incentive in the longer run to improve productivity, would likely mean increased marginal costs in the short run as those seeking work today and in the near future in the state could be expected to have less skills than those available for work in the nation, or earlier in the decade when unemployment was higher.

SUMMARY

1. Productivity growth is the key to the nation's and New Jersey's economic well being. After stagnation in the 1970s, productivity growth has improved in the 1980s.
2. Productivity growth in both the nation and state has been driven by productivity growth in manufacturing. In New Jersey, manufacturing productivity (as measured by real GSP per employee) has increased at an average rate of 3.9% a year compared with 3.5% for the nation during the 1980s, much higher than the rates for the economy as a whole or the rates recorded during the 1970s in the factory sector. Productivity growth in most New Jersey factory industries equalled or exceeded growth in their national counterparts. These results were confirmed by another, although statistically related productivity measure, value added per employee. Those industries which showed higher productivity growth in the state than in the nation in both GSP/GDP per employee and value added per employee measures were textiles, apparel, printing and publishing, chemicals, leather, primary metals, nonelectrical machinery and miscellaneous manufacturing.

3. So far during the 1980s, productivity growth in New Jersey has exceeded national productivity growth, as measured by GSP/GDP per employee. New Jersey's productivity has increased at an average rate of 1.6% a year from 1979 to 1986 while, national productivity has grown at a rate of 0.7%. This better-than-average national performance has been due primarily to higher GSP per employee growth in construction, finance/insurance/real estate and retail trade. Some of New Jersey's GSP per employee growth in construction and real estate may be overstated due to very high land appreciation in the state, which has not been adjusted for in the calculations. In addition, some of New Jersey's relative output per employee gains may be due to factors other those traditionally affecting productivity, such as the building of hotel-casinos in Atlantic City.

4. Productivity declines in the rapidly expanding labor-intensive service sector present a serious problem. From 1979 to 1986, productivity, as measured by real GSP/GDP per employee, declined by an average annual rate of 0.2% in New Jersey and 0.4% in the nation. In New Jersey, productivity growth in the key service subsector, business services, exceeded the growth in this industry nationwide. Productivity in another key service subsector, health services, decreased slightly in New Jersey and increased only marginally in the U.S. Finding ways to stimulate productivity growth in all of services should be a national priority in the years ahead.

Table 1
REAL GSP/GDP PER EMPLOYEE
AND
AVERAGE ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE
NEW JERSEY AND U.S.
1969 TO 1986

	Real GSP/GDP per Employee (Dollars)						Average Annual Percent Change					
	1969		1979		1986		1969-1986		1969-1979		1979-1986	
	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.	N.J.	U.S.
Construction	$57,040	$51,350	$41,140	$37,370	$42,060	$33,920	-1.8%	-2.4%	-3.2%	-3.1%	0.3%	-1.4%
Manufacturing	26,910	26,610	32,650	33,240	42,730	42,330	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.5
Nondurable	26,680	24,490	33,990	33,030	41,250	37,550	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.8
Durable	27,120	28,080	31,300	33,380	44,410	45,640	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.7	5.1	4.6
Trans/Comm/Public Util.	43,680	45,080	57,620	56,920	59,490	62,120	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.3
Wholesale Trade	37,540	38,140	44,970	42,030	50,770	48,260	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.0
Retail Trade	19,420	19,700	18,900	19,670	21,290	20,150	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	116,920	89,420	106,710	92,610	109,260	87,450	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.8
Services	27,760	25,760	27,230	25,780	26,920	25,110	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Business Services	29,480	29,140	29,530	27,830	31,100	27,000	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.7	-0.4
Health	29,180	25,650	26,490	24,510	26,310	25,210	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.4
Government	42,869	43,578	37,070	40,294	38,877	40,670	-0.6	-0.4	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	0.8
Total (Exc. Farms)	32,906	33,221	34,149	34,485	38,119	36,116	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7

SOURCE: 1982 Constant Dollar Gross Domestic or State Products, U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis. Employment is from the Current Employment Statistics Program; N.J. Department of Labor and U.S. Department of Labor.

Table 2
ANNUAL PERCENT CHANGE IN PRODUCTIVITY (REAL GSP/GDP PER EMPLOYEE)* NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES
1979 to 1986

	1969-1986		1969-1979		1979-1986	
INDUSTRY	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US
Construction	-1.8	-2.4	-3.2	-3.1	0.3	-1.4
Manufacturing	2.8	2.8	2.0	2.2	3.9	3.5
Non-Durable Mfg.	2.6	2.5	2.5	3.0	2.8	1.8
Food Products	3.4	2.7	2.5	2.8	4.6	2.5
Tobacco Products	6.7	0.9	-1.1	4.2	18.9	-3.8
Textile Products	4.3	4.7	3.2	5.1	5.8	4.1
Apparel Products	3.4	3.0	3.6	3.4	3.0	2.3
Paper Products	2.5	2.8	2.0	3.0	3.1	2.6
Printing & Publishing	0.7	-0.1	0.7	0.5	0.8	-0.8
Chemicals	2.8	3.6	3.0	4.5	2.6	2.2
Petroleum Refining	-2.7	2.1	-3.3	1.8	-1.8	2.6
Rubber, Plastic Prod.	1.7	1.8	0.3	0.8	3.7	3.2
Leather Products	3.4	2.1	2.0	2.4	5.5	1.5
Durable Mfg.	2.9	2.9	1.4	1.7	5.1	4.6
Lumber, Wood Prod.	1.7	2.0	-1.4	2.6	6.4	1.0
Furniture & Fixtures	1.6	1.5	1.3	2.3	1.9	0.4
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	1.5	1.7	1.4	1.6	1.8	1.8
Primary Metals	2.1	0.9	1.1	0.2	3.6	1.9
Fabricated Metals	1.0	1.6	-0.6	0.9	3.4	2.6
Non-Electrical Mach.	5.2	5.7	0.5	1.9	12.4	11.4
Electrical Mach.	4.0	4.4	3.9	4.2	4.1	4.6
Transportation Equip.	4.5	1.7	3.9	1.7	5.2	1.7
Instruments	1.2	2.9	0.6	2.5	2.1	3.5
Misc. Mfg.	4.2	3.1	2.3	1.4	7.1	5.6
Trans/Comm/Pub. Util.	1.8	1.9	2.8	2.4	0.5	1.3
Trucking & Warehousing	1.8	0.7	2.5	1.9	0.8	-1.0
Communications	3.7	4.4	3.7	4.5	3.5	4.2
Electric, Gas, Sanitary	1.4	1.5	2.6	1.6	-0.4	1.2
Wholesale Trade	1.8	1.4	1.8	1.0	1.7	2.0
Retail Trade	0.5	0.1	-0.3	0.0	1.7	0.3
Fin/Ins/Real Estate	-0.4	-0.1	-0.9	0.4	0.3	-0.8
Banking	-0.6	-0.2	-0.1	-0.1	-1.4	-0.2
Insurance	1.6	2.0	1.0	1.5	2.5	2.7
Services	-0.2	-0.2	-0.2	0.0	-0.2	-0.4
Business Services	0.3	-0.4	0.0	-0.5	0.7	-0.4
Health Services	-0.6	-0.1	-1.0	-0.5	-0.1	0.4
Government	-0.6	-0.4	-1.5	-0.8	0.7	0.8
Total (Excluding Farms)	0.9	0.5	0.4	0.4	1.6	0.7

Note: *Gross State/Domestic Product (GSP/GDP) is in constant dollars.

Sources:
GSP/GDP: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of Economic Analysis.
Employment: NJ Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics (CES).
U.S. Department of Labor, Current Employment Statistics (CES).

Table 3
PRODUCTIVITY IN MANUFACTURING FOR NEW JERSEY AND THE UNITED STATES
(Value Added/All Employees)
1978 to 1986

INDUSTRY	1978 NJ	1978 US	1986 NJ	1986 US	Annual % Change 1978-1986 NJ	Annual % Change 1978-1986 US
Non-Durable Mfg.						
Food Products	$54,171	$40,669	$100,964	$79,630	8.1	8.8
Textile Products	20,042	19,878	38,603	34,506	8.5	7.1
Apparel Products	16,151	16,105	28,995	27,989	7.6	7.2
Paper Products	33,754	38,202	56,860	72,892	6.7	8.4
Printing & Publishing	29,142	31,297	58,172	56,787	9.0	7.7
Chemicals	67,133	68,622	133,757	124,767	9.0	7.8
Petroleum Refining	60,177	109,993	134,558	140,529	10.6	3.1
Rubber & Plastic Prod.	26,538	28,285	42,972	50,231	6.2	7.4
Leather Products	17,225	16,408	41,071	27,823	11.5	6.8
Durable Mfg.						
Lumber & Wood Prod.	19,328	26,233	D	37,512	–	4.6
Furniture & Fixtures	20,185	21,073	34,811	57,839	7.0	7.6
Stone, Clay & Glass Prod.	33,435	35,249	58,427	59,671	7.2	6.8
Primary Metals	33,773	38,495	56,226	55,222	6.6	4.6
Fabricated Metals	31,028	31,136	45,012	48,341	4.8	5.7
Non-Electrical Mach.	31,070	35,313	52,509	58,167	6.8	6.4
Electrical Mach.	25,724	30,697	48,615	57,907	8.3	8.3
Transportation Equip.	47,342	39,104	54,792	71,040	1.8	7.7
Instruments	30,312	36,466	86,919	68,338	14.1	8.2
Misc. Mfg.	24,055	24,285	44,860	44,839	8.1	8.0
Total Manufacturing	30,980	32,067	55,687	56,366	7.6	7.3

Notes: 1979 value added data is not available for NJ.

Value added is in current dollars.

D: Withheld to avoid disclosing data for individual companies.

Source: U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census, *Annual Survey of Manufacturers*, Geographic Area Statistics, 1978 and 1986, Table 2.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division

25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The **official series** is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The **unofficial series** is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1988 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (*Standard Industrial Classification Manual*) changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic **Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,881		3,867		4,001		4,046P	
Feb	3,900		3,923		3,981			
Mar	3,840		3,972		3,981			
Apr	3,864		3,962		3,969			
May	3,907		4,020		3,945			
Jun	3,935		3,978		3,957			
Jul	3,933		3,955		3,969			
Aug	3,927		3,987		3,976			
Sep	3,938		3,928		3,973			
Oct	3,932		4,016		3,963			
Nov	3,933		3,998		3,978			
Dec	3,908		3,988		4,043			

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

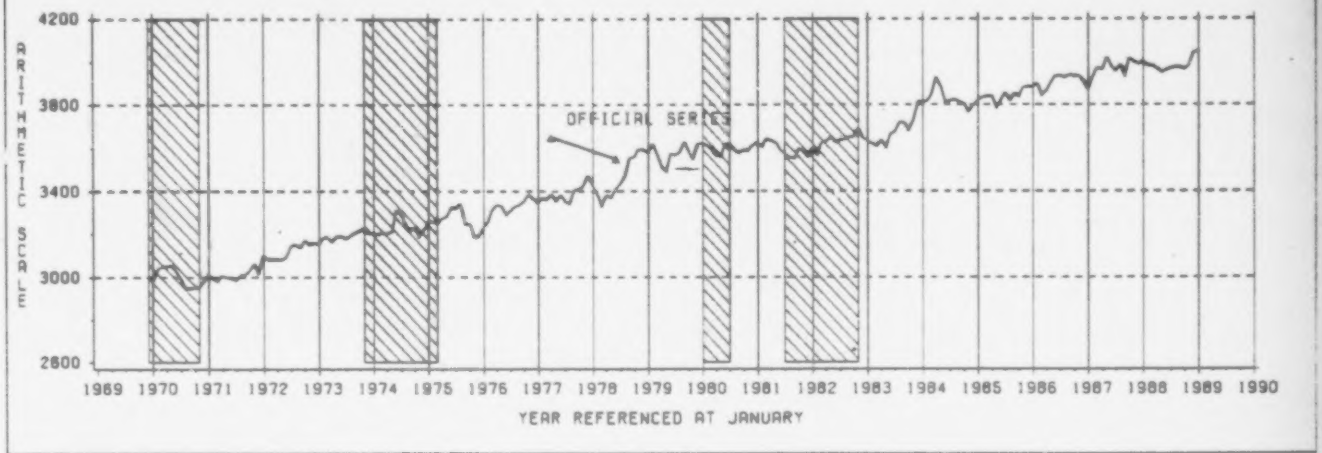
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,644		3,720		3,850		3,888P	
Feb	3,673		3,756		3,841			
Mar	3,672		3,821		3,825			
Apr	3,671		3,797		3,826			
May	3,702		3,854		3,798			
Jun	3,734		3,811		3,810			
Jul	3,725		3,794		3,823			
Aug	3,739		3,820		3,823			
Sep	3,754		3,757		3,823			
Oct	3,727		3,857		3,810			
Nov	3,756		3,851		3,821			
Dec	3,743		3,835		3,875			

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

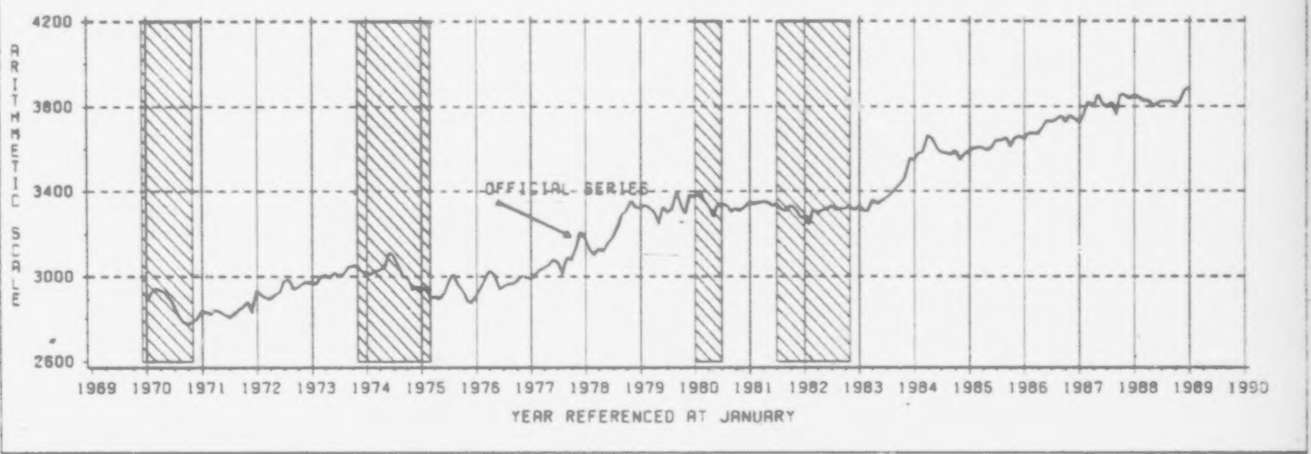
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	237		147		151		158P	
Feb	227		167		140			
Mar	168		151		156			
May	205		166		147			
Jun	201		167		147			
Jul	208		161		146			
Aug	188		167		153			
Sep	184		171		150			
Oct	205		159		153			
Nov	177		147		157			
Dec	165		153		168			

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

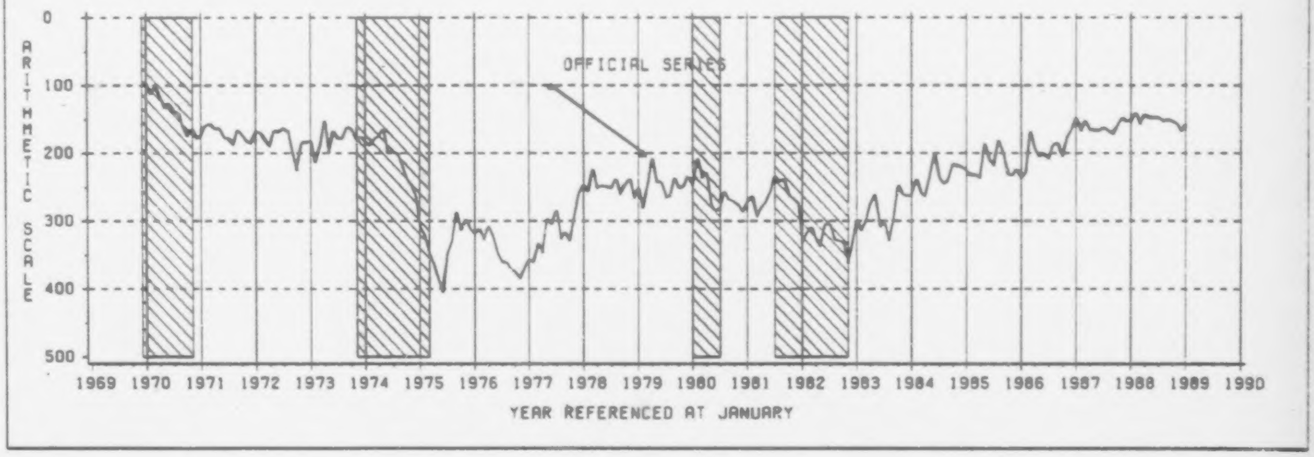


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	65.7		64.7		66.4		66.9P	
Feb	65.9		65.5		66.1			
Mar	64.8		66.3		66.0			
Apr	65.1		66.1		65.8			
May	65.8		67.0		65.4			
Jun	66.2		66.3		65.6			
Jul	66.0		65.9		65.7			
Aug	65.9		66.4		65.8			
Sep	66.0		65.3		65.7			
Oct	65.9		66.8		65.5			
Nov	65.8		66.4		65.8			
Dec	65.4		66.2		66.8			

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

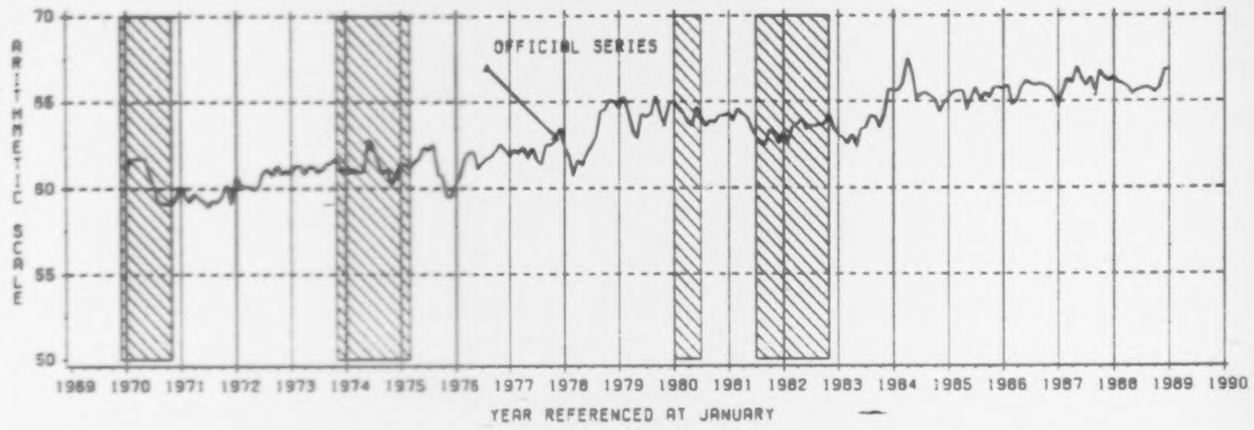
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.7		62.2		63.9		64.3P	
Feb	62.1		62.8		63.8			
Mar	62.0		63.8		63.5			
Apr	61.9		63.3		63.4			
May	62.3		64.3		62.9			
Jun	62.8		63.5		63.1			
Jul	62.5		63.2		63.3			
Aug	62.7		63.6		63.3			
Sep	62.9		62.5		63.3			
Oct	62.4		64.1		63.0			
Nov	62.9		64.0		63.2			
Dec	62.6		63.7		64.0			

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

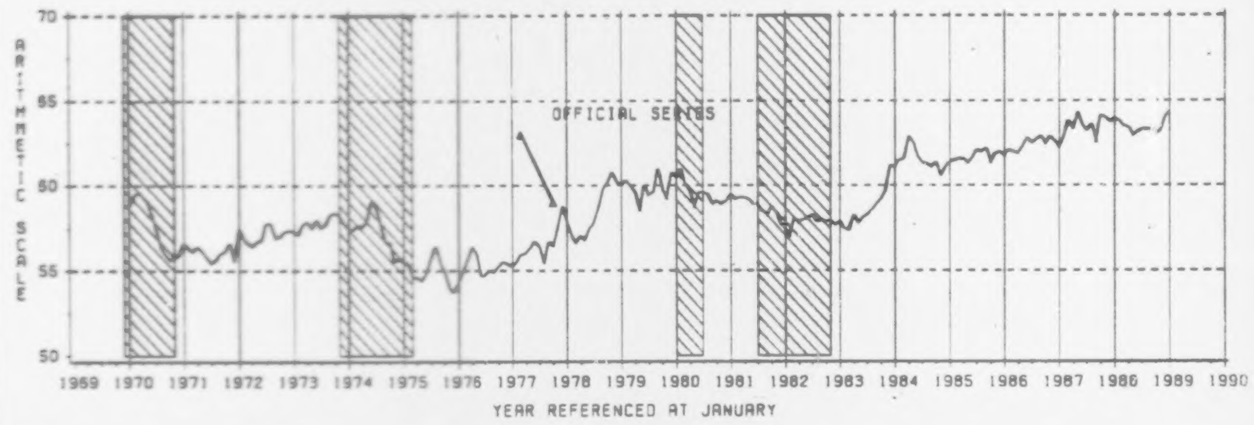
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.1		3.8		3.8		3.9P	
Feb	5.8		4.3		3.5			
Mar	4.4		3.8		3.9			
Apr	5.0		4.2		3.6			
May	5.2		4.1		3.7			
Jun	5.1		4.2		3.7			
Jul	5.3		4.1		3.7			
Aug	4.8		4.2		3.8			
Sep	4.7		4.4		3.8			
Oct	5.2		4.0		3.9			
Nov	4.5		3.7		3.9			
Dec	4.2		3.8		4.2			

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

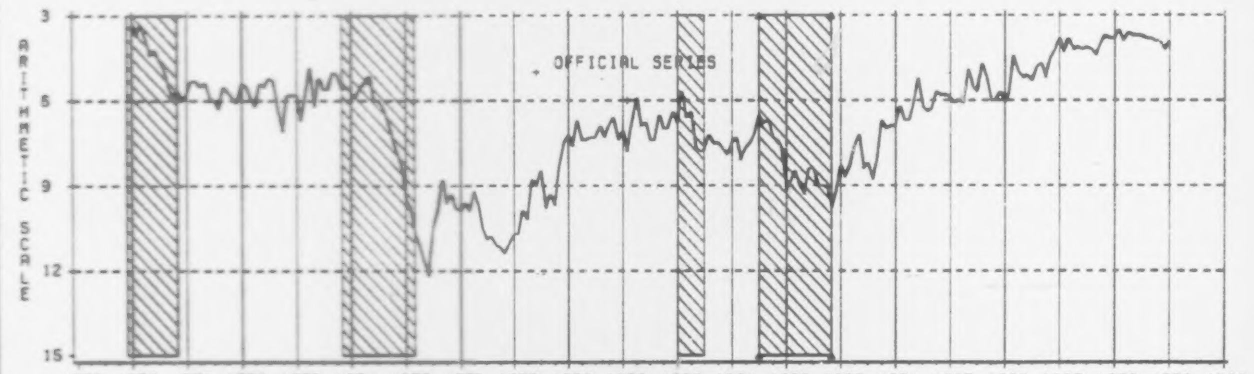


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3611.2P	3687.0P
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7		
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9		
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9		
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3		
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

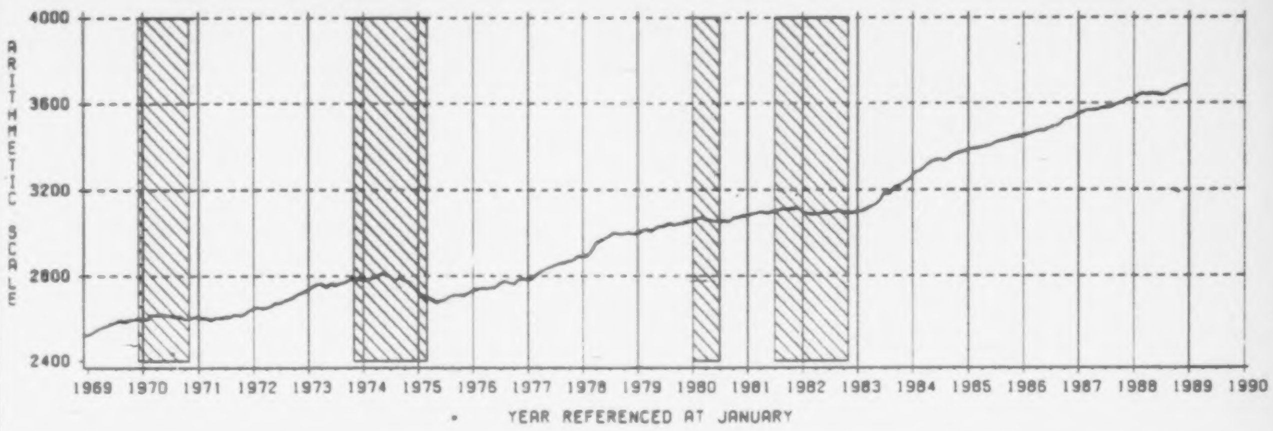
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.8P	3129.8P
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4		
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9		
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6		
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4		
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

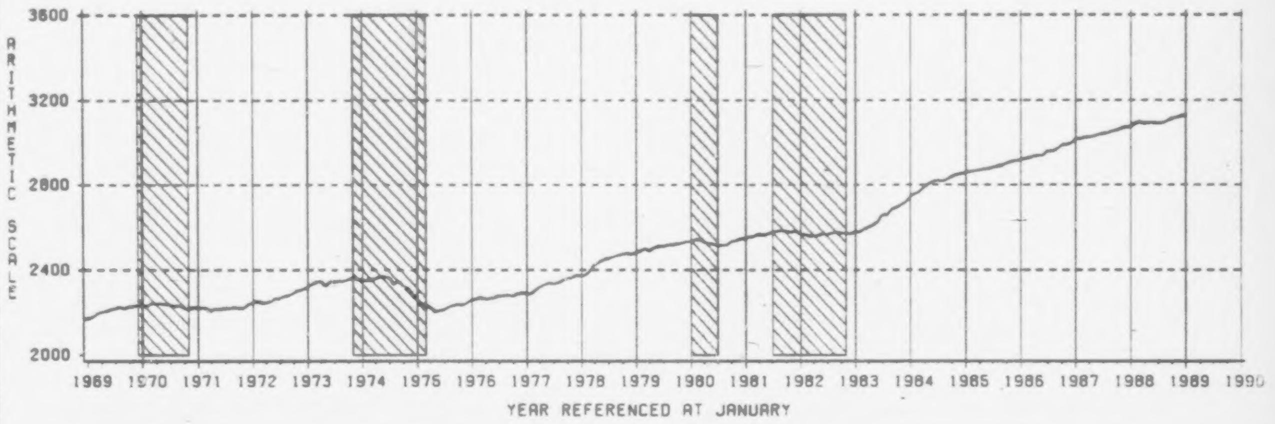
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	553.4P	557.2P
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3		
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0		
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3		
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9		
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

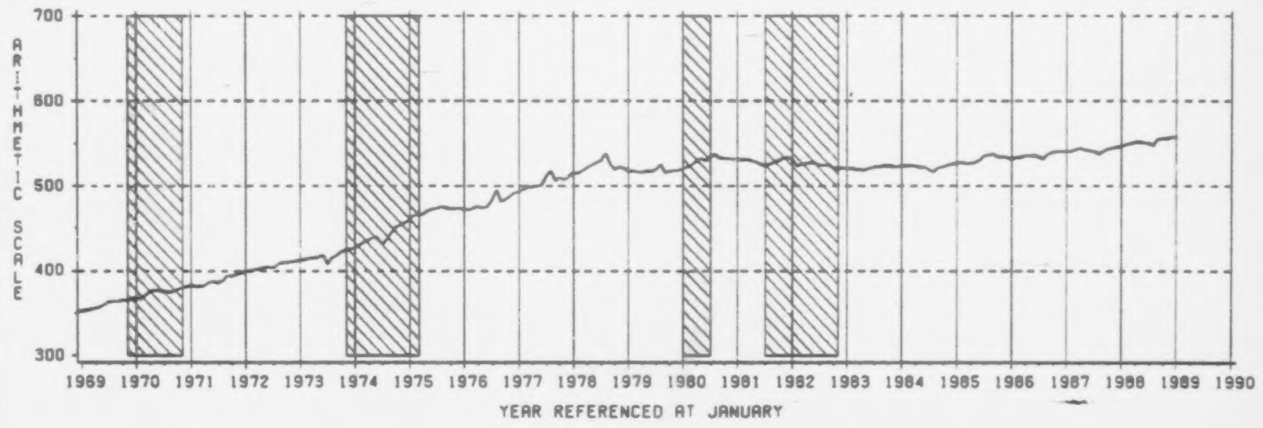


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	657.2P	665.7P
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5		
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0		
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0		
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0		
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

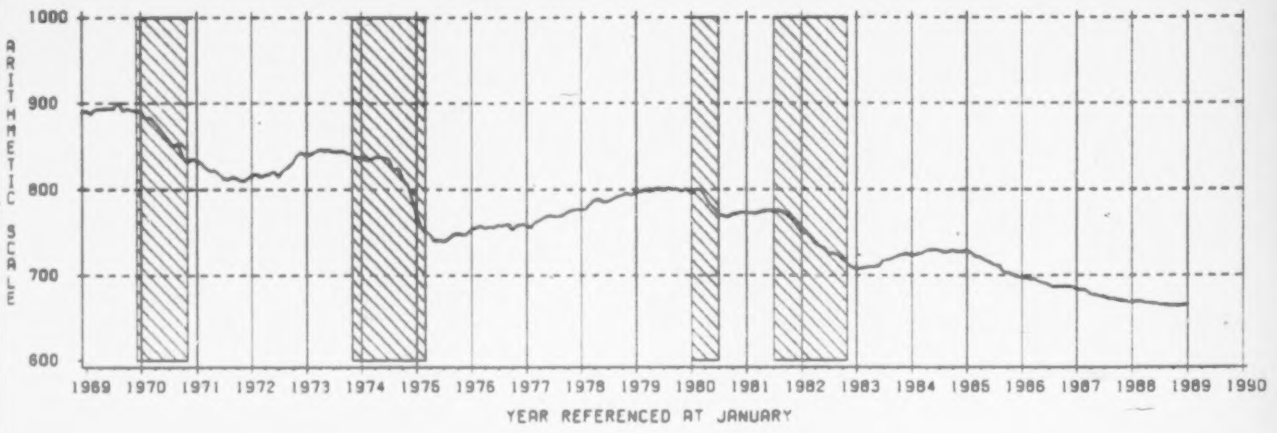
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4P	179.1P
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7		
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0		
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3		
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3		
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.3	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

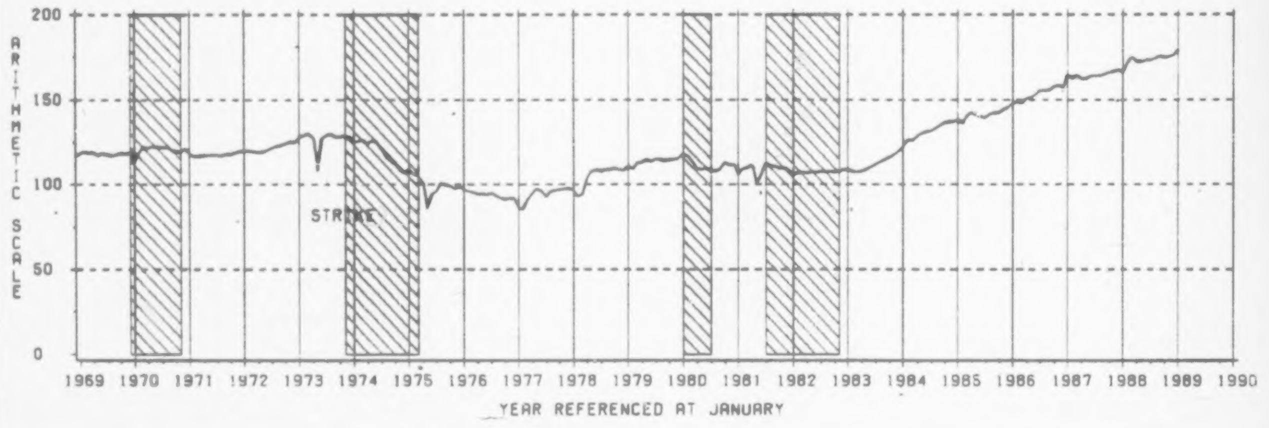
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2235.9P	2282.5P
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8		
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5		
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0		
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8		
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

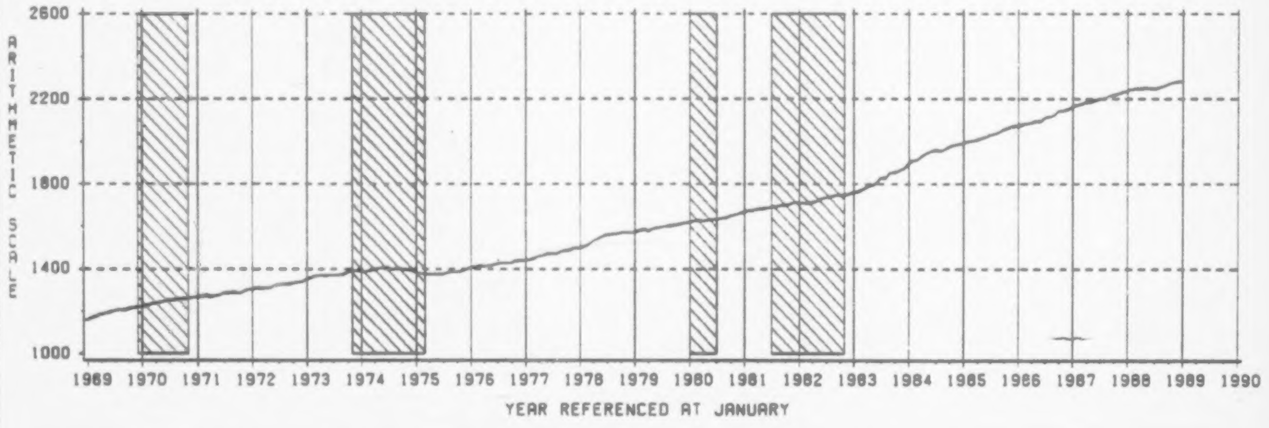


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	416.1P	422.0P
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6		
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9		
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3		
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2		
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

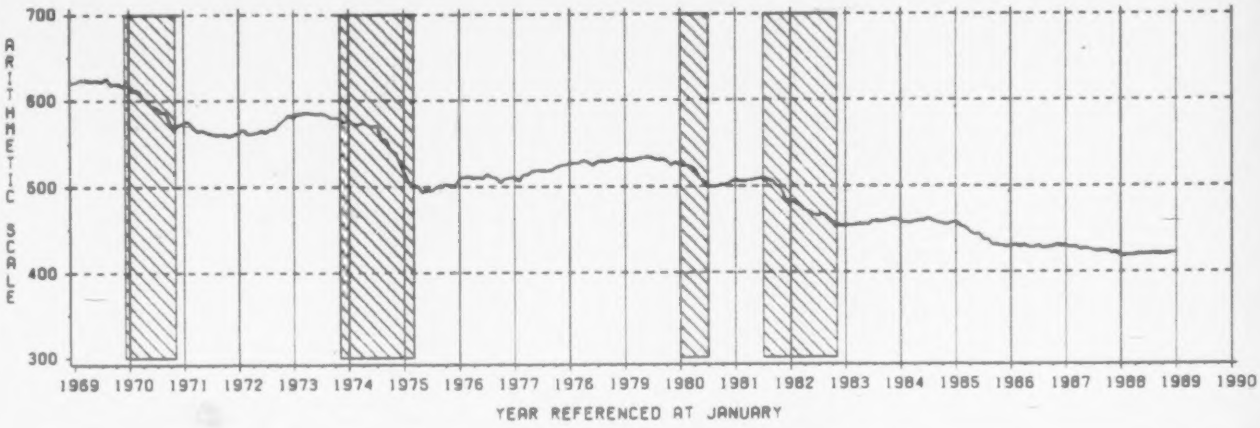
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3P	41.4P
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1		
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2		
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1		
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0		
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

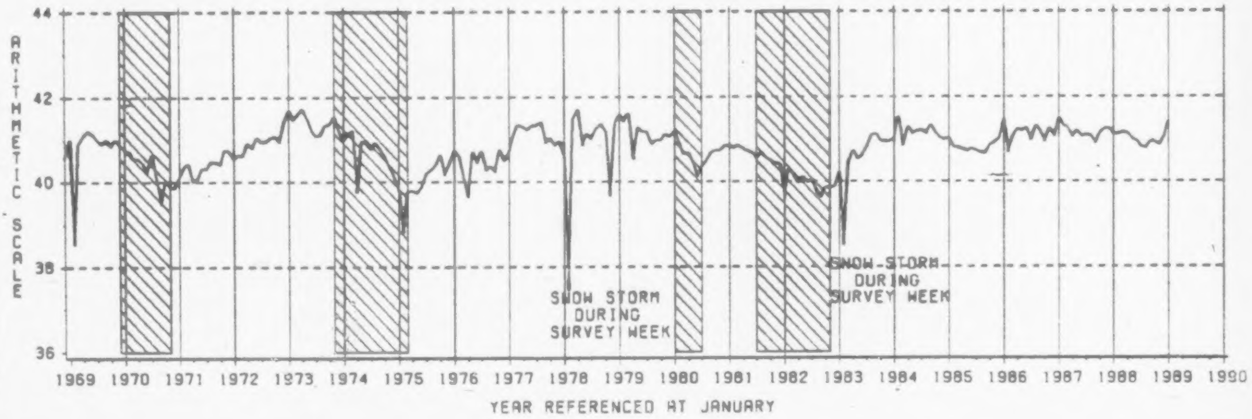
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,185P	17,471P
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204		
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259		
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233		
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228		
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212		
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

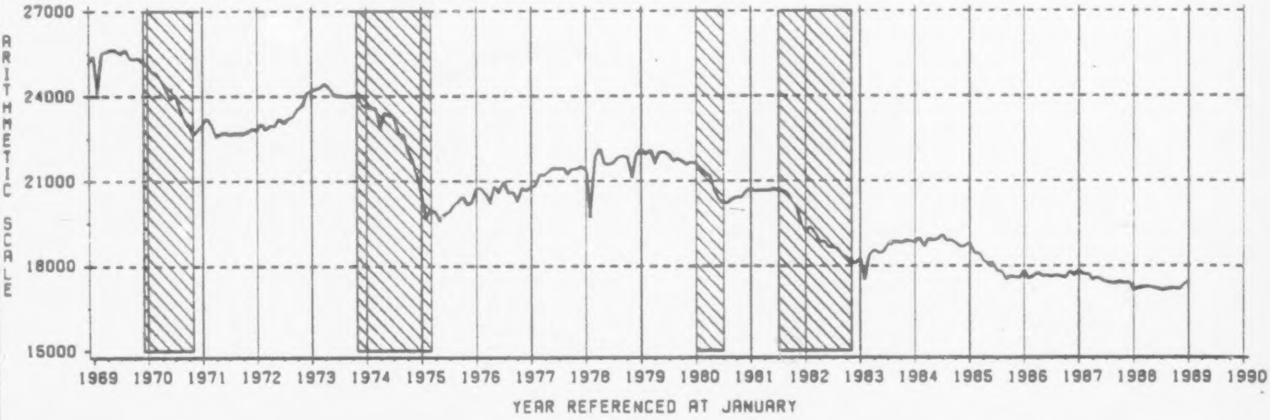


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.91P
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

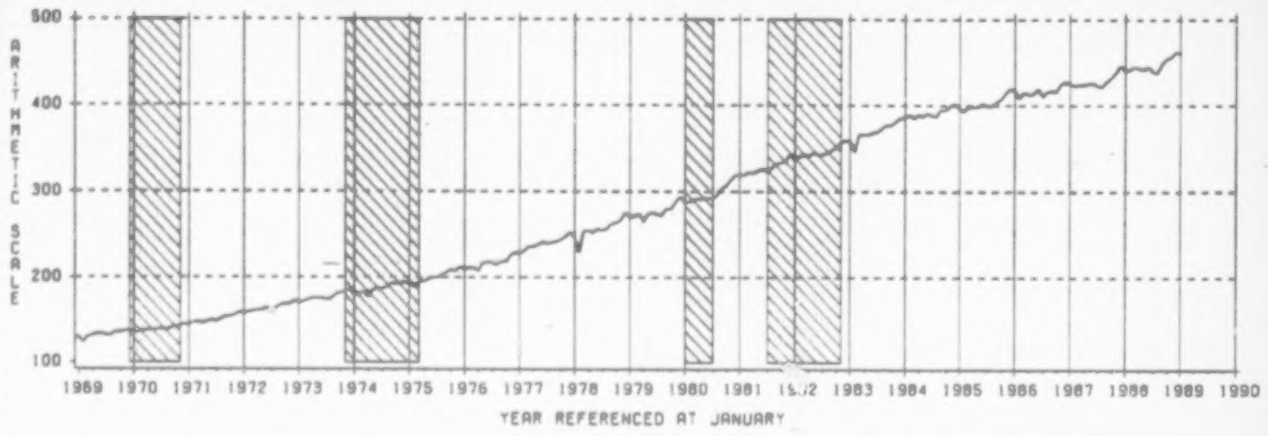
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0			
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5			
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8			
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8			
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.6			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

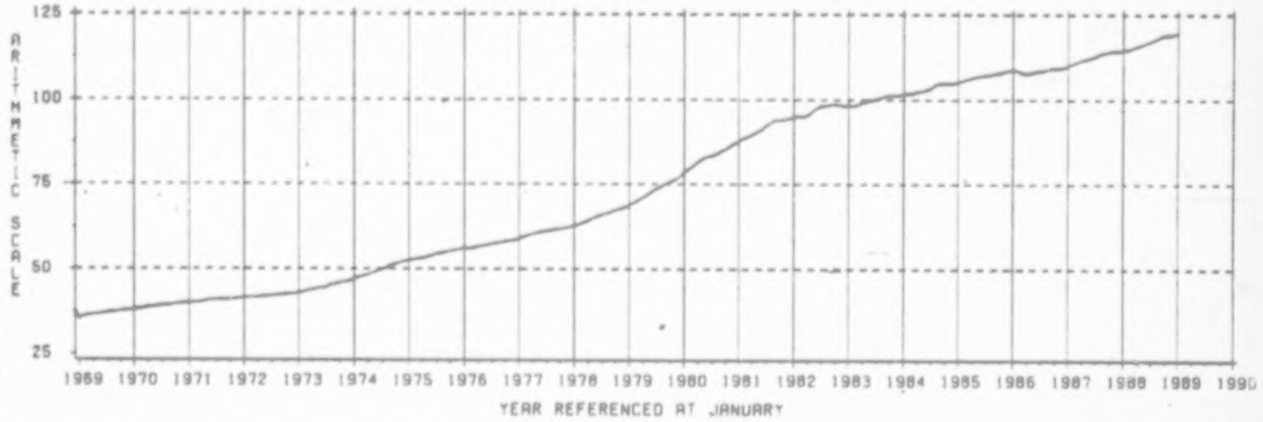
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.66	307.09
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00		
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64		
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94		
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99		
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

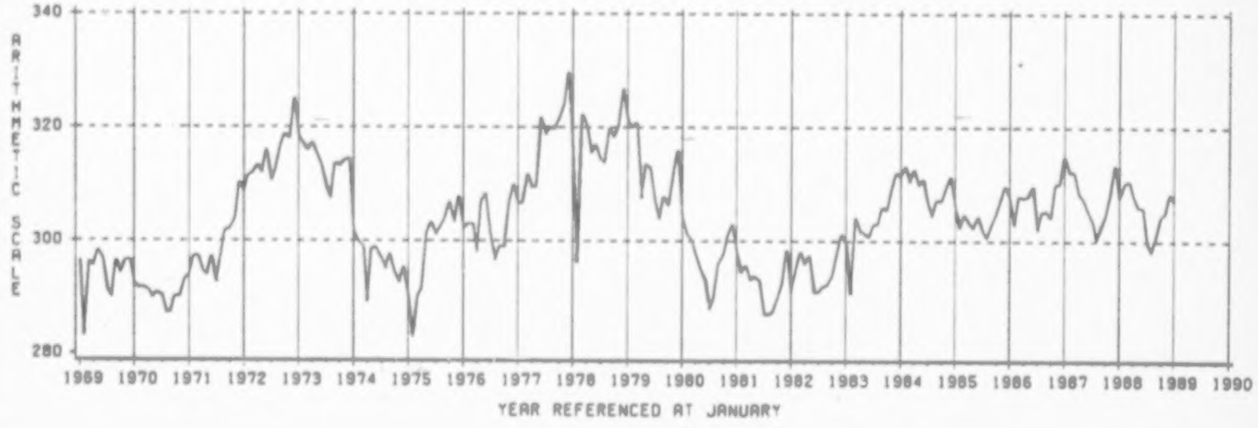


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355		
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479		
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925		
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

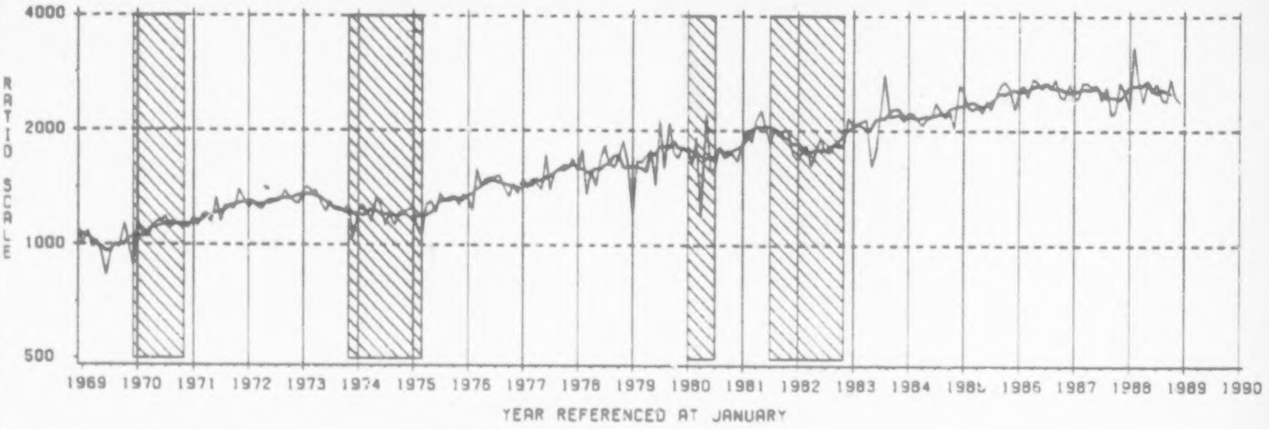
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

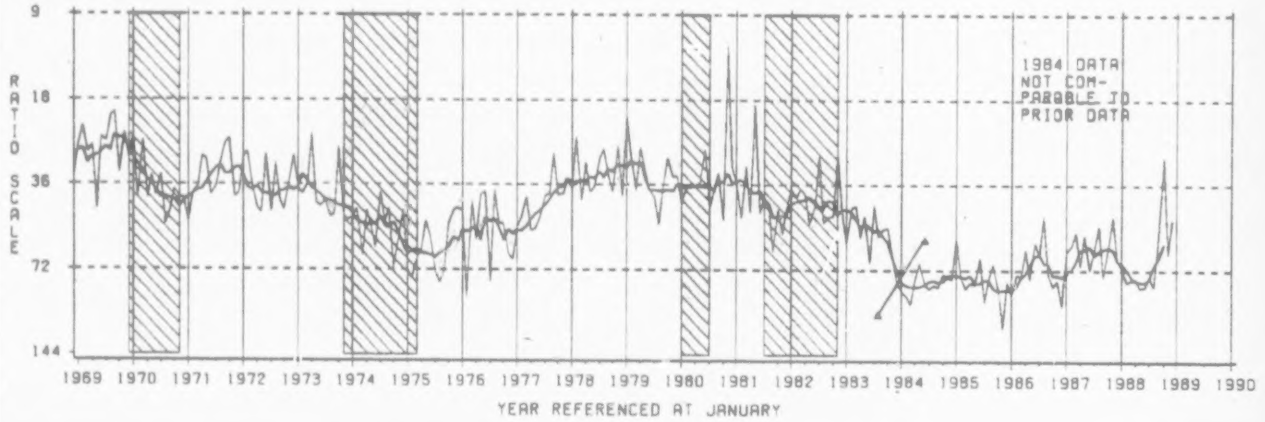
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324		
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305		
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296		
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293				

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

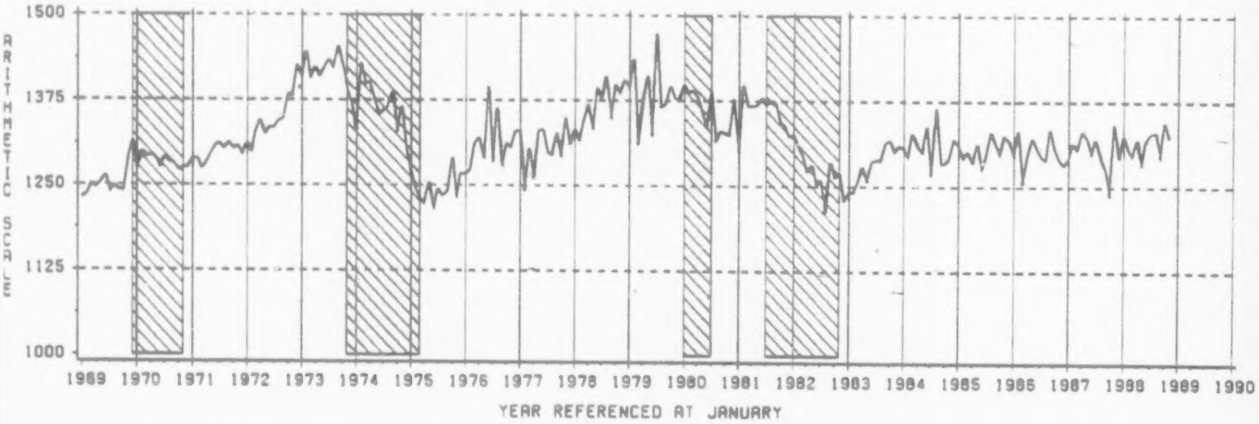


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7R	801.7	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	538.9	782.8		
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	711.6	743.6		
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	657.0	699.4		
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	919.4	808.4		
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

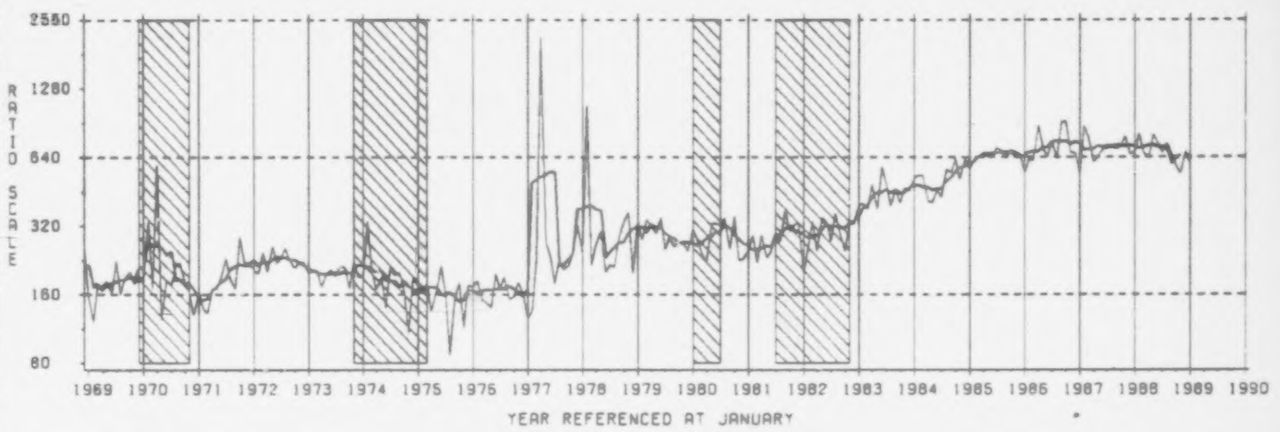
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0R	305.9	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	267.5	406.2		
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	396.9	369.2		
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.4	342.9		
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	362.4	318.3		
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

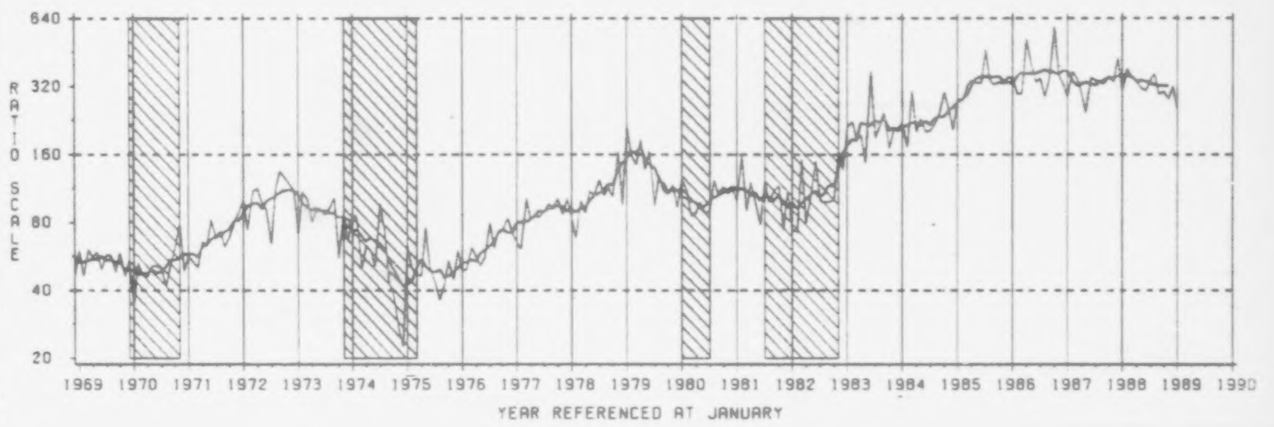
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0R	303.4	205.5P	276.2P
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	157.2	241.0		
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	260.9	219.3		
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	215.5	233.0		
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	228.3	234.2		
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

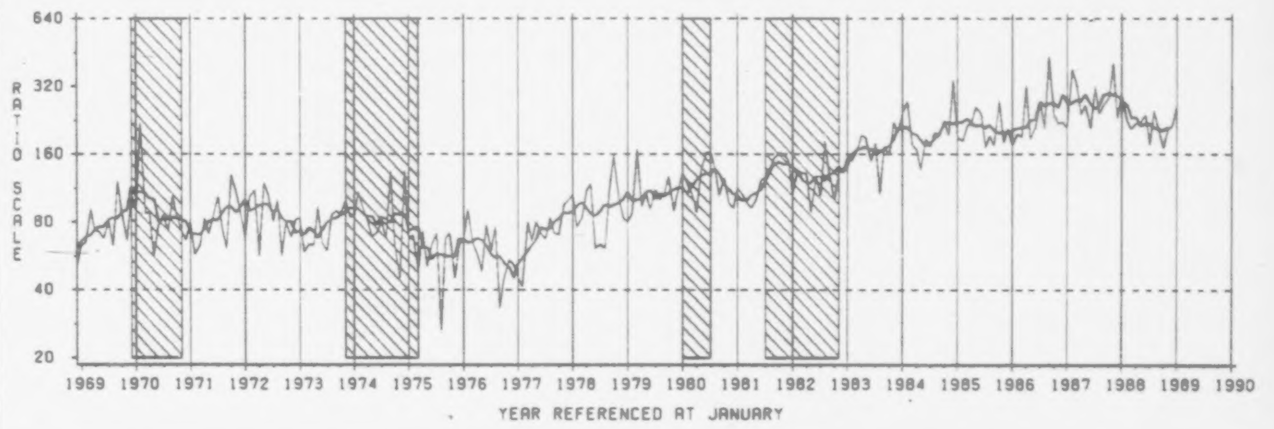


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,670
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438		
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611		
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865		
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

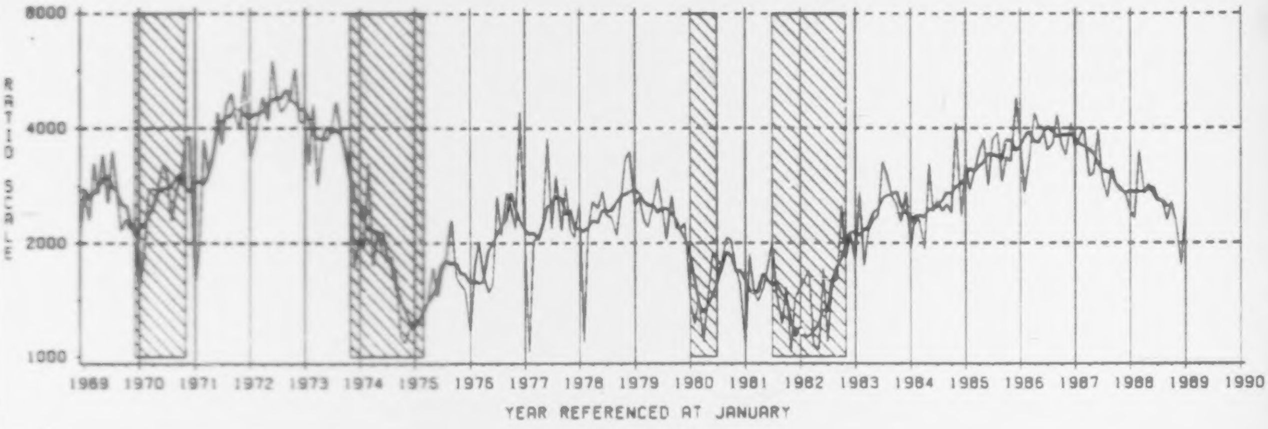
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,807
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917		
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641		
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033		
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

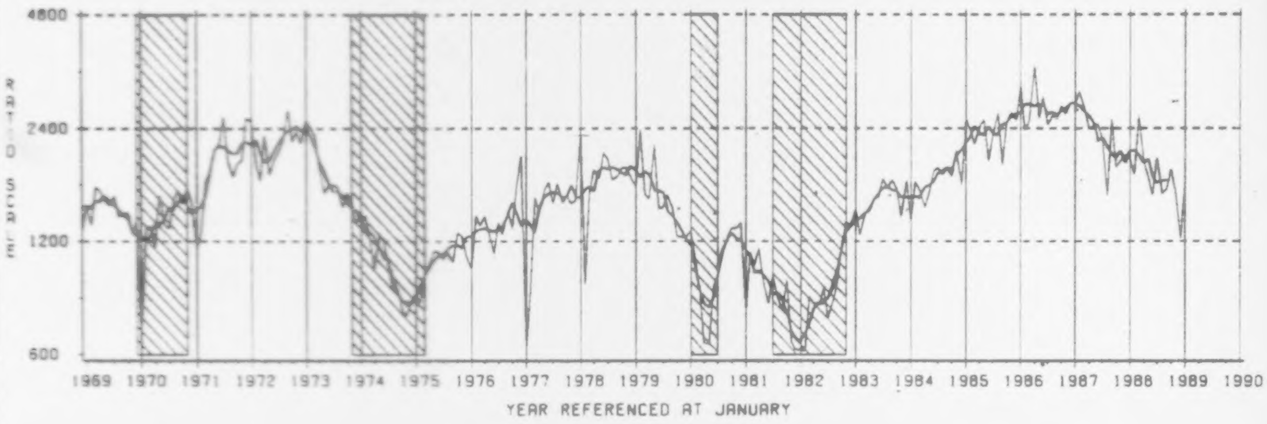
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	
Mar	696	994	784	
Apr	519	606	680	
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

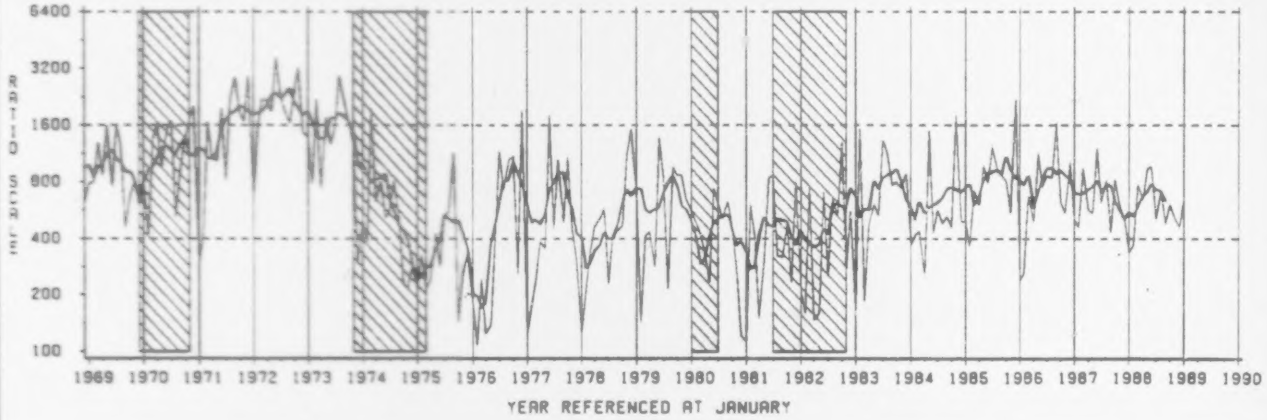


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,724	4,050	3,665	4,009	4,127	4,617		
Feb	3,366	3,985	3,619	4,306	4,148	4,753		
Mar	3,875	4,061	4,161	4,411	4,816	5,008		
Apr	3,964	4,109	4,340	4,437	4,621	4,756		
May	4,408	4,285	4,516	4,478	4,835	4,825		
Jun	4,213	4,154	4,639	4,535	5,095	4,915		
Jul	4,203	4,188	4,641	4,574	4,917	4,934		
Aug	4,229	4,250	4,654	4,626	4,972	4,902		
Sep	4,262	4,341	4,552	4,631	4,814R	4,836		
Oct	4,296	4,243	4,645	4,590	4,898R	4,923		
Nov	4,341	4,255	4,586	4,509	5,053	4,932		
Dec	5,440	4,319	5,783	4,590	6,119	4,821		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

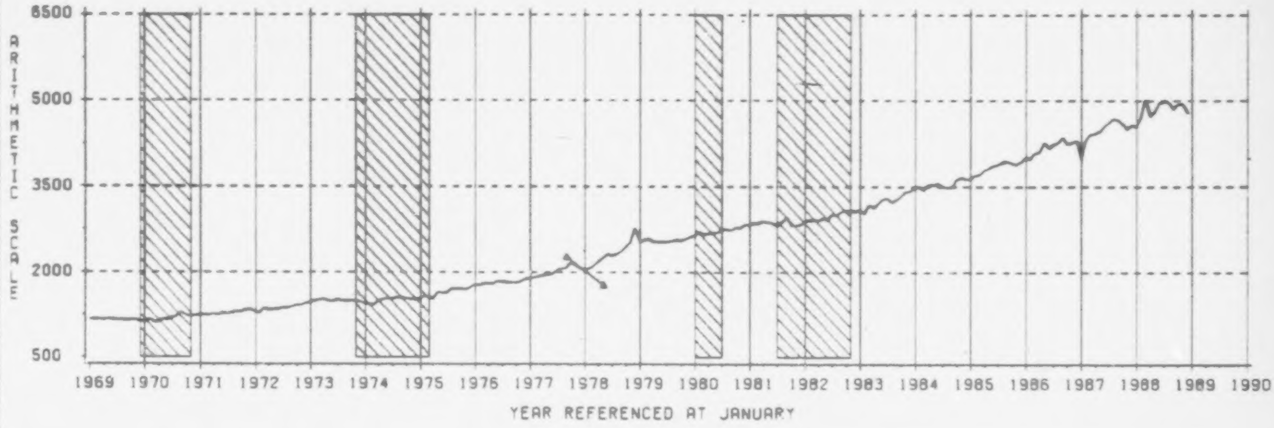
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,785	3,764	4,175	
Feb	3,759	4,036	4,317	
Mar	3,864	4,107	4,524	
Apr	3,955	4,078	4,269	
May	4,124	4,108	4,331	
Jun	3,994	4,168	4,420	
Jul	4,015	4,212	4,417	
Aug	4,071	4,221	4,377	
Sep	4,130	4,191	3,612	
Oct	4,029	4,143	4,303	
Nov	4,052	4,095	4,338	
Dec	4,102	4,158	4,244	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

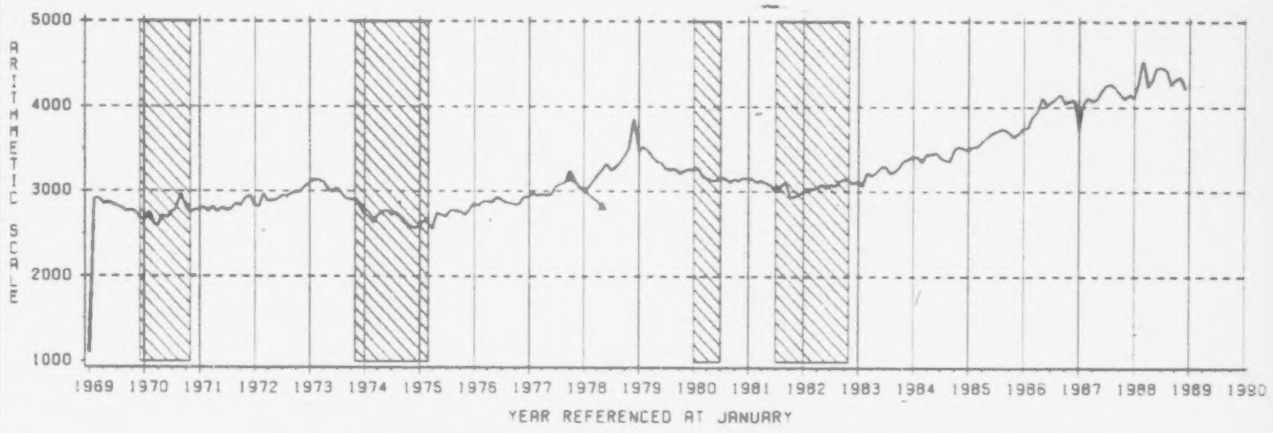
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063		
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762		
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873		
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860		
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

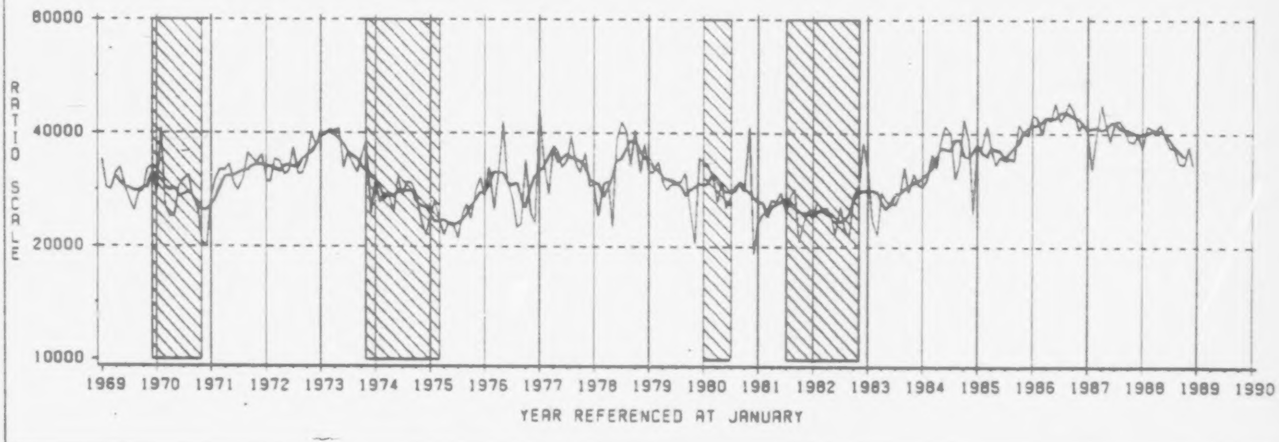


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0		
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0		
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0		
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1		
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

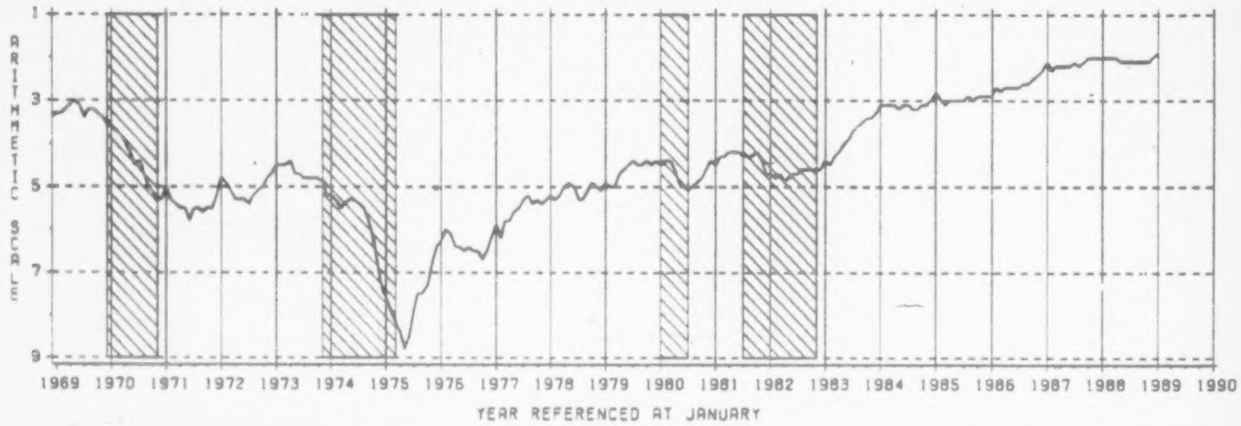
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013		
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255		
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551		
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069		
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

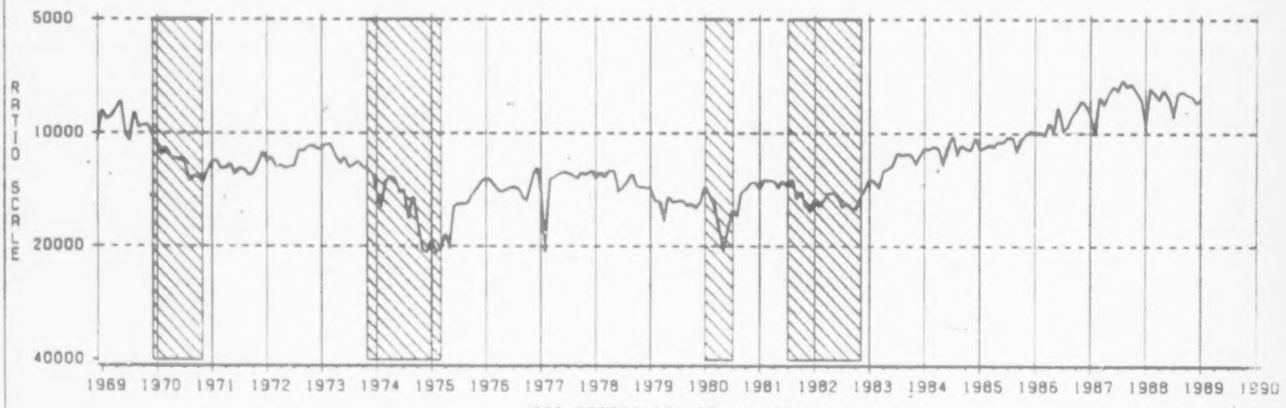
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458		
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500		
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047		
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548		
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

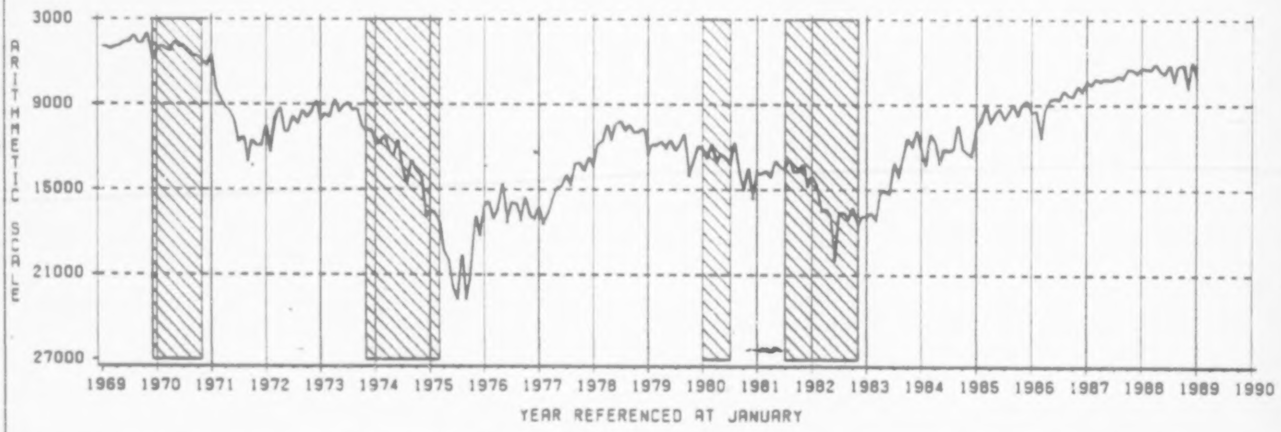


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0		
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8		
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3		
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9		
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

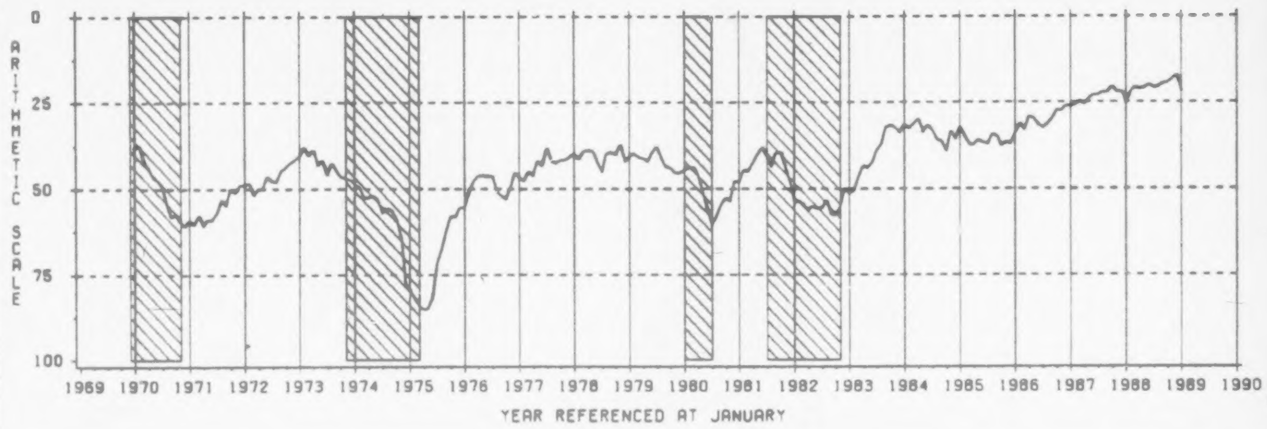
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4		
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4		
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5		
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7		
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

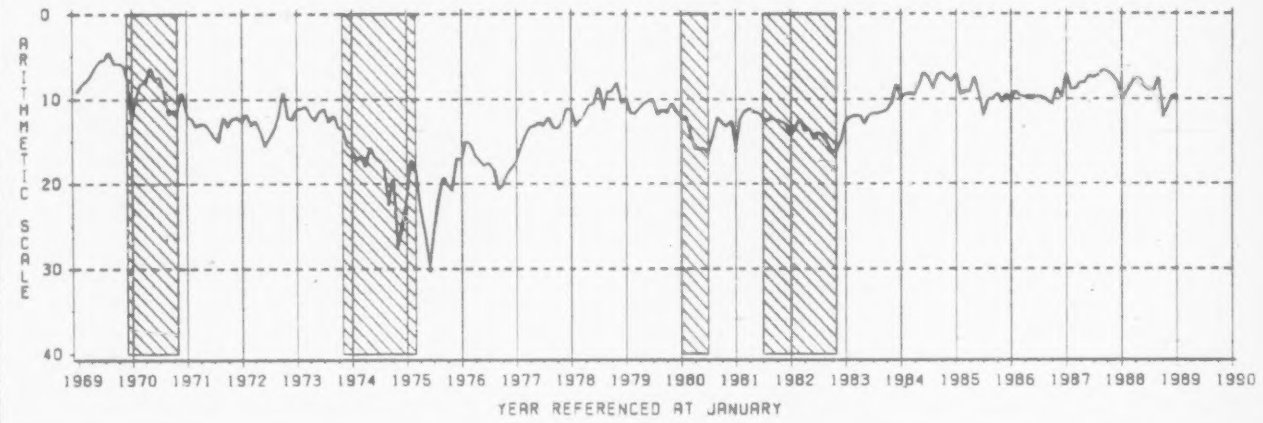
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8		
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1		
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6		
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0		
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

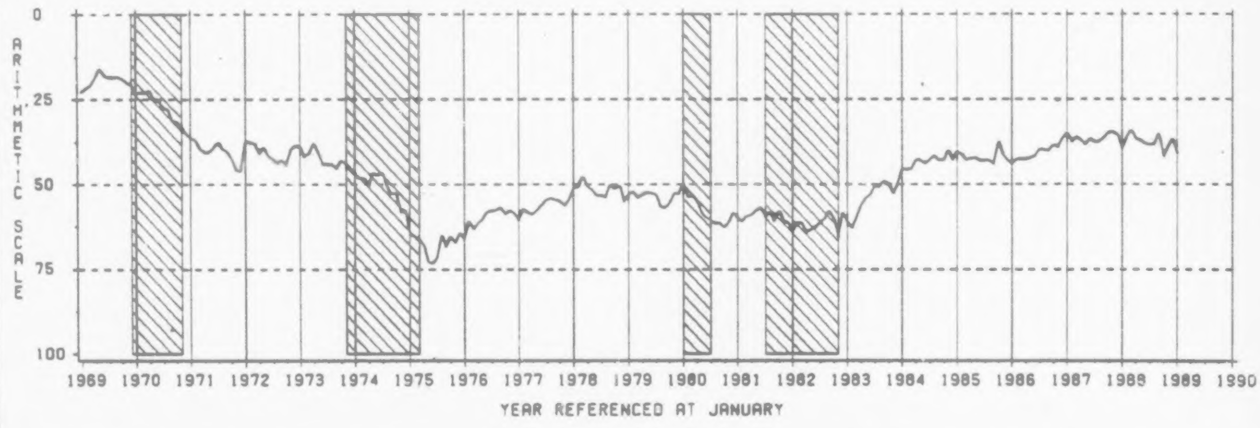
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	[illegible]
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	[illegible]
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	[illegible]
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	[illegible]
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	[illegible]
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	[illegible]
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	[illegible]
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

- * Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (-2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,009	4,013	3,969	22.0	62.0
Total Employment	3,825	3,854	3,808	26.0	43.0
Total Unemployment	184	159	161	4.0	19.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	158	168	140	1.0	19.0
Unemployment Rate	4.6	4.6	4.0	- 0.1	0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.9	3.9	3.5	0.0	0.4

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Jan 1989	Dec 1988	Jan 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	89.9	70.4	93.0	19.5	-3.1
Total Insured Unemployed	75.7	72.3	78.4	3.4	-2.7
Male	42.6	36.7	43.4	5.9	-0.8
Female	32.6	29.7	34.3	2.9	-1.7
White, Not Hispanic	46.5	41.6	48.2	4.9	-1.7
Black, Not Hispanic	16.2	14.7	15.8	1.5	0.4
Hispanic	11.5	9.6	12.6	1.9	-1.1
Other**	1.3	0.8	0.8	0.5	0.5
Manufacturing	21.9	17.3	25.4	4.6	-3.5
Durable Goods	9.8	7.5	10.9	2.3	-1.1
Nondurable Goods	12.1	9.7	14.5	2.4	-2.4
Nonmanufacturing	54.6	50.4	53.5	4.2	1.1
Contract Construction	9.7	9.6	10.1	0.1	-0.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.9	4.4	4.5	0.5	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16.6	15.1	17.8	1.5	-1.2
Finance & Real Estate	3.7	2.9	2.6	0.8	1.1
Services	15.6	14.2	14.9	1.4	0.7
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.9	7.8	7.9	1.1	1.0
25 Through 34	25.4	23.4	25.2	2.0	0.2
35 Through 44	18.6	16.7	19.5	1.9	-0.9
45 Through 54	11.6	10.0	11.8	1.6	-0.2
55 Through 64	9.4	6.7	10.9	2.7	-1.5
65 And Over	1.9	2.0	2.8	-0.1	-0.9
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.4	9.0	9.7	0.4	-0.3
3 to 4 Weeks	10.4	8.2	9.8	2.2	0.6
5 Through 14 Weeks	36.6	30.2	40.7	6.4	-4.1
15 Weeks And Over	18.6	19.0	17.6	-0.4	1.0

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Dec[1]	Nov[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1988	1988	1988	1987	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,847	2,298	27,720	33,528	-17.3
Private Units	1,847	2,298	27,720	33,496	-17.2
Single Family	1,271	1,642	19,565	24,208	-19.2
Two-Family	90	88	1,240	1,532	-19.1
Three-or-Four Family	8	14	310	528	-41.3
Five or More Family	478	554	6,603	7,228	- 8.6
Public Units	0	0	0	32	-100.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$190,223	$247,386	$2,644,098	$2,918,057	- 9.4
New Buildings	$143,836	$185,891	$2,031,547	$2,348,976	-13.5
Additions and Alterations	$46,387	$61,495	$612,551	$569,081	7.6

[1] Based on reports received from 449 of 567 municipalities.
[2] Based on reports received from 449 of 567 municipalities.
[3] Does not include any late reports.
SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb									
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally-adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160,0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb								
Mar								
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

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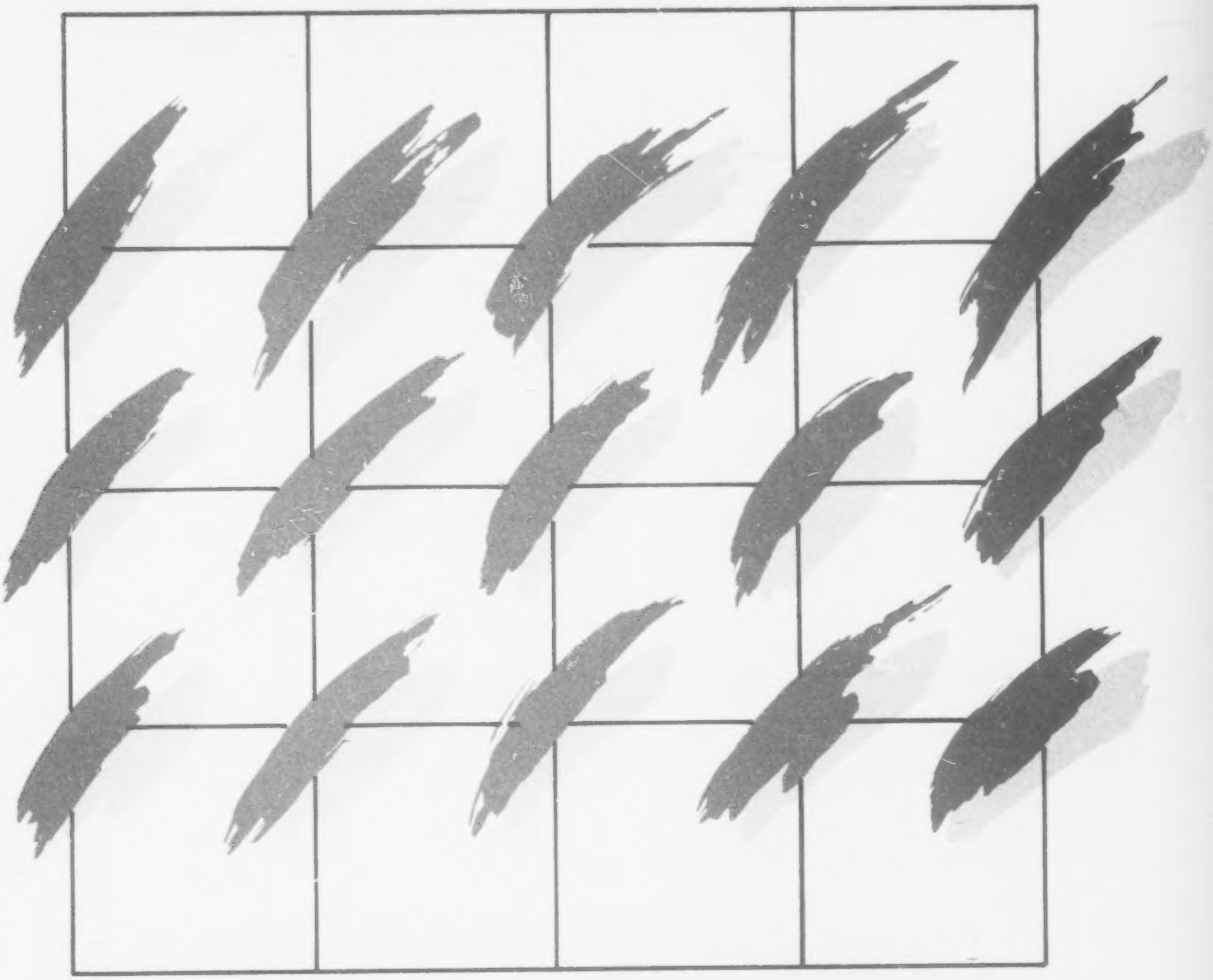
New Jersey ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

APRIL 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 292 Based on data through April 14, 1989

The graphs found in *Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States* have been omitted and will be reintroduced when revised.

The unofficial labor force series found on pages S-4 and S-6 is undergoing revision.

The business failure data series found on page S-16 has been revised and new seasonal adjustment factors have been applied.

The 13-month tables usually found on pages S-28 and S-29 and S-31 through S-33 will be reintroduced in the May issue.

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

The Nation

The national economy continued to expand in February and March. Employment and personal income climbed to new highs and unemployment edged down to 5.0%, its lowest level since December 1973. Unfortunately, this was accompanied by further evidence of intensified inflationary pressures, giving rise to increased concern about the future course of the economy. Producers' prices advanced at an annual rate of about 12% in both January and February, and consumer prices rose at an average annual rate of 6.1% during the same period. At the same time, interest rates continued to move higher, reflecting the combined effects of the strong economy, increased inflationary expectations and tighter monetary policy.

Because of concern about the potential for acceleration of the rate of inflation and the need for still-tighter monetary policy that could trigger an economic downturn, the Federal Reserve Board and economists in general have been eagerly watching for signs of slower, less inflationary and therefore more sustainable growth. What they hope for is some moderation of the pace of consumer spending and a reduction of the federal budget deficit, coupled with continued growth of business investment, in order to increase production capacity, and further increases of exports, in order to reduce the foreign trade deficit. This ideal scenario could prolong the nation's six-year expansion. However, no one has the power to fine-tune the economy this closely and therefore the risks of a downturn later this year or in 1990 are considered fairly high.

Recent economic indicators provide mixed signals in this regard. Strong gains in employment, personal income and consumer spending on services have been coupled in recent months with a weakening of automobile and other big-ticket consumer goods sales. The nation's savings rate (as a percentage of disposable income) averaged 5.2% during the three months ending February, up from 4.2% for all of 1988 and 3.2% in 1987. This is a good sign, as is the continued strong growth of business equipment production, which advanced another 0.8% in February and was up 8.5% from a year earlier. Export growth (relative to imports) has been somewhat disappointing in recent months, however, and the persistent weakness of commercial and residential construction indicators is expected to be aggravated during the period ahead by rising interest rates, which could slow the economy more than the experts would desire.

While conceding the risks of an ultimate downturn, most business forecasters still see the national economy growing throughout 1989. For example, a survey conducted by the National Association of Business Economists in late January and early February found that, on the average, their respondents expected gross national product to grow by 2.5% from the fourth quarter of 1988 to the fourth quarter of 1989, with consumer prices rising by 4.8% and unemployment edging up to an average of about 5.5% for the full year. Only 19% of them expected a recession to start in 1989. However, three-quarters of them anticipated a recession before the end of 1990 and most of the rest expected one in 1991.

The State

The New Jersey economy held to its rising trend during February, with further expansion in the service sectors and a continued strong pace of building activity driving employment to another record high. The rate of growth thus far in 1989 has been roughly in line with that during 1988, but considerably slower than during the preceding five years of cyclical recovery from the last recession. Growth has eased because of labor supply constraints. With unemployment at a peacetime low averaging about 3.8% over the past year and one-half, and the working age population increasing more slowly than in the past because of the reduced number of teenagers, there simply have not been enough workers to satisfy all the needs of employers.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by 6,100 in February to a record 3,693,700, after adjusting to remove the influence of normal seasonal layoffs. Most of the gains were in wholesale and retail trade and in health, educational and business services. Construction also edged up for the second month, at least partly because wintertime layoffs were fewer than usual thanks to unseasonably mild weather. On the down side, there were layoffs in the communications industry and some slippage in manufacturing where hiring fell short of seasonal expectations after picking up fractionally during the preceding two months.

Compared with the same month a year earlier, nonfarm employment was up 58,000, or about 5,000 per month. This is slightly less than the 66,700 growth rate from calendar year 1987 to 1988 (about 5,500 per month) and about the best that can be expected for the period ahead considering the current tightness of labor market conditions. Increases had averaged 97,800 annually (about 8,000 per month) from 1982 to 1987, but gains of this magnitude were possible only because the beginning of that period was marked by very substantial slack in the labor market, with a jobless rate close to 10% and many thousands of additional workers technically excluded from the labor force count but ready to actively seek work once the business recovery began generating new job opportunities. This slack is now gone.

The course of the New Jersey economy during the balance of this year will be shaped by a combination of local and national developments. If the majority of forecasters surveyed in recent polls turn out to be correct, the national context is likely to be one of slower growth of consumer spending, continued weakness in housing markets and further but slower expansion of business investment in new equipment and export demand. This adds up to moderate overall growth at the national level that could be followed by still smaller gains or even an actual downturn towards the end of the year or in 1991, if accompanied by increased inflation and significantly rising interest rates.

This probably means somewhat slower growth of the aggregate demand for labor within New Jersey. Nevertheless, there should be sufficient job expansion to absorb the reduced numbers of workers entering the labor market and keep unemployment within the 3 1/2% to 4% range at least through autumn, especially considering the large number of job vacancies that currently exists.

The strongest sectors of the New Jersey economy during the period ahead, accounting for virtually all of the new private-sector jobs, will continue to be those responding to the rising demand for consumer, business and financial services. While it is true that segments of all of these sectors could be vulnerable in the event of an actual business downturn, there is every reason to expect job creation to continue within the context of a moderately expanding national economy. This is particularly likely in New Jersey, which has been a magnet for business and financial service operations during the 1980s and which should continue to enjoy strong consumer spending on services thanks to its high and still-rising per capita income.

The outlook for construction is more problematic. This sector was still booming as of February, with employment at a record 179,600, about 72,000 more than at the same time six years earlier. Both residential and nonresidential construction contracts have been declining for some time, however, and sooner or later this will be translated into a reduced pace of current building activity. Contracts for public works projects are still increasing and this should help cushion any emerging weakness elsewhere in the industry. Nevertheless, total contract awards slipped by 5.5% from 1986 to 1988 and there was a drop of 19% from the first two months of 1988 to the comparable period this year. This suggests a leveling off of construction hiring during the months ahead and the likelihood of some eventual decline as the backlog of projects already in the pipeline is gradually worked off.

Though finally stabilizing their employment rolls, after erasing about 138,000 jobs over the past decade, New Jersey manufacturers will also be an unlikely source of significant new job opportunities in 1989. Factory orders should keep rising, especially in capital goods, pharmaceuticals, printing and publishing, and some export-oriented industries. As has been the case over the past several years, however, this will be accompanied by further gains in labor productivity and will not necessarily result in the creation of many new jobs. Moreover, all or part of any job expansion in growth industries is likely to be offset by further losses in such long-term declining industries as apparel, textiles and leather products. On balance, this probably means little overall change in factory employment.

In sum, the New Jersey economy remains strong but is now growing more slowly because of labor market tightness. Moderate growth should continue through all or most of the balance of 1988, with job gains limited primarily to the service sectors. Factory employment is likely to show little change and the surge of construction hiring since 1983 has probably already run its course. Joblessness should remain within the 31/2% to 4% range. This, of course, assumes a moderately expanding national economy. If increased inflation and rising interest rates precipitate a national business downturn, as many economists think is a possibility later this year or in 1990, New Jersey will not escape its impact.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$170,486	$166,856	$157,346	3rd Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.4	+ 7.5
$4,821	$4,932	$4,590	Dec'88	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 8.6	+ 7.1
2,599	2,502	2,355	Jan'89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+14.9	+ 8.9
40	69	58	Dec'88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,569	1,771	2,563	Jan'89	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	+11.4	- 9.5
$545.9	$607.4	$815.7	Feb	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-19.4	- 4.1
$241.2	$262.4	$401.8	Feb	Residential	S-18	-30.2	+ 0.5
$214.1	$276.2	$299.7	Feb	Nonresidential	S-18	-23.5	- 3.9
$90.6	$68.8	$114.2	Feb	Nonbuilding*		+39.6	-15.9
3,693.7	3,687.6	3,635.7	Feb	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.8	+ 3.5
663.3	664.8	669.5	Feb	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.6	+ 2.1
3,030.4	3,022.8	2,966.2	Feb	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 2.3	+ 3.9
159	158	140	Feb	Total Unemployment (thous.) official	S- 4	+ 7.4	- 5.9
3.9	3.9	3.5	Feb	Percent of Labor Force official	S- 6	- -	- -
68.3	67.1	67.1	Feb	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 0.3	N/A
2.0	1.9	2.0	Feb	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.4	41.4	41.1	Feb	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.7	0.0
$11.12	$11.14	$10.78	Feb	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 8.4	+ 3.1
$459.26	$460.08	$441.98	Feb	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.3	+ 3.1

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '87)

Economic Briefs

NJ RANKS 10TH IN UNEMPLOYMENT

According to figures released by the U.S. Department of Labor, New Jersey's unemployment rate declined from 4.0% in 1987 to 3.8% in 1988, marking the sixth straight year of decline. This was the lowest annual average on record under the current estimating method which began in 1970.

In comparison with other states, the 3.8% rate ties New Jersey with Maine for the 10th lowest rate in the nation. The lowest rate recorded was for New Hampshire at 2.4%, while Louisiana had the highest in the country at 10.9%.

This marks the eighth consecutive year of lower than national unemployment rates in New Jersey. The U.S. rate, which dropped to 5.5% in 1988 from 6.2% in 1987, also showed a decline for the sixth straight year.

The average number of unemployed in New Jersey dropped slightly to 151,000; employment increased by 21,000, led by gains in the services, trade, construction and finance/insurance/real estate sectors.

The largest improvement in the unemployment rate among major demographic groups, occurred for New Jersey's Hispanic residents whose rate was down from 5.8% to 5.4%. Unemployment rates for all other major groups remained the same or declined slightly with the exception of the youth category which increased by 0.5 of a percentage point to 10.5%.

In neighboring states, the unemployment rate fell from 4.9% to 4.2% in New York and from 5.7% to 5.1% in Pennsylvania. Delaware's rate was unchanged at 3.2%. Overall, the rates declined in 45 states, increased in four and remained the same in one. Louisiana was the only state that had a double-digit unemployment rate in 1988.

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES BY STATE, 1987 AND 1988

State	Unemployment Rate 1988	 1987
Alabama	7.2	7.8
Alaska	9.3	10.8
Arizona	6.3	6.2
Arkansas	7.7	8.1
California	5.3	5.8
Colorado	6.4	7.7
Connecticut	3.0	3.3
Delaware	3.2	3.2
District of Columbia	5.0	6.3
Florida	5.0	5.3
Georgia	5.8	5.5
Hawaii	3.2	3.8
Idaho	5.8	8.0
Illinois	6.8	7.4
Indiana	5.3	6.4
Iowa	4.5	5.5
Kansas	4.8	4.9
Kentucky	7.9	8.8
Louisiana	10.9	12.0
Maine	3.8	4.4
Maryland	4.5	4.2
Massachusetts	3.3	3.2
Michigan	7.6	8.2
Minnesota	4.0	5.4
Mississippi	8.4	10.2
Missouri	5.7	6.3
Montana	6.8	7.4
Nebraska	3.6	4.9
Nevada	5.2	6.3
New Hampshire	2.4	2.5
NEW JERSEY	3.8	4.0
New Mexico	7.8	8.9
New York	4.2	4.9
North Carolina	3.6	4.5
North Dakota	4.8	5.2
Ohio	6.0	7.0
Oklahoma	6.7	7.4
Oregon	5.8	6.2
Pennsylvania	5.1	5.7
Rhode Island	3.1	3.8
South Carolina	4.5	5.6
South Dakota	3.9	4.2
Tennessee	5.8	6.6
Texas	7.3	8.4
Utah	4.9	6.4
Vermont	2.8	3.6
Virginia	3.9	4.2
Washington	6.2	7.6
West Virginia	9.9	10.8
Wisconsin	4.3	6.1
Wyoming	6.3	8.6

UNEMPLOYMENT RATES FOR NEW JERSEY FOR MAJOR DEMOGRAPHIC GROUPS

	% of Civilian Labor Force 1988	 1987
Total - All Groups	3.8	4.0
Total White	3.1	3.4
Total Black	8.5	8.5
Total Male	3.8	3.9
Adult Male, Age 20+	3.3	3.5
Total Female	3.9	4.2
Adult Female Age 20+	3.6	3.8
Youth 16-19	10.5	10.0
Hispanic	5.4	5.8

April 1989

New Jersey's Shifting Economy: A Closer Look At Employment And Wages

By

L. Victoria Carson and Edward Butterer
Labor Market and Demographic Research

The 1980s have been a decade of radical change in both the state and national economies. After two recessions (one in 1980 and the severe recession of 1981-1982), the business cycle moved into an expansionary phase that has yet to run its full course. This extended economic boom has brought with it an enormous number of new jobs and a shift away from a manufacturing based towards a service oriented economy.

Data in Table I illustrate, in very general terms, both the employment gains and the structural changes in the state's industrial composition. From 1979 to 1987 over one half million more jobs covered under the State unemployment insurance system were added to New Jersey's employment base.[1] Service-producing industries, led by the "services" subcategory, were the source of this employment growth. The goods-producing sector, notwithstanding a very strong performance in construction, suffered job losses in absolute terms and an even more dramatic decline in its share of the state's economy. Manufacturing, which accounted for almost one out of every three private-sector jobs in 1979, represented less than a quarter of that employment just eight years later.

The growth and transition of the state economy has been regularly reported and analyzed over the last few years. Less well documented, however, has been the identification of the specific detailed employment "cells" or industries which have been responsible for this growth. Statistics from the Covered Employment Program of the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research make it possible to pinpoint these areas of rapidly expanding employment.

A Sharper Focus on Employment

All establishments covered by unemployment insurance are assigned a code which identifies their primary economic activity. Employment data reported by these firms are tabulated and summarized based on these assigned classifications. This Standard Industrial Classification (SIC) system is used to identify all establishment-based Federal/State economic data collected as part of a Federal/State cooperative program, such as the Covered Employment Program. Data may be presented at high levels of aggregation, such as the division-level statistics which appear in Table I. At its most detailed level (4-digit SIC coding) this coding system breaks the economy into roughly 1,000 individual "cells" or types of enterprises. Employment data at this level, while produced regularly by the Covered Employment Program, are infrequently published because of the unwieldy size of the data base.

Based on the most detailed level of SIC coding, the specific industries with the greatest employment growth during the 1980s are shown on Table II. As might be expected, most of the fast-growth industries come from the largest divisions within the service-producing sector, "services" and retail trade. These two divisions accounted for the top 6 growth industries and 12 of the top 20 growth industries. Six more came from other service-producing divisions while the goods-producing sector claimed only two – one each from construction and manufacturing.

The top-ranked restaurant industry and fourth-ranked grocery stores are similar in that their growth stemmed not so much from traditional enterprises but from emerging elements which seem almost synonymous with the service economy of the 1980s – fast food restaurants and convenience stores. Growth in hotel employment is, likewise, almost entirely a result of continuing expansion in Atlantic City's relatively new gaming industry.

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[1] Employment and earnings statistics referred to in this article relate to private-sector workers covered by unemployment insurance, or what we commonly refer to simply as "covered employment." Employment trend analysis appearing in this publication is normally based on data from our Current Employment Statistics (CES) survey, which is conducted monthly in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics and available on a more current basis. Covered employment data were selected for this article, since they provide earnings data for all industry sectors. Such data are not available from the CES survey. Since nearly all private-sector workers are covered by unemployment insurance, broad industrial shifts such as those shown in Table I would be very similar, regardless of which employment series was used.

Hospitals head a group of three health-care components which have been leading sources of additional jobs. Health-care employment, like many elements of services, is directly correlated with population and income levels, and New Jersey has shown significant gains in both during the 1980s. Moreover, rapid growth in the state's population 65 years of age and older has been a prime contributor to the increased employment in nursing homes.

Changing business practices also played a part in the rapid expansion of some industries. In particular, the negative experiences of the large layoffs and deep staff cuts undertaken during the 1981-1982 recession influenced many employers' staffing decisions in the following recovery. Employers felt less certain about the future course of economic events, and, therefore, were less willing to add permanent staff. Instead, they opted for hiring temporary employees or apportioning some of their work to outside contractors. These changes in business practices, combined with the favorable economic climate of recent years, has accelerated growth in business services such as personnel supply, business consulting and cleaning and maintenance firms.

Wages in the Service Economy

While most economists have applauded the extended economic expansion, others have been much less enthusiastic about the very positive-looking figures on total employment growth. They contend that the expansion has been fueled almost entirely by a proliferation of low-wage service jobs and that quality middle-wage jobs, such as those in manufacturing are disappearing – that we are, in fact, becoming a nation of "hamburger flippers."

The validity of this wage-structure theory has been argued repeatedly over the last few years and has been the subject of a number of studies [2] at both the state and national levels. Almost predictably, the researchers conducting these studies have reached widely differing conclusions.

An initial look at our own data lends some credence to the "hamburger flipper" scenario. Restaurants lead our list (Table II) of 4-digit level growth industries, with a gain of over 17,000 jobs. Like the other trade and service enterprises comprising the top five growth industries, the restaurant segment pays wages which average below the all-industry norm for New Jersey. What is more, the areas in which New Jersey has lost employment during the 1980s include some very high-wage industries such as auto manufacturing, long distance trucking and heavy construction. Given these facts, one might suspect that the structural changes in the state's economy may have had a strong downward influence on average wages here.

The average private sector covered wage was $440 per week in the second quarter of 1987. Would it have been substantially higher if the industrial make up of the New Jersey economy in 1987 was the same as 1979? An attempt has been made to answer that question using the detailed 4-digit employment file described earlier. For each of the hundreds of individual employment segments in the 1987 file of covered employers, the number of jobs that existed in 1979 were substituted. These numbers were then multiplied by 1987 wage rates for the individual industries and summarized to calculate a hypothetical new average of $446, just six dollars more than the actual average for 1987. [3]

The difference, given the broad structural changes previously cited, seems surprisingly small. In order to identify the elements which served to counterbalance the apparent swing toward low-wage jobs, the 1987 4-digit industry file was examined. To have had a strong positive impact, an industry needed both sizeable growth from 1979 to 1987 and a 1987 average wage that was well above the all-industry norm. Table III presents those industries which exerted the strongest positive influence on the average wage during that time period.

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[2] Among the more recent, *Wages of American Workers in the 1980's*, prepared by the staff of the Committee on the Budget of the U.S. Senate in September 1988. The study concluded that for the nation and most large states wage rates are becoming polarized in a downward direction. For the East Coast states, however, including New Jersey, the study found the share of low-wage jobs declining and shares of middle and high-wage jobs increasing.

[3] Put another way, the actual increase of average weekly wages for 1979 to 1987 was $172, or 64.2%. If the industrial makeup of our economy had not changed, the increase would have been $178, or 66.4%.

Vigorous growth in Finance/Insurance/Real Estate (FIRE) has been one of the hallmarks of the 1980's economy. Rising personal incomes, strong residential and commercial real estate sales and increased capital demands of expanding businesses have all generated growth in financial services. Many of the new jobs created have been well-paying, lifting wages in this division at a much faster-than-average pace.

Security brokers, highest paying of the fast-growth industries, head a group of four components from the financial sector. Bolstered by an influx of brokerage operations from New York City, the securities industry added 9,000 jobs during the 1980s (pre-October 1987 crash). Average 1987 wages were $970 per week, more than double the all-industry norm for New Jersey. Other financial services also fared well. Mortgage companies added staff to handle increased demand, and some high-pay segments of the insurance industry showed strength.

Offices of doctors and lawyers were also among the leaders. The state's growing and aging population and a more widespread availability of health insurance plans has increased demand for physicians. Expansion of business activity helped increase the need for legal services, as did the growth of legal action in such areas as consumer protection and the environment.

Technology-related areas came to the forefront in the 1980s. Research and development laboratories showed sharply expanded payrolls as did computer-related business services. Rapid growth was also reported in other business services and certain high-pay elements of wholesale and retail trade.

Only three industries from the goods-producing sector qualified as both fast growth and high pay. Both electrical and plumbing/heating contractors added extra workers to meet the demand for more residential and commercial construction. Manufacturing's lone representative radio and TV transmitting equipment (SIC 3662), which covers makers of a wide variety of transmitting, signaling and detection equipment that includes items ranging from burglar alarms to lasers, added 8,000 more workers to their payrolls during the 1980s.

The listing of industries on Table III gives strong evidence that the stereotype of low-pay service jobs is certainly not representative of all new employment in this sector. Moreover, as the calculations indicated, average wages suffered only minimal damage from the transition to a service-based economy.

Unfortunately, this question of wage deterioration can not be fully resolved with this data. Industry data, even at this very refined level of SIC coding are inadequate for measuring the experience of individual workers. Even aggregate data for specific firms would provide averages rather than information on specific jobs.

Although average-wage statistics provide certain insights into changes in the economy, they can mask other trends which may be of critical importance. Left unresolved, for instance, is the question of polarization of the wage structure. Some observers claim that the number of very high- and very low-wage positions is increasing while good middle-range jobs are disappearing. Data on wage averages can neither support nor disprove this theory. Broader issues also revolve around the wage-quality question. Regardless of the statistical evidence regarding "good-quality" employment in the service sector, are these new jobs available to individuals without advanced training or education? Has the time passed when a person could realistically expect to earn a living wage solely through hard physical work? These questions in turn pose challenges to be addressed by policymakers in our educational and training systems.

Data Notes

Covered employment statistics are derived from quarterly contribution reports submitted by employers in the Unemployment Insurance (U.I.) system. Outside of the self-employed and a few small noncovered categories, covered employment data are highly representative of total employment in New Jersey. Over 190,000 establishments are now covered by U.I.

The number of workers reported on quarterly contribution reports includes both full-time and part-time employees, without distinction. Therefore, industries employing a high percentage of part-time workers will show average wage figures appreciably below actual earnings of regular full-time employees. In addition, for trend analysis such as that done in this article, the increasing or decreasing prevalence of part-time employment over time may introduce distortions of indeterminate magnitude in wage rate comparisons.

Table I

EMPLOYMENT CHANGE BY MAJOR INDUSTRY DIVISION
1979 AND 1987

Division	Employment 1979	Employment 1987	Difference	Percent Change	Percent of Total 1979	Percent of Total 1987
Goods-Producing Total	917,995	837,819	-80,176	- 8.7	36.9	27.8
Mining	2,646	2,368	-278	-10.5	0.1	0.1
Construction	115,399	163,493	48,094	41.7	4.6	5.4
Manufacturing	799,950	671,958	-127,992	-16.0	32.1	22.3
Service-Producing Total	1,541,377	2,119,395	578,018	37.5	61.9	70.3
Trans./Comm./Public Utilities	179,519	229,286	49,767	27.7	7.2	7.6
Wholesale Trade	197,761	262,422	64,661	32.7	7.9	8.7
Retail Trade	479,958	590,343	110,385	23.0	19.3	19.6
Fin./Ins./Real Estate	151,432	221,049	69,617	46.0	6.1	7.3
Services	532,707	816,295	283,588	53.2	21.4	27.1
Unclassified & Others	30,551	57,625	27,074	88.6	1.2	1.9
TOTAL PRIVATE SECTOR	2,489,923	3,014,839	524,916	21.1	100.0	100.0

Source: 1979, 1987 2nd quarter Covered Employment Statistics based on counts of employees covered under the State's unemployment insurance system.

Table II

TOP INDUSTRY GAINERS IN THE 1980'S EMPLOYMENT GROWTH 1979-1987*

Rank	SIC Code	Industry Name	Employment Growth	Division
1	5812	Restaurants	47,000	Retail Trade
2	7011	Hotels/Casinos	40,000	Services
3	736**	Personnel Supply Services	31,000	Services
4	5411	Grocery Stores	27,000	Retail Trade
5	8062	Hospitals	20,000	Services
6	7392	Management, Consulting & Public Relations	17,000	Services
7	1521	Homebuilders	16,000	Construction
8	8111	Legal Services	13,000	Services
9	7349	Cleaning and Maintenance Services	13,000	Services
10	4212	Local Trucking	12,000	Trans/Comm/ Public Util.
11	5081	Commercial Equipment	11,000	Wholesale Trade
12	8011	Offices of Physicians	10,000	Services
13	6025	Commercial Banks	9,000	Fin/Ins/Real Estate
14	5621	Women's Apparel Stores	9,000	Retail Trade
15	7399	Miscellaneous Business Services	9,000	Services
16	6211	Security Brokers	9,000	Fin/Ins/Real Estate
17	8051	Nursing Homes	9,000	Services
18	3662	Radio & T.V. Transmitting Equip.	8,000	Manufacturing
19	6411	Insurance Agents & Brokers	8,000	Fin/Ins/Real Estate
20	5137	Women's/Children's Clothes Wholesalers	8,000	Wholesale Trade

* Covered Employment Data for second quarter 1979 and second quarter 1987.

** Combination of SIC Codes 7361 (Employment Agencies) and 7362 (Temporary Help Supply).

Table III

GROWING HIGH WAGE INDUSTRIES (RANKED BY 1987 WEEKLY WAGE)

SIC	Industry	Employment Gain '79-'87	1987 Weekly Wage
6211	Security Brokers	9,000	$970
8011	Offices of Physicians	10,000	893
7391	Research & Development Labs	7,000	837
7379	Computer Related Services, not elsewhere classified	5,000	788
7372	Computer Programming & Software Services	7,000	714
3662	Radio & Television Transmitting Equip.	8,000	698
5081	Commercial Machines & Equipment	11,000	683
7392	Management Consulting & Public Relations	17,000	640
5063	Wholesalers of Electrical Apparatus & Equip., Wiring Supplies	4,000	581
5086	Wholesalers of Professional Equip. & Supplies	5,000	577
1731	Electrical Contractors	8,000	573
8111	Legal Services	13,000	572
5511	Motor Vehicle Dealers	7,000	569
6162	Mortgage Bankers	6,000	567
6411	Insurance Agents, Brokers	8,000	555
5149	Wholesalers of Groceries & Related Products	4,000	545
1711	Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning Contractors	8,000	533
4511	Air Transportation, Certificated	4,000	529
6331	Fire, Marine, Casualty Insurance	6,000	525
8931	Accounting, Auditing, Bookkeeping Services	7,000	522
	All Industry Average $440		

Source: Second quarter 1979 and 1987 Covered Employment statistics.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division

25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are estimated by two different methodologies. The **official series** is based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The **unofficial series** is based on a combination of unemployment insurance claims, employer survey data, estimating formulas, and household survey benchmarks.

Both data series are based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

Official series data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

Unofficial series data have been adjusted to a 1988 benchmark.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is ~~estimated by~~ dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multi-family structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,881		3,867		4,001		4,009R	
Feb	3,900		3,923		3,981		4,031P	
Mar	3,840		3,972		3,981			
Apr	3,864		3,962		3,969			
May	3,907		4,020		3,945			
Jun	3,935		3,978		3,957			
Jul	3,933		3,955		3,969			
Aug	3,927		3,987		3,976			
Sep	3,938		3,928		3,973			
Oct	3,932		4,016		3,963			
Nov	3,933		3,998		3,978			
Dec	3,908		3,988		4,043			

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

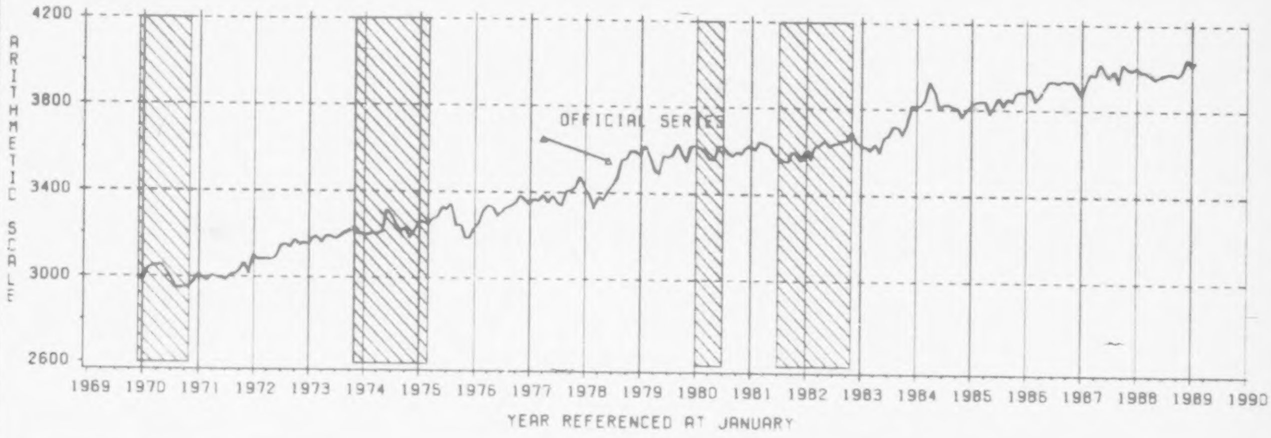
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	3,644		3,720		3,850		3,825R	
Feb	3,673		3,756		3,841		3,851P	
Mar	3,672		3,821		3,825			
Apr	3,671		3,797		3,826			
May	3,702		3,854		3,798			
Jun	3,734		3,811		3,810			
Jul	3,725		3,794		3,823			
Aug	3,739		3,820		3,823			
Sep	3,754		3,757		3,823			
Oct	3,727		3,857		3,810			
Nov	3,756		3,851		3,821			
Dec	3,743		3,835		3,875			

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

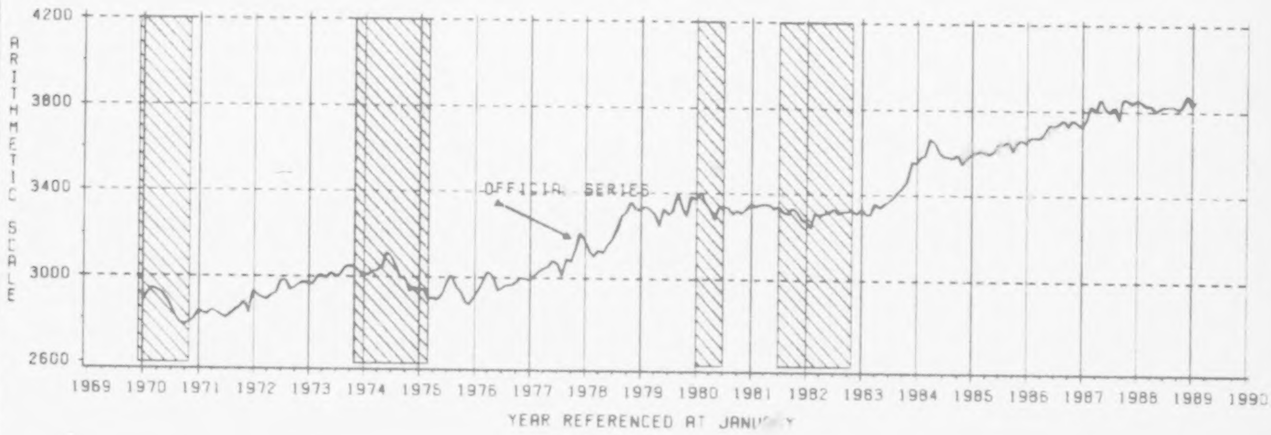
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	237		147		151		158	
Feb	227		167		140		159P	
Mar	168		151		156			
Apr	193		165		143			
May	205		166		147			
Jun	201		167		147			
Jul	208		161		146			
Aug	188		167		153			
Sep	184		171		150			
Oct	205		159		153			
Nov	177		147		157			
Dec	165		153		168			

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

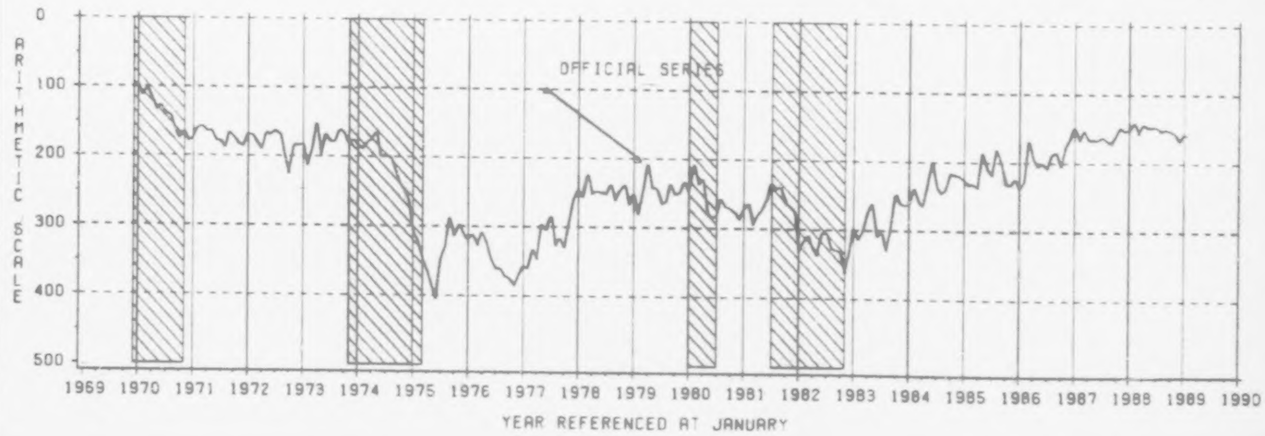


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off	Unoff.
Jan	65.7		64.7		66.4		66.9	
Feb	65.9		65.5		66.1		66.8P	
Mar	64.8		66.3		66.0			
Apr	65.1		66.1		65.8			
May	65.8		67.0		65.4			
Jun	66.2		66.3		65.6			
Jul	66.0		65.9		65.7			
Aug	65.9		66.4		65.8			
Sep	66.0		65.3		65.7			
Oct	65.9		66.8		65.5			
Nov	65.8		66.4		65.8			
Dec	65.4		66.2		66.8			

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

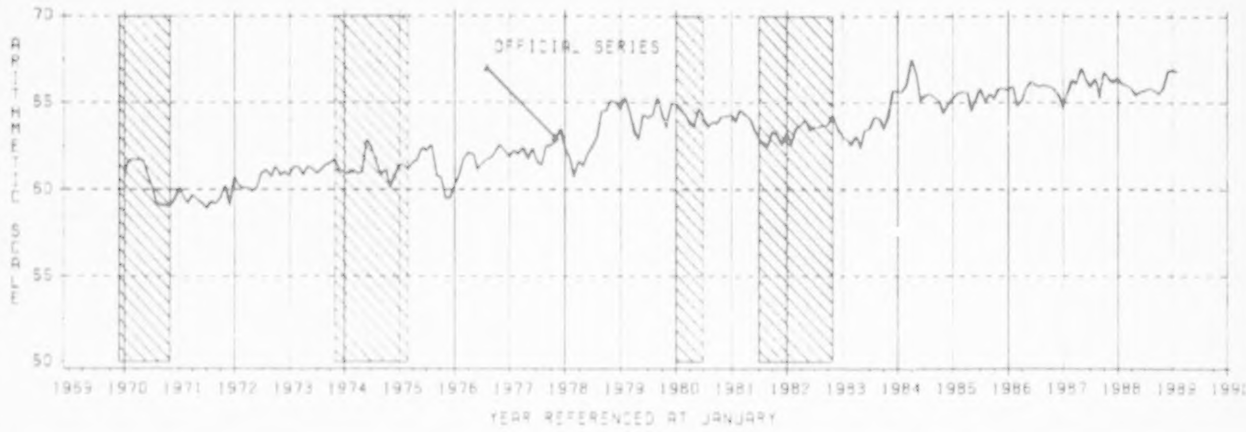
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	61.7		62.2		63.9		64.3	
Feb	62.1		62.8		63.8		64.2P	
Mar	62.0		63.8		63.5			
Apr	61.9		63.3		63.4			
May	62.3		64.3		62.9			
Jun	62.8		63.5		63.1			
Jul	62.5		63.2		63.3			
Aug	62.7		63.6		63.3			
Sep	62.9		62.5		63.3			
Oct	62.4		64.1		63.0			
Nov	62.9		64.0		63.2			
Dec	62.6		63.7		64.0			

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

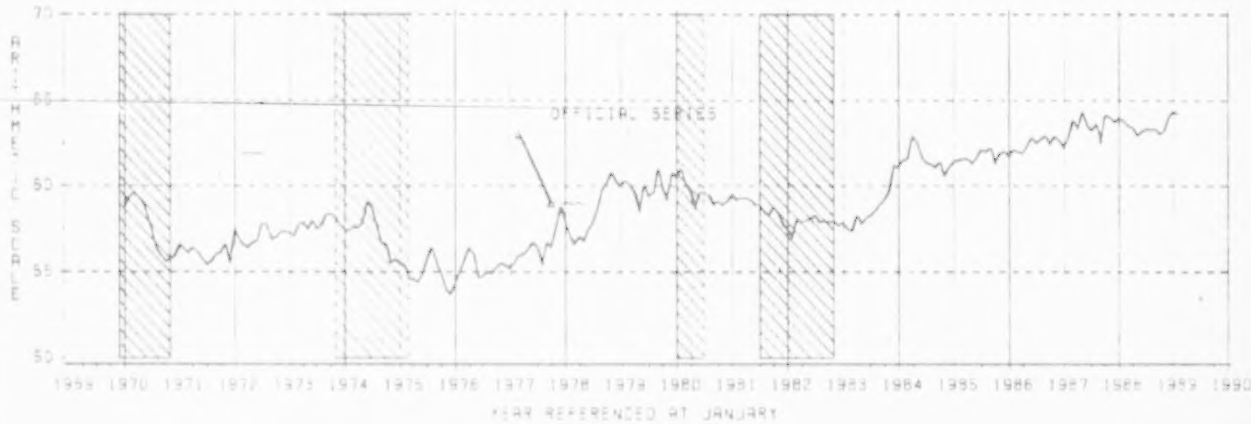
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.	Off.	Unoff.
Jan	6.1		3.8		3.8		3.9	
Feb	5.8		4.3		3.5		3.9P	
Mar	4.4		3.8		3.9			
Apr	5.0		4.2		3.6			
May	5.2		4.1		3.7			
Jun	5.1		4.2		3.7			
Jul	5.3		4.1		3.7			
Aug	4.8		4.2		3.8			
Sep	4.7		4.4		3.8			
Oct	5.2		4.0		3.9			
Nov	4.5		3.7		3.9			
Dec	4.2		3.8		4.2			

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

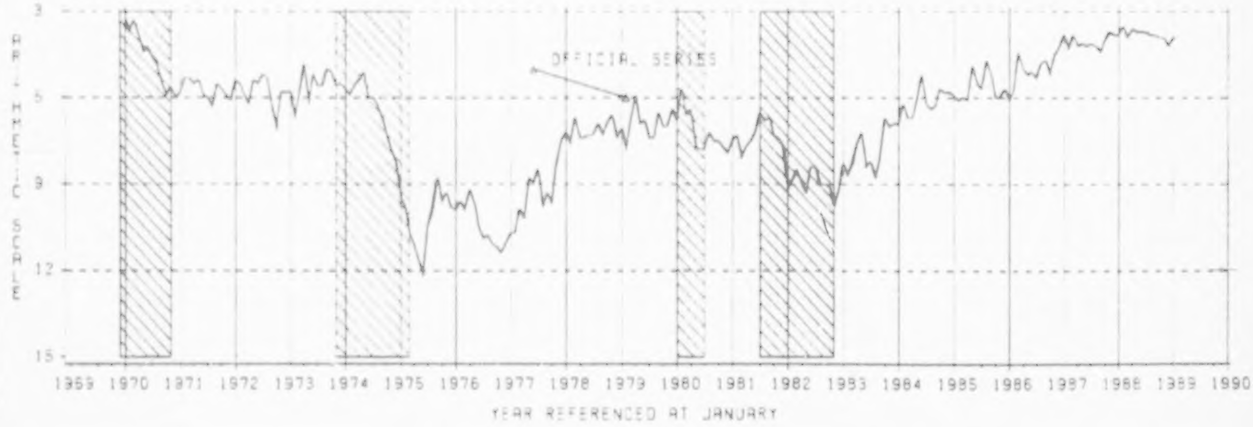


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1R	3687.6R
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3612.5P	3693.7P
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9		
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9		
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3		
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

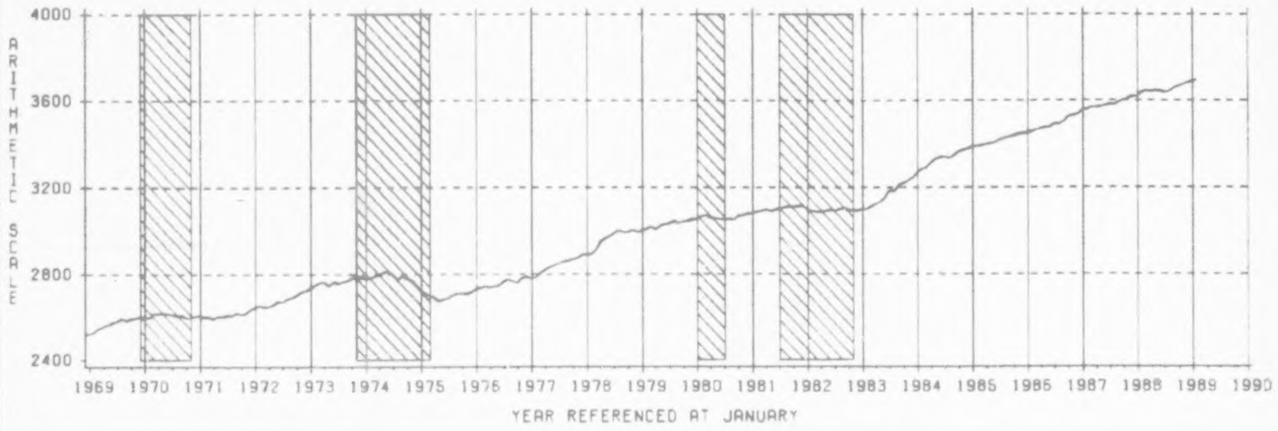
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7R	3129.4R
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3050.2P	3133.0P
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9		
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6		
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4		
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

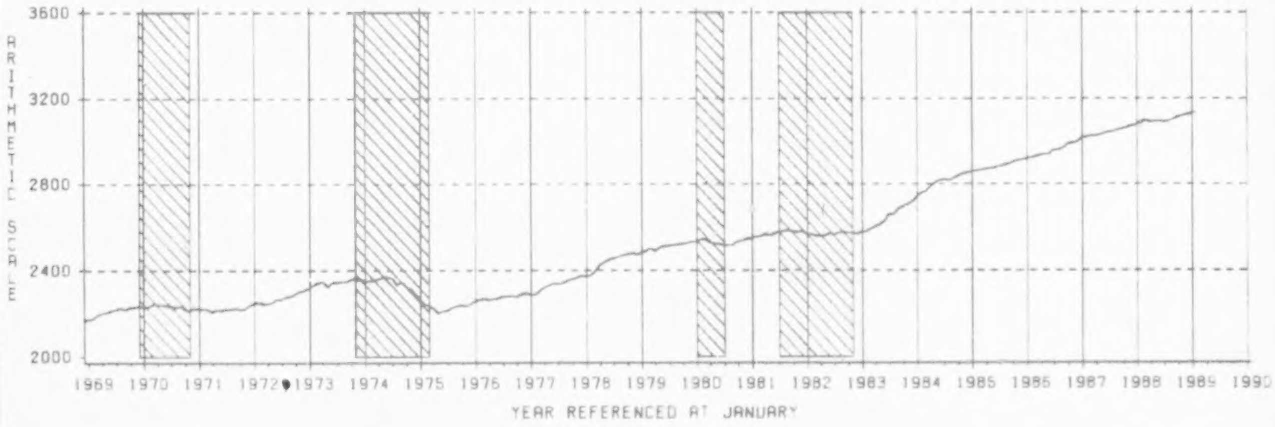
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4R	558.2R
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	562.3P	560.7P
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0		
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3		
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9		
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

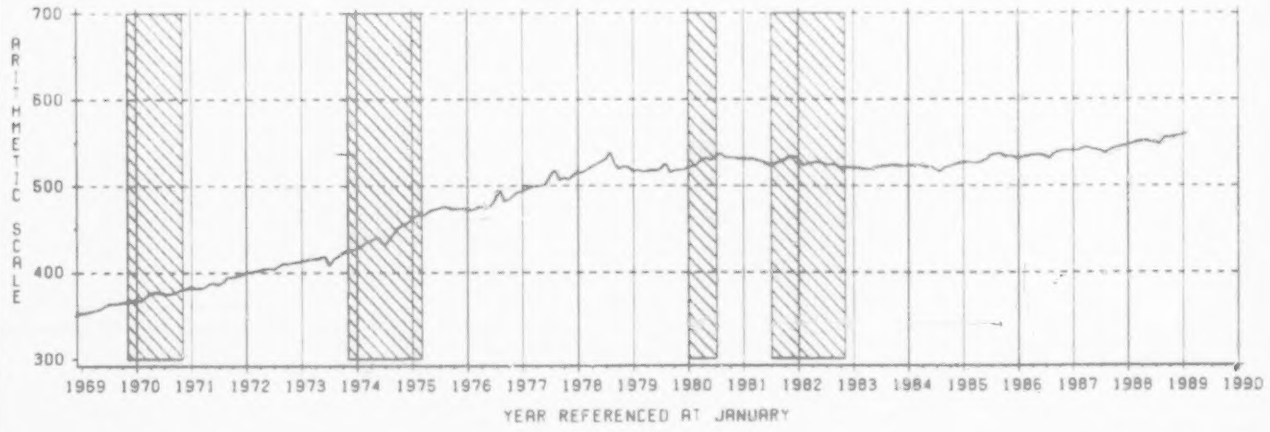


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5R	664.8R
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.0P	663.3P
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0		
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0		
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0		
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

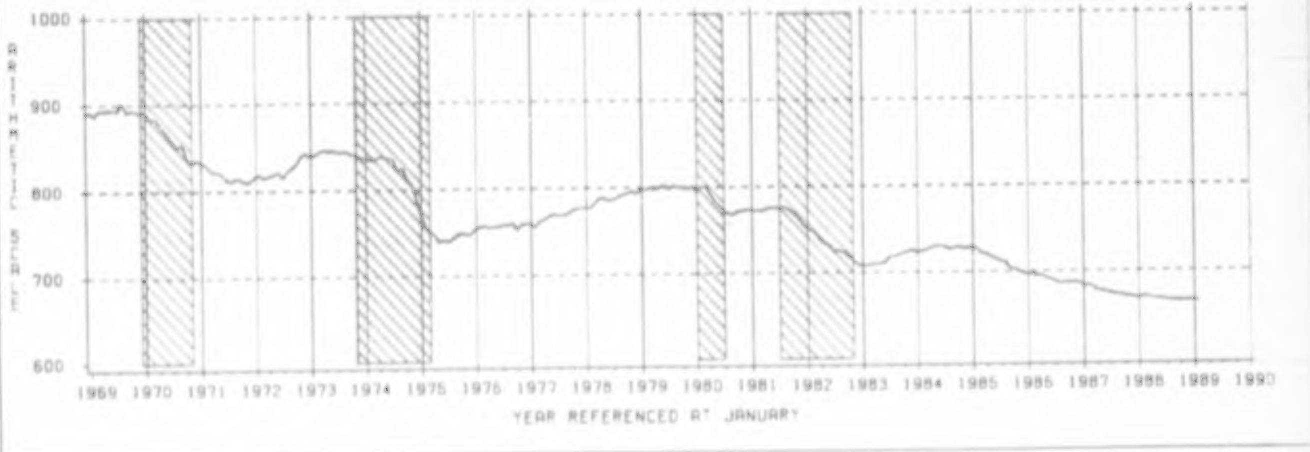
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	157.0P	179.6P
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0		
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3		
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3		
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.3	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

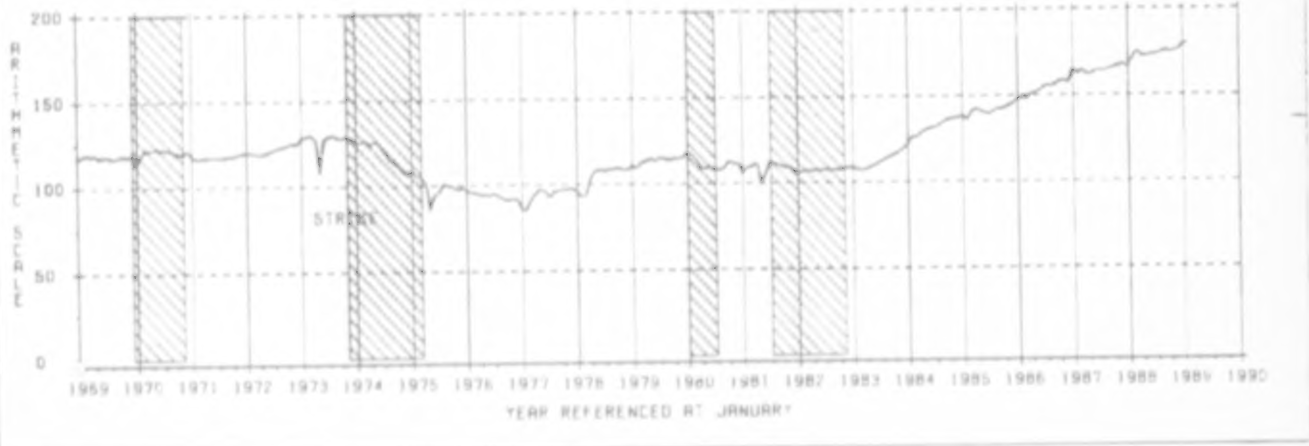
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5R	2283.0R
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.8P	2287.4P
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5		
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0		
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8		
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

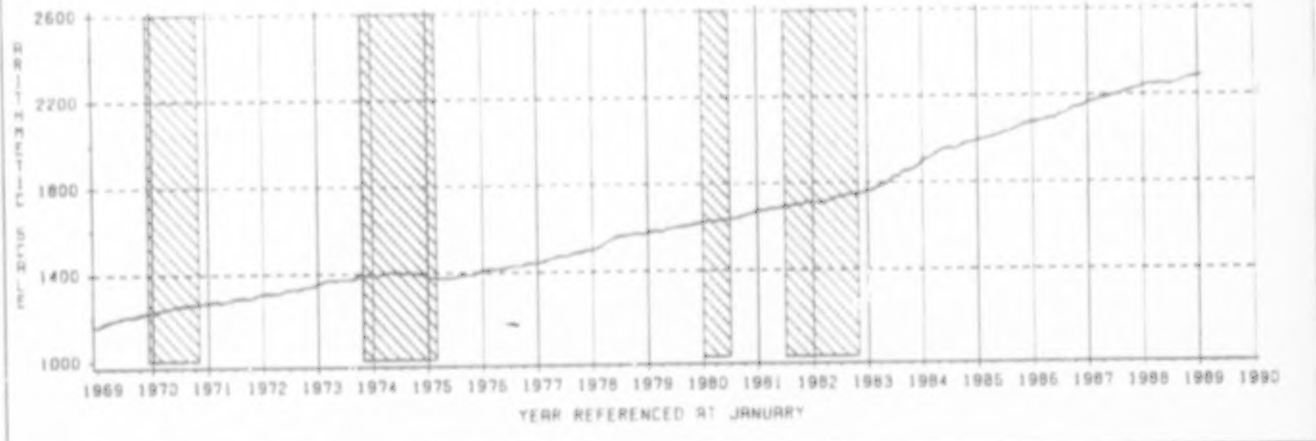


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7R	421.6R
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	417.3P	419.8P
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9		
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3		
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2		
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

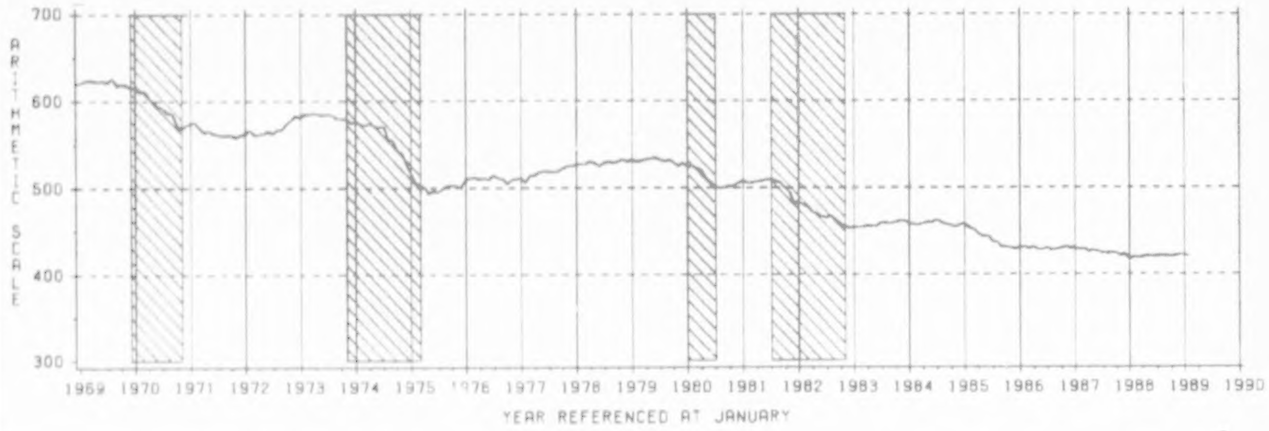
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.3P	41.4P
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2		
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1		
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0		
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

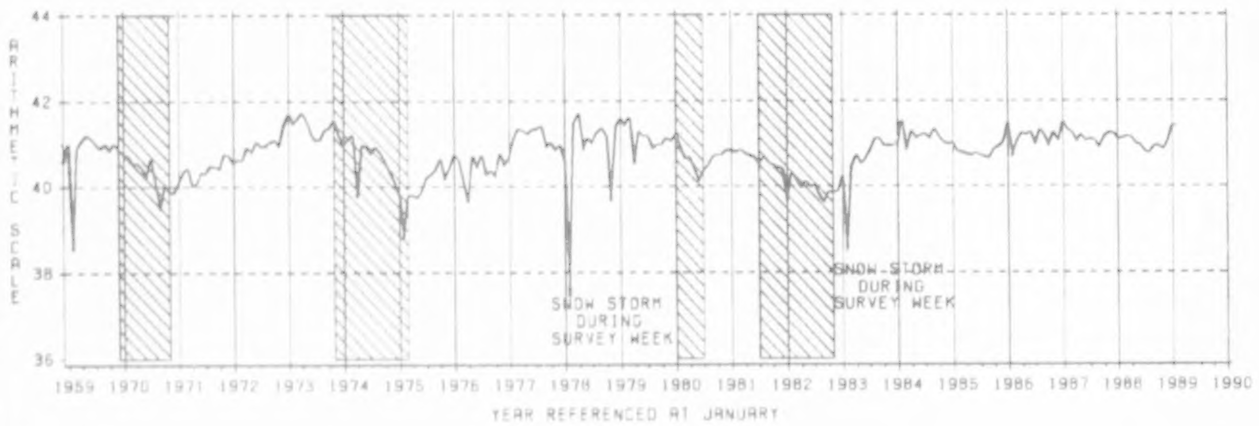
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168R	17,454R
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,234P	17,380P
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259		
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233		
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228		
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212		
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

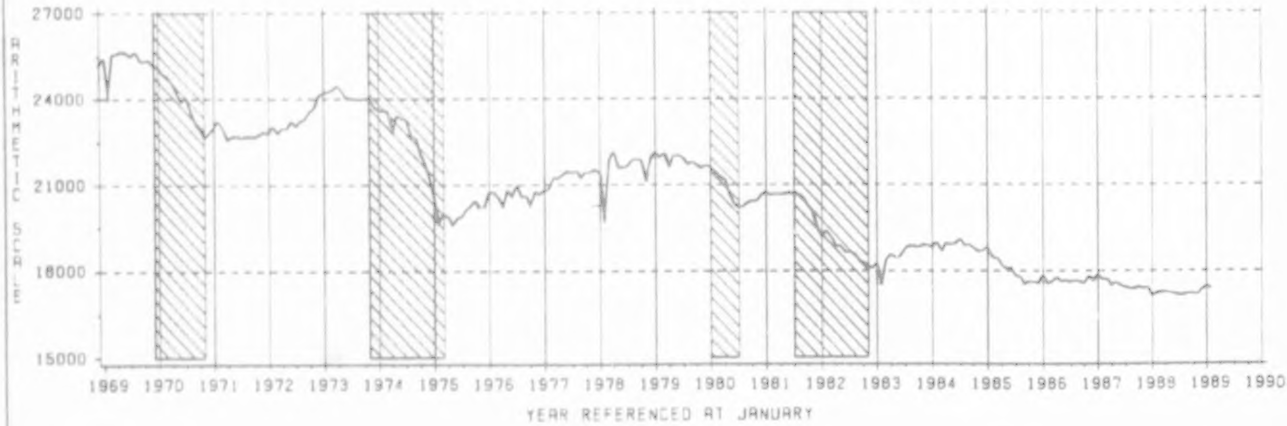


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08R
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.26P
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

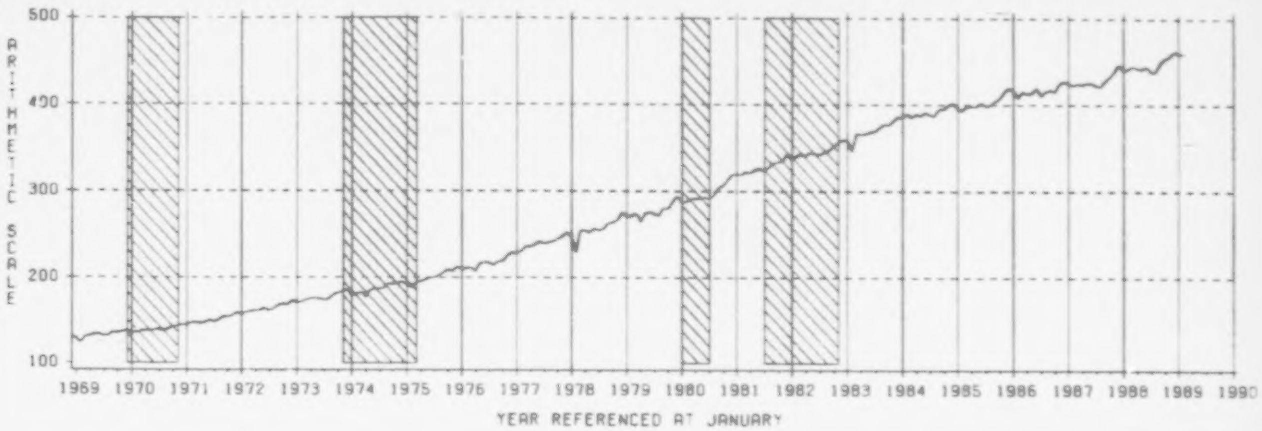
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5			
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8			
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8			
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

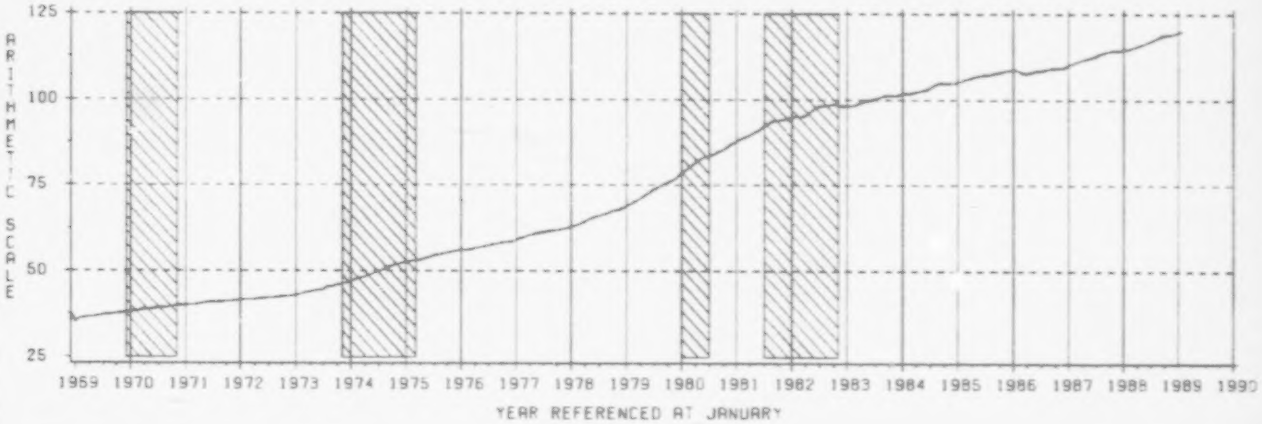
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25R	306.59R
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.39P	305.61P
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64		
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94		
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99		
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982–84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982–84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

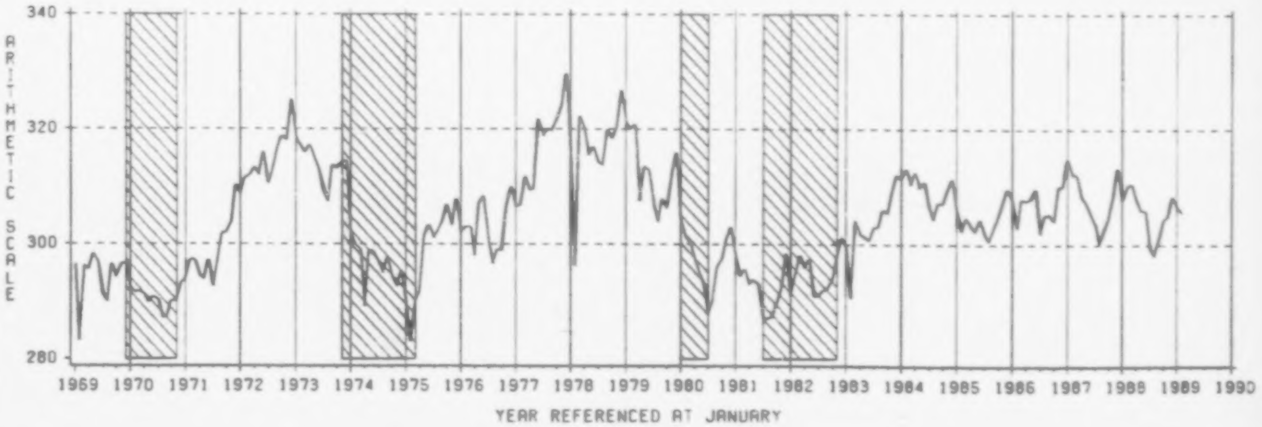


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479		
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925		
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

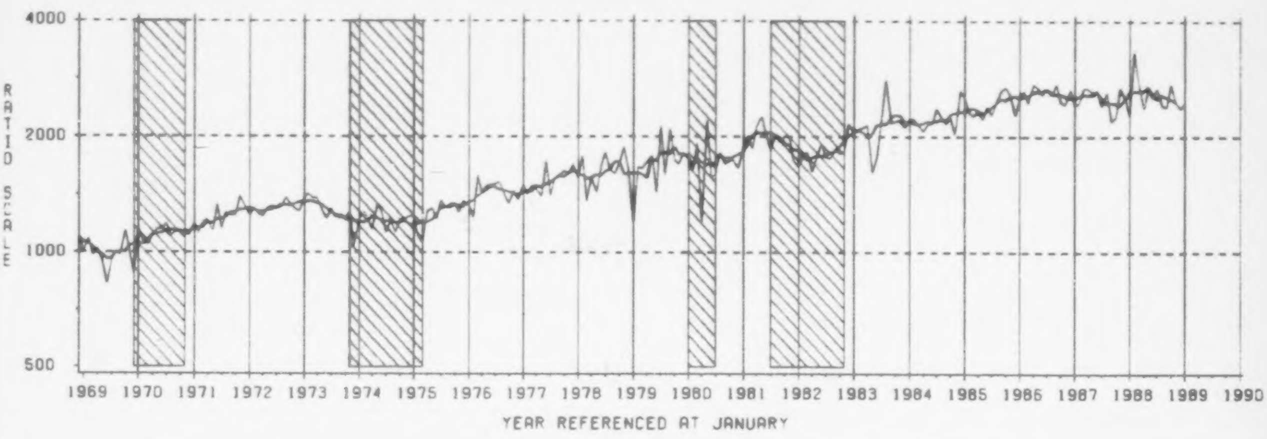
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

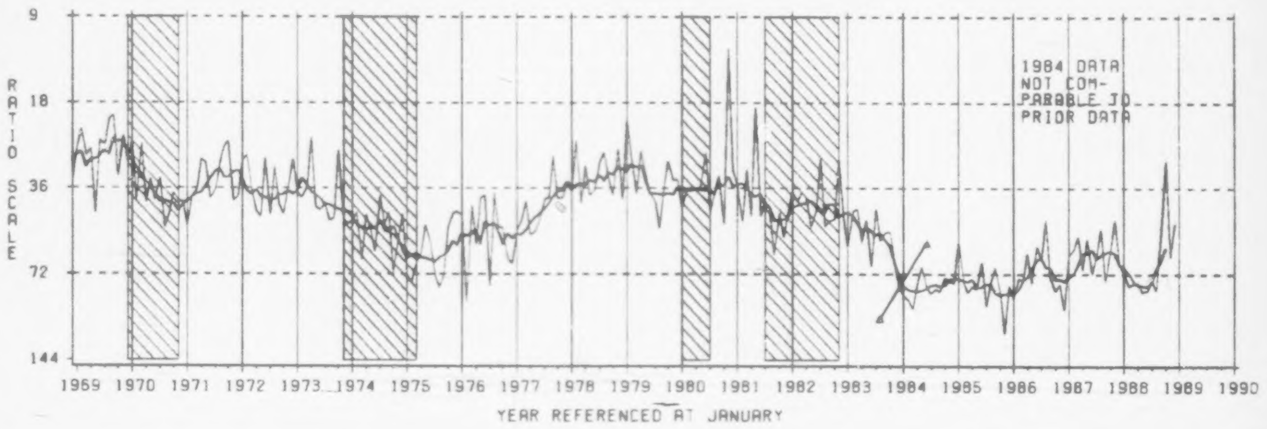
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324		
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305		
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296		
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293				

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



1984 DATA NOT COMPARABLE TO PRIOR DATA

21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

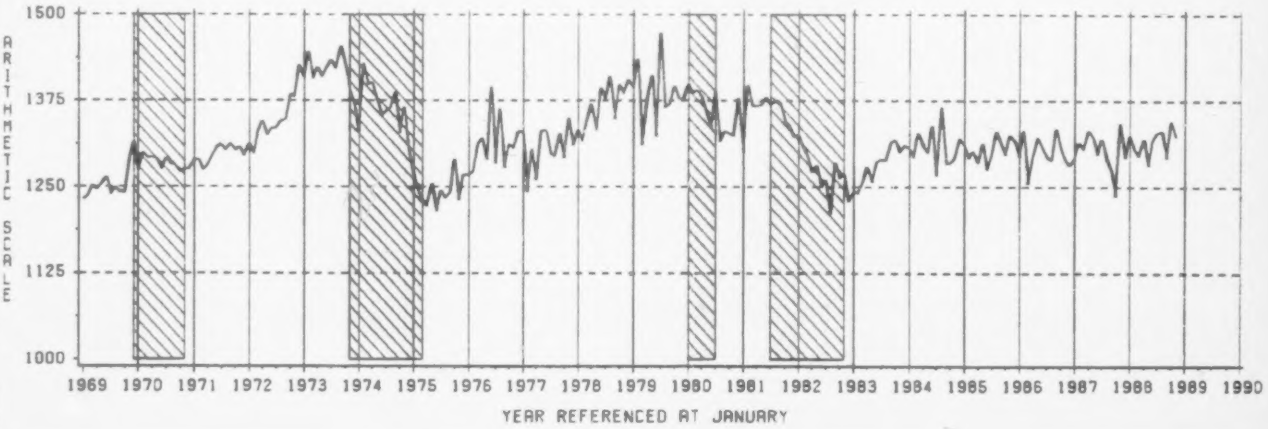


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	801.7	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2R	815.7R	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	711.6	743.6		
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	657.0	699.4		
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	919.4	808.4		
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

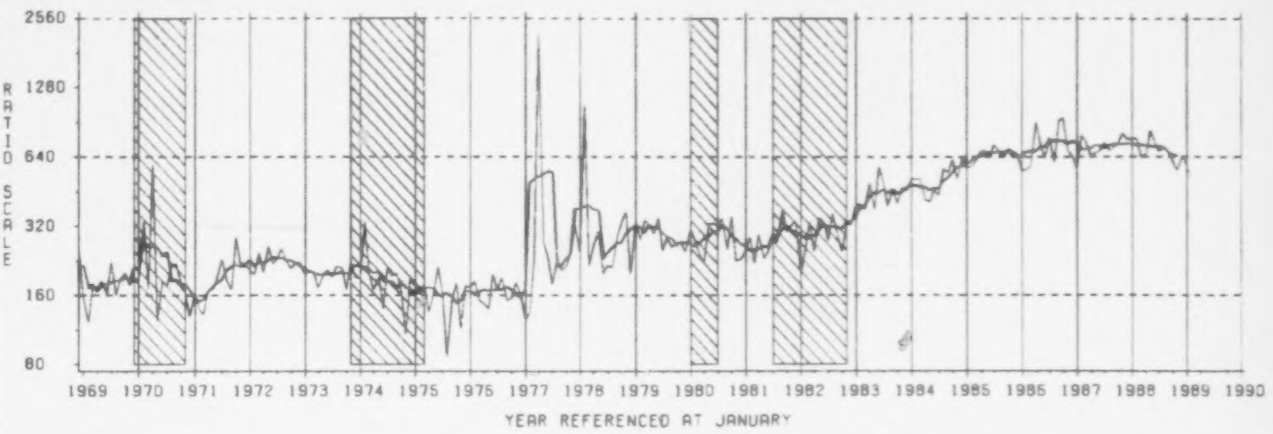
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	305.9	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6R	401.8R	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	396.9	369.2		
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.4	342.9		
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	362.4	318.3		
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

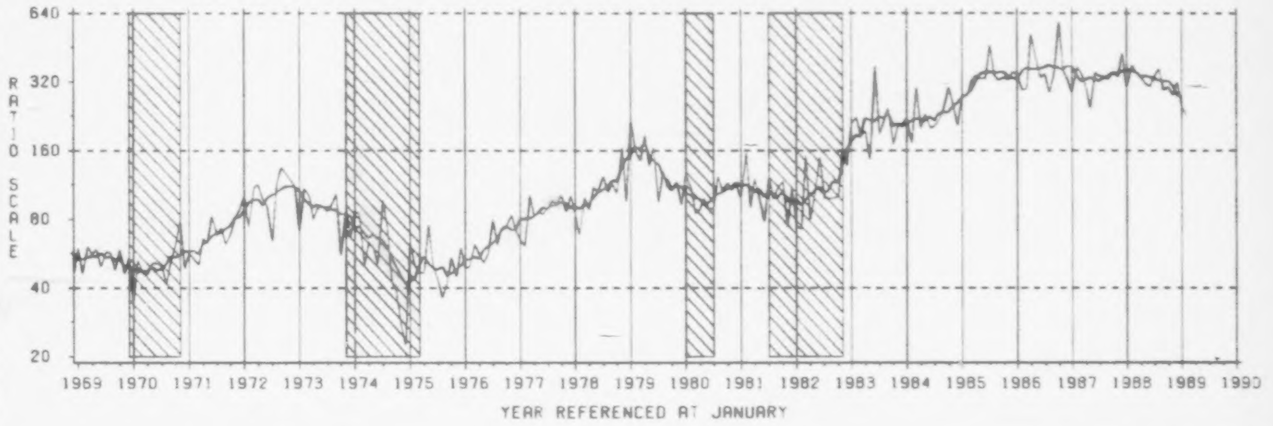
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5R	299.7R	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	260.9	219.3		
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	215.5	233.0		
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	228.3	234.2		
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

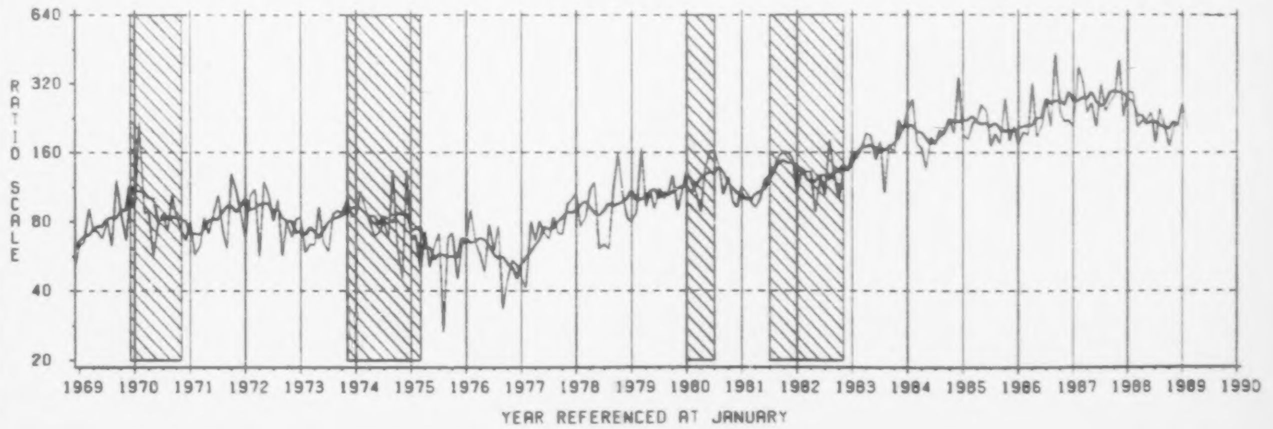


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438		
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611		
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865		
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

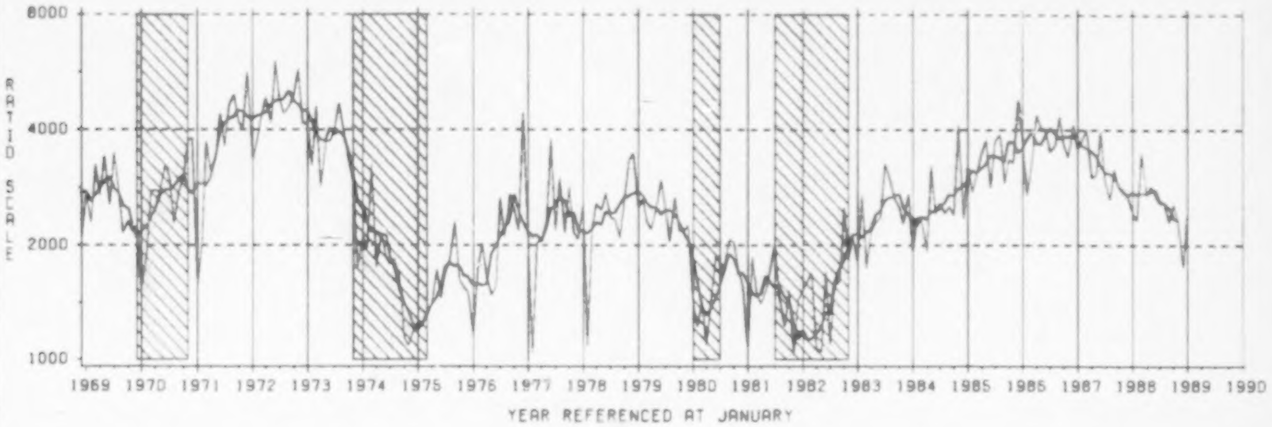
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917		
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641		
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033		
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

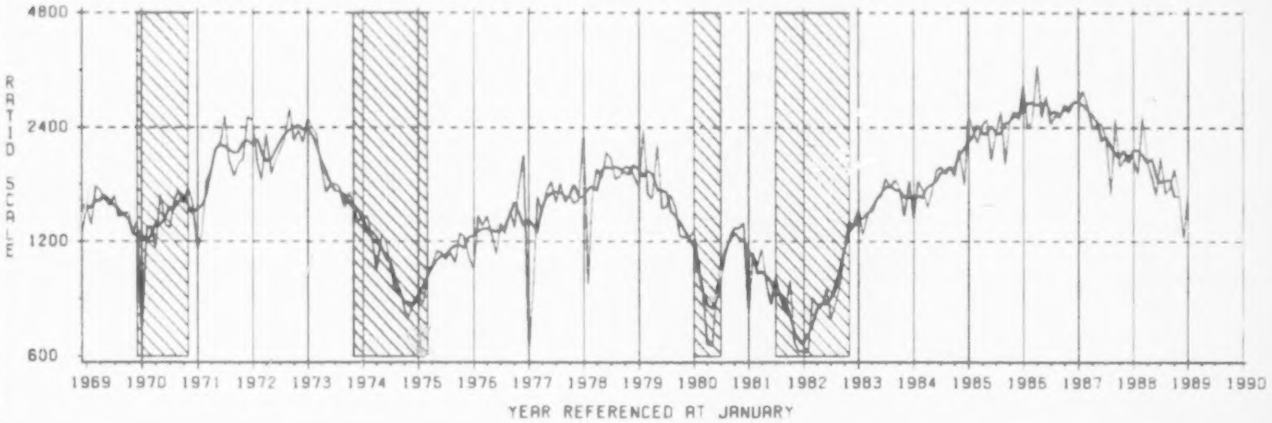
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	
Mar	696	994	784	
Apr	519	606	680	
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

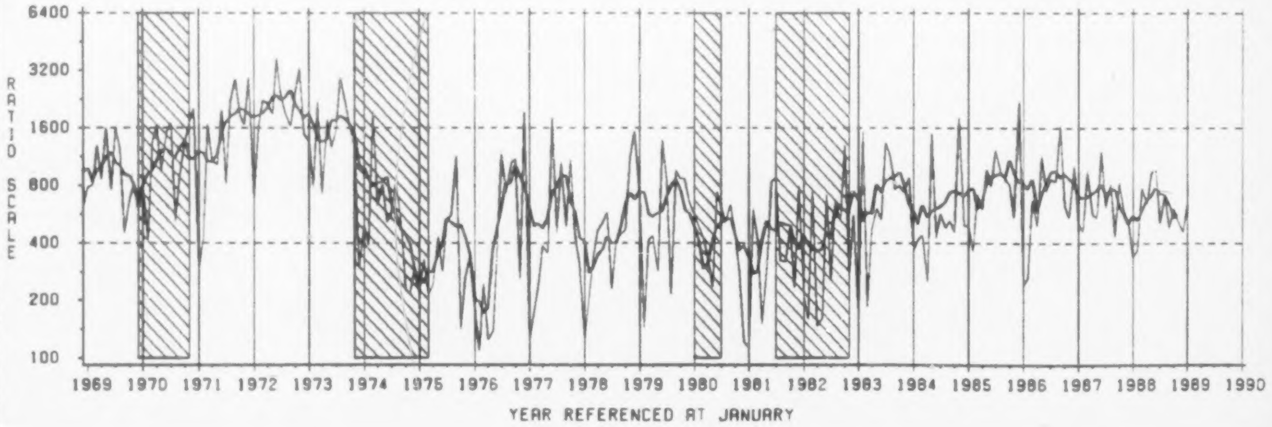


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,724	4,050	3,665	4,009	4,127	4,617		
Feb	3,366	3,985	3,619	4,306	4,148	4,753		
Mar	3,875	4,061	4,161	4,411	4,816	5,008		
Apr	3,964	4,109	4,340	4,437	4,621	4,756		
May	4,408	4,285	4,516	4,478	4,835	4,825		
Jun	4,213	4,154	4,639	4,535	5,095	4,915		
Jul	4,203	4,188	4,641	4,574	4,917	4,934		
Aug	4,229	4,250	4,654	4,626	4,972	4,902		
Sep	4,262	4,341	4,552	4,631	4,814R	4,836		
Oct	4,296	4,243	4,645	4,590	4,898R	4,923		
Nov	4,341	4,255	4,586	4,509	5,053	4,932		
Dec	5,440	4,319	5,783	4,590	6,119	4,821		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

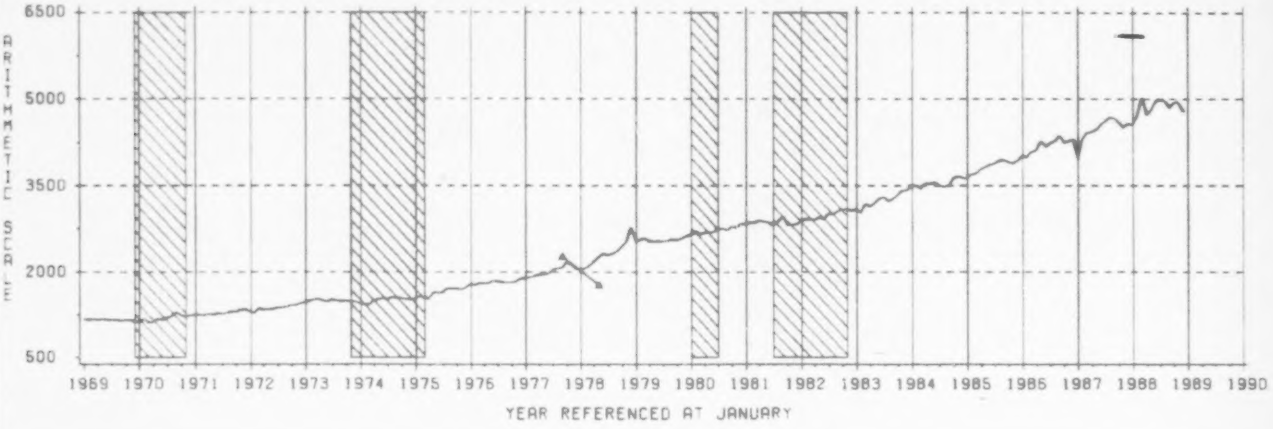
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,785	3,764	4,175	
Feb	3,759	4,036	4,317	
Mar	3,864	4,107	4,524	
Apr	3,955	4,078	4,269	
May	4,124	4,108	4,331	
Jun	3,994	4,168	4,420	
Jul	4,015	4,212	4,417	
Aug	4,071	4,221	4,377	
Sep	4,130	4,191	3,612	
Oct	4,029	4,143	4,303	
Nov	4,052	4,095	4,338	
Dec	4,102	4,158	4,244	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

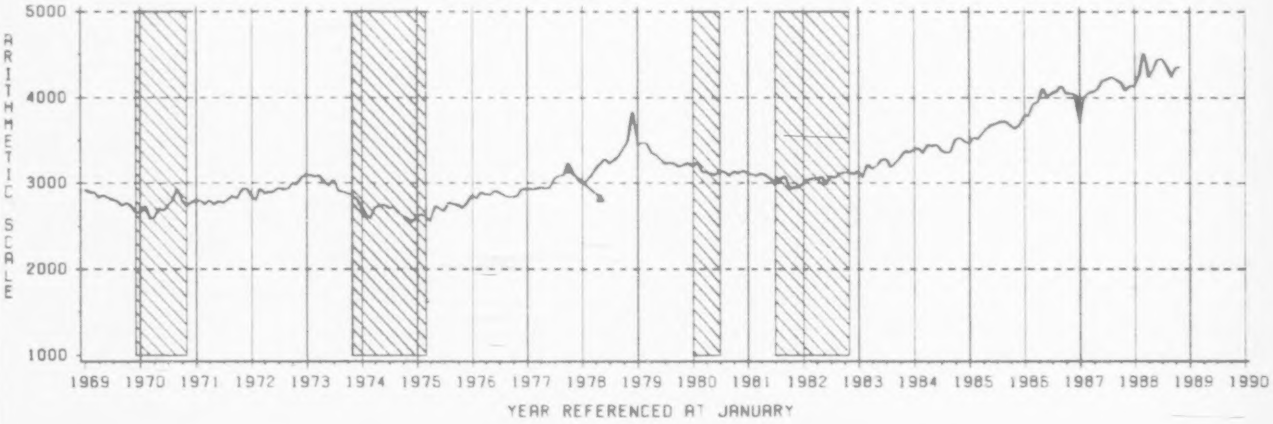
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762		
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873		
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860		
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

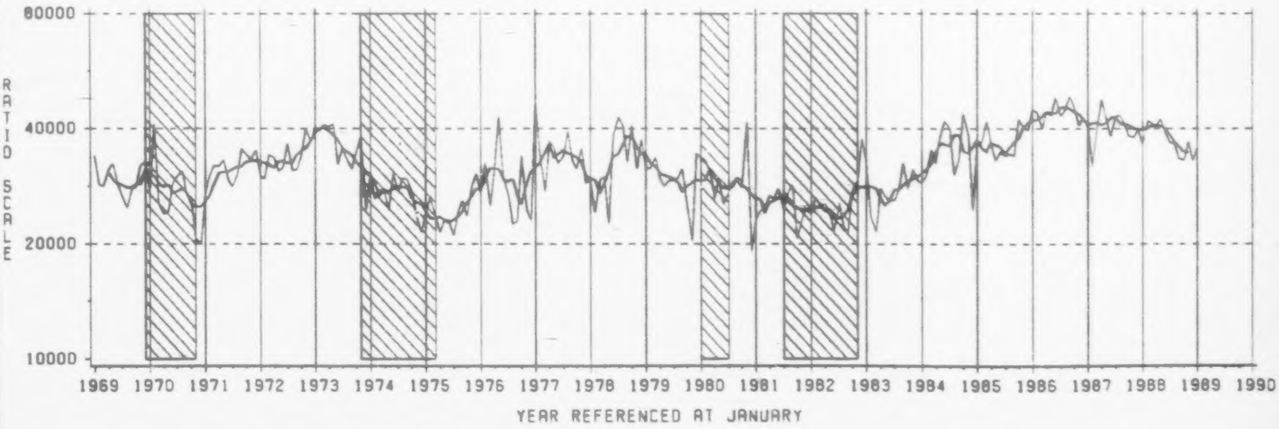


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0		
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0		
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1		
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

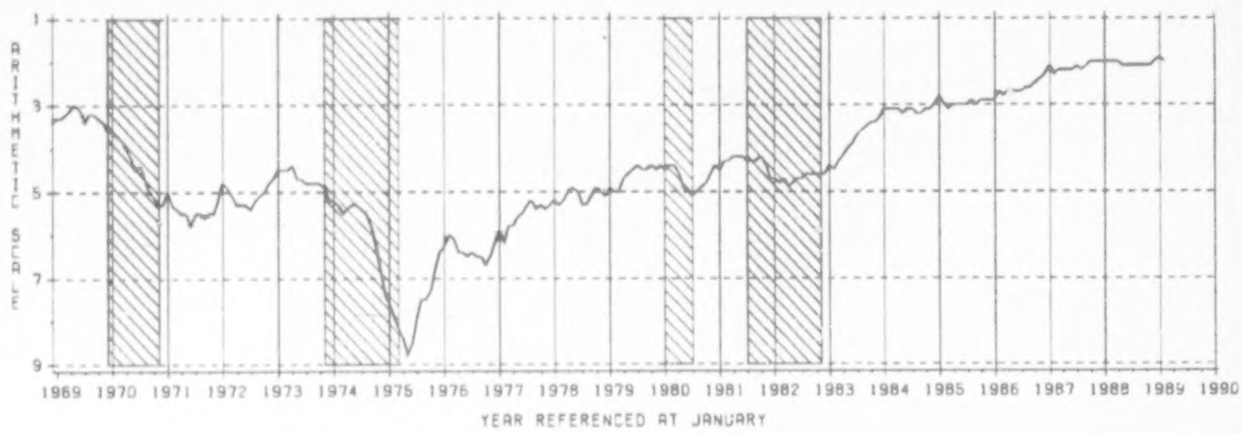
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255		
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551		
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069		
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

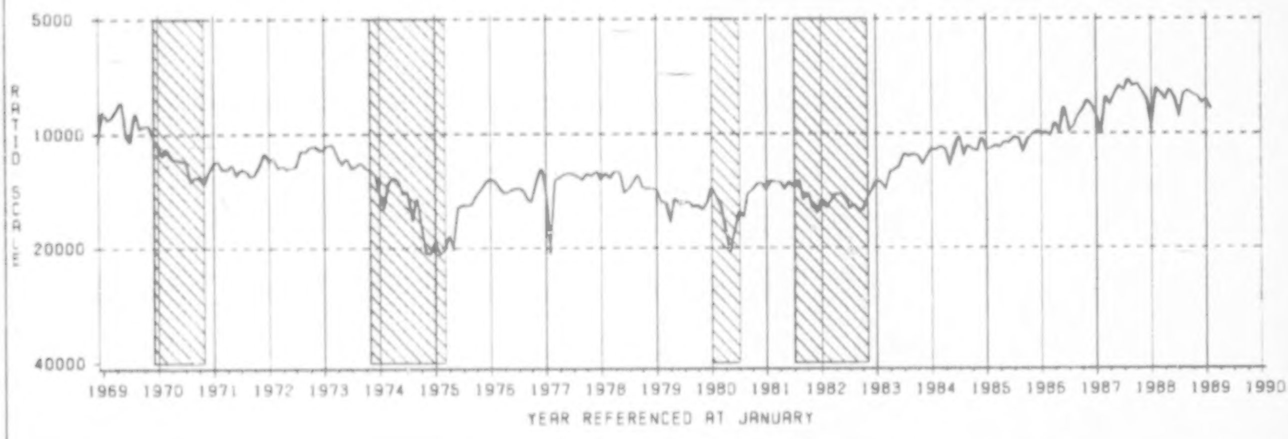
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500		
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047		
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548		
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,933		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

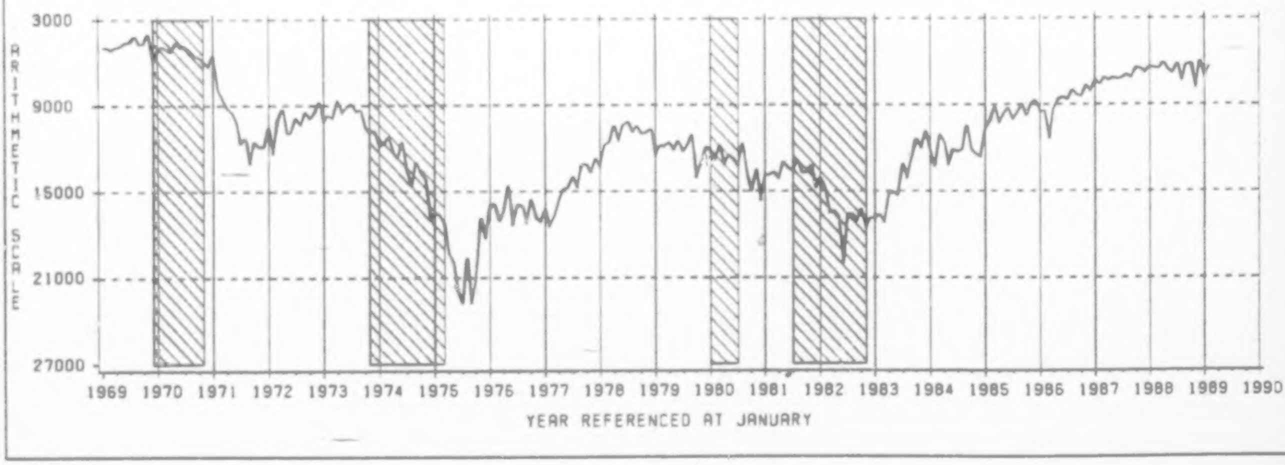


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8		
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3		
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9		
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

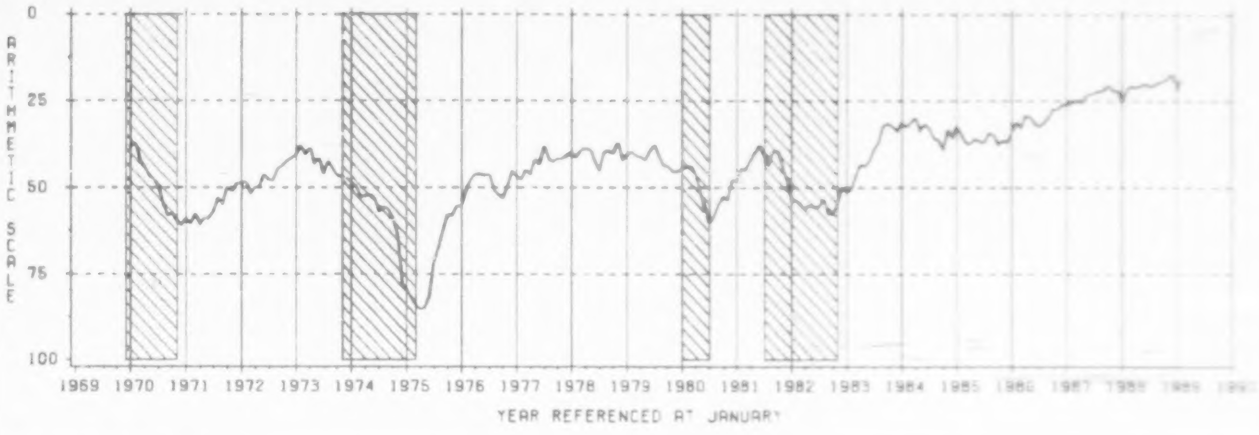
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4		
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5		
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7		
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

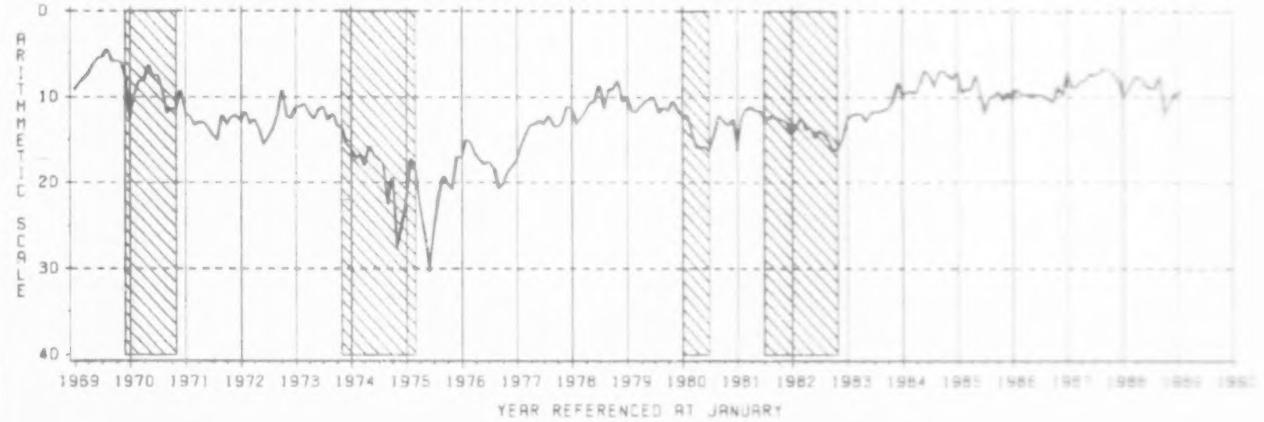
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1		
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6		
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0		
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

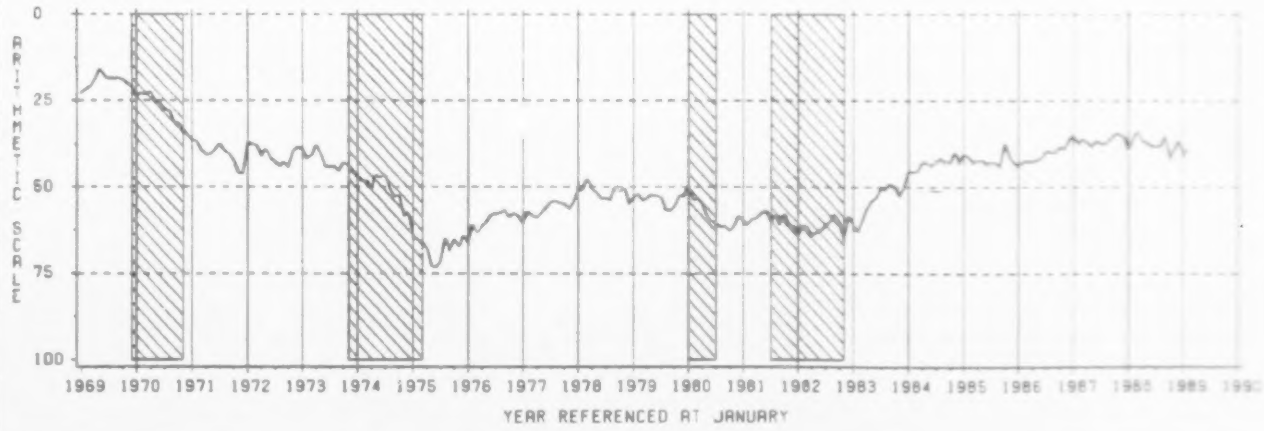
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	[illegible].3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,031	4,009	3,969	22.0	62.0
Total Employment	3,851	3,825	3,808	26.0	43.0
Total Unemployment	180	184	161	4.0	19.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	159	158	140	1.0	19.0
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.6	4.0	-0.1	0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.9	3.9	3.5	0.0	0.4
NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.					

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Feb 1989	Jan 1989	Feb 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	92.0	89.9	93.4	2.1	-1.4
Total Insured Unemployed	70.6	75.7	71.7	-5.1	-1.1
Male	40.4	42.6	40.8	-2.2	-0.4
Female	30.3	32.6	31.1	-2.3	-0.8
White, Not Hispanic	43.0	46.5	44.0	-3.5	-1.0
Black, Not Hispanic	14.9	16.2	15.6	-1.3	-0.7
Hispanic	12.1	11.5	11.1	0.6	1.0
Other**	0.6	1.3	0.9	-0.7	-0.3
Manufacturing	18.5	21.9	22.0	-3.4	-3.5
Durable Goods	7.7	9.8	8.9	-2.1	-1.2
Nondurable Goods	10.7	12.1	13.1	-1.4	-2.4
Nonmanufacturing	51.9	54.6	49.0	-2.7	2.9
Contract Construction	9.1	9.7	9.4	-0.6	-0.3
Trans. & Public Utilities	4.8	4.9	4.6	-0.1	0.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	15.5	16.6	15.1	-1.1	0.4
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.3	3.7	2.5	-0.4	0.8
Services	15.2	15.6	13.6	-0.4	1.6
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.1	8.9	8.7	-0.8	-0.6
25 Through 34	25.0	25.4	23.4	-0.4	1.6
35 Through 44	16.9	18.6	17.4	-1.7	-0.5
45 Through 54	11.0	11.6	11.4	-0.6	-0.4
55 Through 64	8.3	9.4	9.1	-1.1	-0.8
65 And Over	2.1	1.9	2.5	0.2	-0.4
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	8.8	9.4	9.8	-0.6	-1.0
3 to 4 Weeks	8.3	10.4	9.6	-2.1	-1.3
5 Through 14 Weeks	37.8	36.6	37.5	1.2	0.3
15 Weeks And Over	18.2	18.6	17.1	-0.4	1.1

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jan[1]	Dec[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1988	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,979	1,847	1,979	1,776	11.4
Private Units	1,979	1,847	1,979	1,776	11.4
Single Family	1,138	1,271	1,138	1,307	-12.9
Two-Family	142	90	142	116	22.4
Three-or-Four Family	20	8	20	3	566.7
Five or More Family	679	478	679	350	94.0
Public Units	0	0	0	0	0.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$177,944	$190,223	$177,944	$167,405	6.3
New Buildings	$141,779	$143,836	$141,779	$128,634	10.2
Additions and Alterations	$36,165	$46,387	$36,165	$38,771	-6.7

[1] Based on reports received from 471 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 435 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar									
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar								
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data. Please note that series 18 and 29 are undergoing revisions because of the introduction of new CPI factors with a 1982-1984 base.

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New Jersey

ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 293 Based on data through May 5, 1989

The graphs found in *Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States* have been omitted and will be reintroduced when revised.

The 13-month tables usually found on pages S-31 through S-33 will be reintroduced in the June issue.

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

Business activity across the nation remained on its expansionary course in March and early April, with employment and personal income climbing to new highs. There have been some signs, however, that the pace of growth may be easing somewhat in response to rising interest rates, increased consumer caution and the persistence of high vacancy rates for multi-family housing and office and commercial facilities in many parts of the country. Job increases have moderated in recent months and the nation's civilian unemployment rate edged up to 5.3% in early April from its 15-year low of 5.0% a month earlier. With concern over inflation back on the front-burner, signs of slower growth are welcomed by the Federal Reserve Board and most business analysts, who see substantial risks of a recession if the recent acceleration of price increases is not quickly checked.

Consumer spending increased by only 0.2% in March, compared with gains of 0.5% in February and 0.7% in January. New car sales dropped for the third month in a row and some easing of demand was evident in a broad range of other product lines. Outlays for services continued to expand, but more slowly. As a result, the nation's savings rate (as a percentage of disposable income) climbed to 6.3% in March, the highest since May 1985 and well above its average of 3.2% in 1987 and 4.2% in 1988. Auto sales turned back up in April, thanks to stepped-up sales incentives, but most forecasters see outlays for deferable big-ticket consumer goods growing more moderately in 1989, in part because of the impact of increased borrowing costs.

Housing starts dropped again in March to an annual rate of only 1.4 million, resuming a three-year downtrend that was temporarily interrupted by some pick-up during the late fall and early winter. Rising mortgage interest rates continue to depress sales of new single-family homes and weakness persists in the apartment building segment of the industry because of excess capacity. Plans for office and commercial construction also remain sluggish. According to F.W. Dodge Corporation, total construction contract awards during the first quarter were off 10% from their mid-1987 peak, mostly because of cutbacks in these types of building activity.

After growing strongly in 1987 and 1988, industrial production remained essentially unchanged from January to March. A sharply reduced volume of auto and light truck assemblies as well as a continued decline of defense and space production offset continued increases for business equipment and consumer goods other than new cars. Though factory output is expected to move back onto an expansionary course, its growth during the period ahead is unlikely to match that of the past two years because of anticipated sluggishness of domestic demand for consumer durables and slower growth of both business spending on new equipment and orders from overseas.

Despite recent signs of slower growth, gross national product (GNP) advanced at an inflation-adjusted annual rate of 5.5% during the first quarter, more than twice as fast as the 2.4% increase recorded three months earlier. All of the difference is attributable, however, to the return of the farm sector to normal following the sharp drop of output caused by last year's drought.

The nonfarm economy grew at a rate of 3.0% during the first quarter, slightly less than its 3.5% gain of the fourth quarter. Growth of personal consumption expenditures slowed markedly and both homebuilding and federal government expenditures declined. In contrast, both exports and business outlays for new plant and equipment were up sharply. Unfortunately, so was the inflation rate, which climbed from 4.2% to 5.0% when measured by the GNP fixed-weight index, 6.1% when measured by consumer prices and 10.2% when measured by producers' prices.

THE STATE

New Jersey's extremely tight labor market conditions, coupled with some further staff reductions in manufacturing, contributed to a further easing of the state's pace of economic growth during March. Though the demand for labor remained very strong, especially in the service sectors, seasonal hiring fell short of expectations as many thousands of jobs continued to go begging because of the inadequate supply of qualified applicants. This is a problem that will intensify during the spring and summer months when seasonal employers attempt to staff up to meet peak-load demand in the face of a still-declining youth population.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor (NJDOL), nonfarm wage and salary employment receded by 4,900 in March to an estimated 3,687,300, after removing the influence of purely seasonal hiring that normally occurs at this time of the year. Jobholding remained essentially unchanged from February's record highs in construction and in private sector service activities, but edged down in manufacturing and the public sector. Within the service sectors, employment gains were recorded in wholesale trade and finance. These were offset, however, by hiring shortfalls in retail trade and a drop of 900 in the transportation industry attributable to the Eastern Airline strike.

Compared with the same time last year, nonfarm employment was up only about 41,000 as of March, or an average of roughly 3,400 per month. This contrasts with an annual gain of 66,700 from calendar year 1987 to 1988 (about 5,500 per month) and increases averaging 97,800 annually (about 8,000 per month) from 1982 to 1987, when employers were able to recruit not only from new entrants to the job market, but also from the substantial pool of workers idled by the 1981-1982 recession.

With the state's unemployment rate at a peacetime low, averaging only 3.7% during the first four months of this year (down six full percentage points from its recession high), and labor force growth slowing because of the reduced numbers of teenagers, the huge employment gains recorded earlier are obviously no longer possible. Even under the best of economic circumstances, labor supply constraints are unlikely to permit employment to expand in New Jersey by much more than 50,000 to 55,000 annually during the decade ahead.

Most of New Jersey's employment increases over the past year have been in business services, finance, insurance, wholesale trade, health care, legal services and some segments of retail trade. Though employment growth in these and other service activities has slowed over the past year (most notably in retail trade), gains would undoubtedly have been substantially greater were it not for the inability of employers to fill all of their openings.

Even with the slower hiring pace of the past year, private service sector employers have added 536,000 workers to their payrolls since the end of the 1981-1982 recession. They employed a record 2,286,800 in March, accounting for about three of every four nongovernment employees in the State.

The State's construction boom has been the other major contributor to New Jersey's job growth over the past six years, with building contractors expanding their employment rolls by 72,000 since March 1983, from a recession low of 107,300 to an all-time high of 179,200. Only about 4,000 of this increase has occurred over the past year, however, and a two-year downtrend of new construction contracts points to some easing of the demand for construction workers once the current backlog of projects has been worked off.

The dollar volume of contract awards for all types of construction during the first quarter totaled 16.5% less than a year earlier, with declines of 30% for residential buildings and 9% for nonresidential buildings only partially offset by a 7% increase for infrastructure projects such as roads and utilities. The slippage of new homebuilding commitments has been in progress for more than two years and nonresidential buildings awards has been declining since late 1987.

In contrast to the explosive pace of job creation in the construction and service sectors over the past six years, there has been a substantial countercyclical erosion of job opportunities in New Jersey's manufacturing industries, which have not fully participated in the industrial rebound that has been occurring nationally over the past 2 1/2 years. The State's manufacturers currently employ 46,000 fewer workers than at the trough of the 1981-1982 recession and 140,000 fewer than in pre-recession 1979.

Factory employment began to stabilize in the State during 1988 and there appeared to be room for cautious optimism about prospects for at least some modest rebound in 1989. Unfortunately, there was a resumed decline of 3,600 from January to March, which is not a very good start. With the rate of industrial growth likely to moderate nationally during the period ahead, probably the best that can now be expected is for factory jobholding to hold at close to its current level.

The only manufacturing industries that have added to their employment rolls over the past year or so are chemical and allied products (primarily pharmaceuticals), primary metal products and printing and publishing. Gains in these industries have been more than offset by continued losses in electrical equipment, machinery, fabricated metal products, transportation equipment, apparel, rubber and plastics products, furniture, lumber products and leather goods. As a result, March's employment total of 661,000 was down 8,000 from a year earlier.

Employment statistics do not, of course, tell the whole story. New Jersey manufacturers have undoubtedly enjoyed increased orders over the past three years and responded by expanding output, which (despite all the job cutbacks) is probably currently at a record volume thanks to increased labor productivity. A recent analysis by NJDOL economists found that output per employee in manufacturing increased at an annual rate of 3.9% in New Jersey from 1979 to 1986, somewhat better than the 3.5% annual rate of increase recorded nationally.[1] Though more recent New Jersey data are not yet available, it can be presumed that significant labor saving investment and innovation has continued, especially considering the added inducement provided by the State's short supply of workers.

Though neither manufacturing nor construction is likely to be the source of significant job expansion during the period immediately ahead, continued tight labor market conditions can be expected for at least as long as the national economy remains on even a moderately expansionary path. In the absence of an actual recession that would generate a new wave of layoffs in manufacturing and cyclically-sensitive business and financial service activities, which cannot be ruled out for later this year or in 1990, the demand for labor in the service sectors should remain more than sufficient to absorb qualified new entrants to the job market and keep unemployment at or below 4%. In fact, the continued decline in the youth population could create even greater summertime recruitment difficulties for the state's seashore and other highly seasonal industries than in 1987 and 1988. Prospects for the summer job market are discussed in this issue of *New Jersey Economic Indictors* starting on page 10.

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[1] Based on gross state and national product per employee adjusted for inflation. The findings were reported in an article in the March 15, 1989 issue of ***New Jersey Economic Indicators.***

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$170,486	$166,856	$157,346	3rd Qtr. '88	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.4	+ 7.5
$4,992	$4,940	$4,674	Jan '89	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 6.1	+ 6.5
2,599	2,502	2,355	Jan '89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	+14.9	+ 8.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,640	2,569	2,438	Feb	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	+12.8	-11.8
$575.4	$545.9	$552.4	Mar	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-16.5	- 3.4
$226.7	$241.2	$344.5	Mar	Residential	S-18	-30.3	- 2.9
$201.7	$214.1	$158.5	Mar	Nonresidential	S-18	- 8.6	- 3.8
$147.0	$90.6	$49.4	Mar	Nonbuilding*		+ 6.6	- 4.0
3,687.3	3,692.2	3,645.9	Mar	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.5	+ 3.4
661.2	663.5	669.0	Mar	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 1.6	+ 2.1
3,026.1	3,028.7	2,976.9	Mar	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 2.3	+ 3.8
120	159	156	Mar	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	- 2.3	- 7.2
3.0	3.9	3.9	Mar	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
68.3	67.1	67.1	Feb	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 0.2	NA
2.0	1.9	2.0	Feb	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.1	41.3	41.2	Mar	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.3	+ 0.1
$11.18	$11.15	$10.74	Mar	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*		+ 3.8	+ 3.1
$461.73	$459.38	$444.64	Mar	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*		+ 4.2	+ 3.2

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

*** Not seasonally adjusted**

** (Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '87)

STATE POPULATION ESTIMATE FOR 1988

by
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Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

New Jersey's resident population reached 7,721,000 as of July 1, 1988, according to the latest state estimates recently released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census. Thus, the steady population growth that New Jersey has exhibited since the last federal census (April 1, 1980) is continuing unabated.

In the 1980-1988 period, the total population increase amounted to 356,000 persons, a rise of 4.8%. This represents an average annual increase of 0.57%, more than twice the yearly rate of 0.27% for the 1970-1980 period.

At the same time, the population of the United States as a whole has grown by 8.5% to a total of 245,807,000 persons as of July 1, 1988. The national annual growth rate has averaged about 1.0%. As the 1980s have progressed, New Jersey has crept closer to the national rate of increase. The New Jersey population grew at an annual rate of 0.67% from 1985 to 1988 while the United States, during this time period, grew at an annual rate of 0.97%.

Almost 78% of the post-1980 growth in the state's population was attributed to natural increase as births to New Jersey residents have exceeded deaths by about 276,000. In addition, the state's population has increased due to positive net migration. That is, more persons moved into New Jersey than moved out. In total, net migration has added approximately 80,000 persons to the state's population since 1980. This positive net migration represents a change from the 1970s when the state experienced a negative net migration of 119,000.

New Jersey continues to outpace its Middle Atlantic neighbors in population growth in the 1980s. The population of New York state has increased by about 351,000 since 1980, representing a rise of 2.0%, or 0.23% per year. Pennsylvania's population has increased by only 137,000 for an annual growth rate of 0.14%.

The population trend for the Middle Atlantic states in the latter half of the decade has changed somewhat. New Jersey's population grew at a faster pace from 1985 to 1988 (0.67%) than during the first half of the decade (0.52%). Pennsylvania, after adding only 2,000 persons to its population from 1980 to 1985 - (not even 0.01% on average), has grown at an annual rate of 0.38% since 1985. The population of New York state has grown at a slow steady pace throughout the decade with an annual growth rate of 0.23% from 1980 to 1985 and 0.26% from 1985 to 1988.

New Jersey retained its position as the ninth largest state in 1988. In fact, there was no change in the rankings among the top 10 states. California, New York and Texas hold the top three positions followed by Florida and Pennsylvania. The bottom half of the top 10 consists of Illinois, Ohio, Michigan, New Jersey and North Carolina.

NEW JERSEY POPULATION ESTIMATES, 1980-1988*

Year	Total Population	Annual Change Number	Annual Change Percent
1980	7,365,011		
1981	7,407,000	42,000	0.57
1982	7,430,000	24,000	0.32
1983	7,468,000	38,000	0.51
1984	7,517,000	49,000	0.66
1985	7,568,000	50,000	0.67
1986	7,625,000	57,000	0.76
1987	7,674,000	49,000	0.64
1988	7,721,000	47,000	0.61

* Population for 1980 is the census count as of April 1. Population for 1981 through 1988 is estimated as of July 1 of each year. The estimate for 1988 is provisional, while those for 1981 through 1987 are revisions of estimates published last year.

The time period between 1980 and 1981 is actually 1.25 years, for the period from April 1, 1980 (census day) to July 1, 1981 (the estimate date).

COMPONENTS OF ANNUAL CHANGE

Year	Natural Increment	Net Migration
1980		
1981	35,000	7,000
1982	30,000	-7,000
1983	31,000	7,000
1984	30,000	19,000
1985	33,000	17,000
1986	36,000	21,000
1987	39,000	10,000
1988	41,000	5,000

EMPLOYMENT RELATED TO MANUFACTURED EXPORTS IN NEW JERSEY, 1986

by
Sen-Yuan Wu
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

New Jersey had 162,400 jobs related to manufactured exports in 1986, according to the latest report recently released by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.[1] Nearly half of New Jersey's manufactured exports-related jobs (80,000) were in the manufacturing industries themselves. An additional 82,400 jobs were in nonmanufacturing industries that supply materials and services supporting manufactured exports, such as trade, business services, transportation, communication, utilities, agriculture and mining.

About one-third of the export-related manufacturing jobs in New Jersey (27,000) were in plants producing finished goods for direct export, and the other two-thirds (53,000) were in affiliated plants and administrative offices that furnished materials and services to exporting plants.

Among all the states, New Jersey had the eighth highest number of persons working in manufacturing exported-related jobs in 1986. States with more export-related jobs, California, New York, Texas, Ohio, Illinois, Pennsylvania and Michigan, also had more total civilian employment than New Jersey. Florida was the only state that had more total employment but fewer jobs related to manufactured exports than New Jersey in 1986. (see Table 1)

States with the highest proportion of export-related manufacturing employment (Alaska, Washington, Vermont, Arizona and Connecticut) were usually not the locus of manufacturing industries. However, those states that had a higher level of total manufacturing employment than New Jersey also tended to lead New Jersey in terms of proportions of export-related manufacturing jobs. North Carolina was the only exception that had more total manufacturing employment but fewer export-related jobs than New Jersey. (see Table 2)

New Jersey's 11.8% of manufacturing jobs related to exports was lower than the national average of 12.6%, while our Middle Atlantic neighbors (New York and Pennsylvania) had slightly higher percentages (12.7%) than the U.S. as a whole. Nevertheless, New Jersey' proportion (4.4%) of total employment related to manufactured exports (both manufacturing and nonmanufacturing jobs) to total civilian employment was slightly higher than the U.S. (4.1%), Pennsylvania (4.3%) and New York (4.2%). This implies that in New Jersey, to a somewhat greater extent than in the other industrial states, nonmanufacturing employment is more trade-sensitive than manufacturing employment. While this seems plausible in light of New Jersey's strength in trade-related industries such as transportation and wholesale trade, estimates of nonmanufacturing jobs related to exports may be less precise than those for export-related manufacturing jobs since the export-related manufacturing jobs came from a 1986 survey of states and the nonmanufacturing estimates were derived from a U.S. econometric model, which has not recently been update.[2]

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[1] U.S. Department of Commerce News: CB89-38, March 10, 1989. The report's direct export-related employment statistics are based on data collected in the Census Bureau's Annual Survey of Manufactures. Data on supporting services were developed by the Bureau of Economic Analysis, using their input-output model.

[2] The state-level 1986 manufactured export-related nonmanufacturing employment was developed by the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis, based on their 1977 U.S. Input-Output Model, which is not state-specific and has not been updated since 1977.

Table 1. Employment Related to Manufactured Exports, 1986
U.S., New Jersey, and Selected States

		Employment Related to Manufactured Exports			
State	Total Civilian Employment (1)	Manufacturing (2)	NonManufacturing (3)	Total (4)=(2)+(3)	Percentage (4)/(1)
United States	111,874.3	2,318.2	2,258.4	4,576.6	4.1%
California	12,526.0	289.6	276.7	566.3	4.5%
New York	8,112.7	160.9	177.1	338.0	4.2%
Texas	7,779.9	122.6	164.6	287.2	3.7%
Ohio	4,931.7	151.4	112.8	264.2	5.4%
Illinois	5,377.9	123.9	114.7	238.6	4.4%
Pennsylvania	5,371.6	132.0	100.0	232.0	4.3%
Michigan	4,048.8	125.3	88.6	213.9	5.3%
New Jersey	3,713.0	80.0	82.4	162.4	4.4%
Massachusetts	2,950.3	95.9	65.0	160.9	5.5%
Florida	5,324.7	52.5	93.9	146.4	2.7%

Note: All employment are in thousands, and are rank-ordered by column (4).
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Exports from Manufacturing Establishments: 1985 and 1986.

Table 2. Manufacturing Employment Related to Exports, 1986
U.S., New Jersey, and Selected States

State	Total (1)	Direct Exports Related (2)	Supporting Exports (3)	Total Exports Related (4)=(2)+(3)	Percentage (4)/(1)
United States	18,371.2	1,060.9	1,257.3	2,318.2	12.6%
California	1,973.6	142.9	146.7	289.6	14.7%
New York	1,267.5	74.9	86.0	160.9	12.7%
Ohio	1,086.7	63.0	88.4	151.4	13.9%
Pennsylvania	1,042.6	52.4	79.6	132.0	12.7%
Michigan	942.8	56.2	69.1	125.3	13.3%
Illinois	988.9	45.2	78.7	123.9	12.5%
Texas	907.0	61.6	61.0	122.6	13.5%
Massachusetts	614.3	45.4	50.5	95.9	15.6%
New Jersey	680.0	27.0	53.0	80.0	11.8%
North Carolina	802.9	33.3	42.2	75.5	9.4%

Note: All employment are in thousands, and are rank-ordered by column (4)
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, Exports from Manufacturing Establishments: 1985 and 1986.

THE 1989 SUMMER JOBS OUTLOOK: GO FOR IT!

by
Mary Ann R. Unger and Field Analysts*
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

The word is out among New Jersey's high school and college youth looking for **summer jobs: go for it!** Young job hunters should find this summer's job outlook quite good, and perhaps even better than the outstanding summer job market of 1988. Because of New Jersey's continuing economic advance and the shrinking 15-to-22 year old age group in the state's population, there are increasing employment opportunities and less competition among youth. Summer job seekers will find most starting salaries above the minimum wage of $3.35/hr.

For employers, the search for summer help over the past few years has been complicated by an increasing demand for year-round labor, especially in retail stores and in the fast-food industry. This trend is expected to continue. In seashore resort areas such as Cape May where the economy greatly depends on the success of the summer resort season, employers will again face stiff competition to attract and retain summer workers as the stock of affordable seasonal housing at the shore dwindles and summer job opportunities increase in non-resort areas of the state.

In both the seashore resort and the suburban areas of the state, the private sector continues to offer the most summer job opportunities for youth. In urban areas, government-funded programs offer good prospects for summer jobs.

The Governor's 1989 Summer Employment Program has positions in state offices and parks with pay ranging from $4.40-$5.20/hr. depending on the type of job and educational requirements.

Teens from disadvantaged families can find jobs through the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA). JTPA will provide approximately 13,500 jobs this summer paying at least $3.35/hr. for a 20-35 hour week. To be more aligned with private-sector pay, JTPA jobs in many areas of the state begin at $4.00/hr. This year, emphasis is also being placed on the remediation portion of the JTPA summer program whereby students earn as they attend classes geared toward the high school proficiency test (HSPT).

In addition to these public sector summer job opportunities, over 900 federal summer jobs were advertised by the Federal Job Information Office in Newark in its *Summer Jobs for 1989* supplement. Application deadlines were April 15 and, depending on educational level and academic achievement, salaries range from $193/wk. for high school students to $368/wk. for college graduates with superior academic work. Most clerical salaries advertised average between $217-$265/wk. and lifeguards average $295/wk.

As in past years, many local governments will hire teens to work at maintenance, recreation and office jobs. The pay is often above minimum wage.

SURVEY PROBES SUMMER JOBS SITUATION

In order to informally determine the summer job outlook for 1989, field analysts from the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, recently contacted hundreds of retailers, manufacturers, service industries and resort area employers across the state. According to the survey, spot shortages of summer workers are expected to occur in many parts of the state, such as in seashore resort areas and in counties with low population densities or low unemployment rates. In or-

* **Field Analysts:** Robert A. Brino, Raymond J. Daly, Allen I. Green, Robert S. Jedrusiak, James A. Major, Patricia McKendrick, Alfred A. Monte, Chester E. Sherman, and Andrew M. Smakula.

der to attract summer workers, more employers across the state will find themselves offering higher-than-minimum wages, fringe benefits, free transportation, additional part-time employment opportunities (longer hours or more than one job) and, in some cases in seashore resort areas, assistance in finding affordable housing.

As discovered in 1987, many employers are also recruiting from the senior citizen segment of the population. In the seashore resort areas, some employers also recruit in other states and in foreign countries in order to obtain the necessary numbers of summer help.

The manufacturing sector continues to provide very limited summer job opportunities, usually in the form of college internships or employment for relatives of employees.

However, as noted last year, increasing numbers of employers in general are looking for year-round part-time help. They appear less interested in temporary summer workers and may, in fact, offer fewer summer openings than in the past. In addition, changes made in January 1989 to the federal Targeted Tax Credit Program could negatively impact on disadvantaged youth. Under the revisions, 40% of the first $3,000 in wages of youth in the summer program are subject to credit (down from 85% last summer). Also, the cut-off age for youth in the program is now 22 instead of 24.

AN OUTLOOK FOR NEW JERSEY'S REGIONS

ATLANTIC COASTAL REGION

(Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean Counties)

The summer of 1989 offers excellent job opportunities for youth in the ***Atlantic Coastal Region.*** Best bets are hotels/motels, fast-food establishments, amusements, supermarkets and retail stores. Also, lifeguards and beach patrol personnel are always in demand. Of course, the success of the resort season primarily will depend on the weather, and, following on the heels of the pollution-troubled 1988 tourism season, success will also depend on relatively pollution-free beaches together with favorable publicity. In fact, several ocean-front motels in Cape May County offer money-back guarantees whereby the customer's money is refunded if the beach is closed due to pollution during the customer's stay.

Private-sector wages are generally in the $4.00-$6.00/hr. range at fast-food establishments, amusement piers, restaurants, hotels and retailers in the region. In the public sector, JTPA jobs are $4.00/hr. and county and municipal summer jobs are generally above minimum wage.

The region's largest amusement park employer, Great Adventure in Ocean County, will hire 3,500 summer workers at the peak of the season. About 10% will be senior citizens. Pay ranges from $4.75-$7.00/hr. and free bus transportation is provided to workers from Burlington, Mercer, Monmouth and Ocean county locations.

Employers, especially in the resort areas, do seem to be making greater efforts to find and retain needed summer workers. For example, the TRAA Corporation, owner of nine McDonalds restaurants in the Atlantic City-Cape May Area, has a program which includes: starting salaries of $4.25/hr. which rise after 30 days; $1/hr. bonuses on key weekends and $.75/hr. bonuses for workers staying until Labor Day. Other incentives include rewards for good workers and attempts to make the job more "fun," such as bringing in special meals for employees on key weekends.

Although a summer jobs fair held in Ocean City in April attracted crowds of students and employers, labor shortages are expected again this year and could be critical in some resort areas. New Jersey Job Service offices in the Atlantic City/Cape May Area reported low turnouts of college students registering for summer jobs during spring break. In addition, employers attempting to recruit foreign student-workers for the summer have been encountering processing delays. Therefore, it is difficult to gauge how many foreign workers will be employed in coastal resorts. Other resort employers have extended their recruiting efforts as far as Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, PA.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

(Burlington, Camden, Cumberland, Gloucester, Mercer and Salem Counties)

Summer job opportunities are good for youth in the ***Southern New Jersey Region.*** The best opportunities for summer employment are in fast-food establishments, government-sponsored jobs, supermarkets and landscaping/nursery establishments.

Like the last few years, most summer jobs seem to be above the minimum wage, ranging between $3.50-$5.00/hr. Fast-food establishments offer summer and part-time jobs at about $3.50-$4.50/hr. Retailers, such as general merchandise stores and department stores in the region, pay between $4.00-$5.00/hr. but offer limited opportunities and often rely on a pool of returning summer/seasonal workers. The same pay range applies to supermarket jobs in the six-county region. Hotels, swim clubs, country clubs and apartment complexes with pools offer some opportunities for lifeguards, groundskeepers and snack shop workers; these employers offer jobs in the $3.50-$5.50/hr. range. Some of the larger manufacturers offer very limited summer employment opportunities starting at about $6.00/hr., often to college students or relatives of employees. In Burlington and Mercer counties, several hundred teens can find jobs at, and free bus transportation to, Great Adventure amusement park in Ocean County. Depending on the county, JTPA jobs can range from $3.35-$3.75/hr. in the region.

This year, many employers cited the need for year-round workers on a full- and part-time basis. In several cases, most notably fast-food establishments and department stores, the year-round part-timers take on full-time status during the summer months.

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

(Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Hunterdon, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, Sussex, Union and Warren Counties)

The outlook for summer jobs in the ***Northern New Jersey Region*** is good, as it was last year. The best opportunities in the region are again in fast-food establishments, government, country club/swim club facilities and supermarkets.

Many fast-food establishments in the region offer wages between $3.50-$4.50/hr.; country clubs/swim clubs, hotels and landscapers offer summer workers wages in the $4.00-$6.00/hr. range. Department stores and supermarkets generally have wages between $4.00-$5.00/hr. for youth. Limited numbers of summer jobs in manufacturing and with the NJ Turnpike Authority are in the $6.00-$9.00/hr. category.

Urban youth will still find the JTPA program offering good summer job opportunities, especially since wages are between $3.50-$4.50/hr. in the Northern New Jersey Region, depending on the county and program.

In addition, Action Park in Sussex County requires about 1,500 summer workers and offers pay from $3.75-$7.00/hr. As in past years, the park has been recruiting at schools and through the media. Action Park will provide free transportation to some summer workers by running two buses from Newark and one each from Bloomfield and East Orange in Essex County.

However, within the 11-county region, a few malls report a lull in sales that may translate later into few summer job offerings, except at fast-food establishments.

STUDENTS SEE GOOD SUMMER JOBS MARKET

A recent national poll of teens conducted by the Gallup Organization, Inc. of Princeton, NJ and published in March 1989, indicates that most teens feel they can easily find summer jobs if they want them. In the East and West, 82% felt that finding summer jobs would be easy, compared with 72% in the Midwest and 71% in the South. Among the nation's teens aged 13-15, 72% felt finding a summer job would be fairly easy, and among older teens, the figure rose to 85%. In the summer, whites and nonwhites reported equal opportunities in finding jobs, while teens from small towns and rural areas were most likely to report difficulty in finding employment.

IMPORTANT NOTICE TO NJ EMPLOYERS AND STUDENTS

Employers who wish to obtain an abstract of the current New Jersey Child Labor Laws, a schedule of working hours, and any other information concerning child labor should write to the the Office of Wage and Hour Compliance, Division of Workplace Standards, New Jersey Department of Labor, CN 389, Trenton, NJ 08625.

Students under the age of 18 who have a promise of employment must obtain an employment certificate or "working papers" from his/her neighborhood high school. Such certificates are not issued to students without the promise of employment.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of some 2,730 New Jersey households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area** which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area** which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046R
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045R
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010P
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

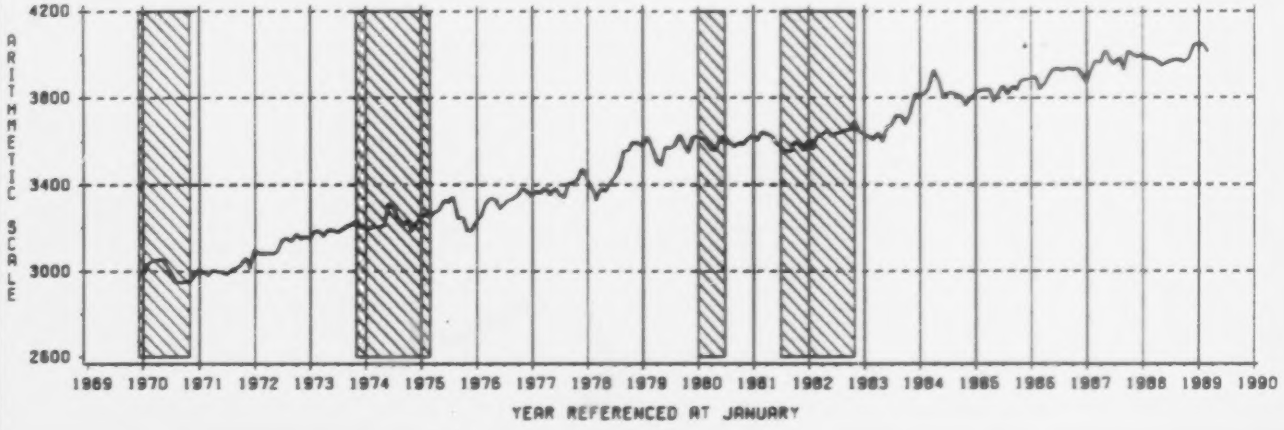
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888R
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884R
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890P
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

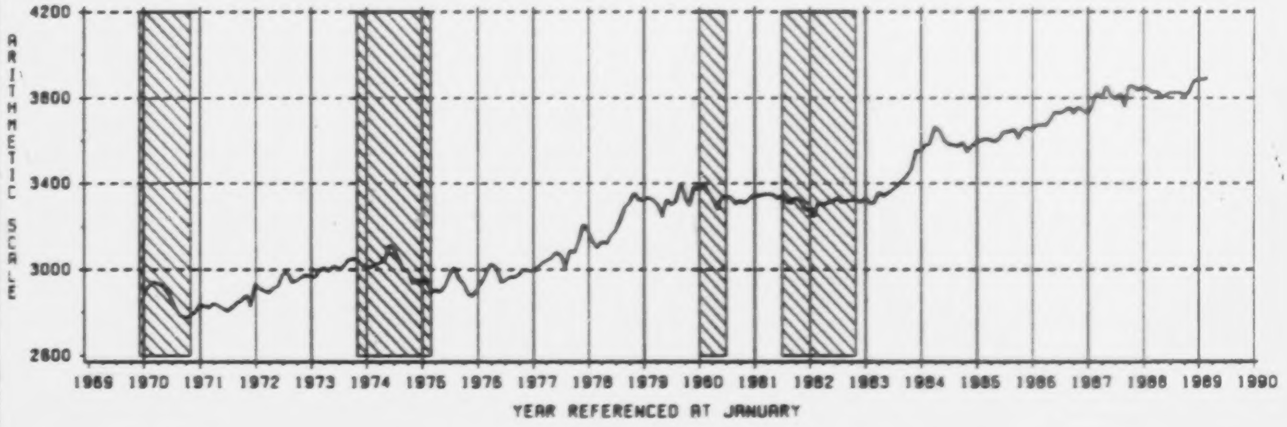
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120P
Apr	193	165	143	
May	205	166	147	
Jun	201	167	147	
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

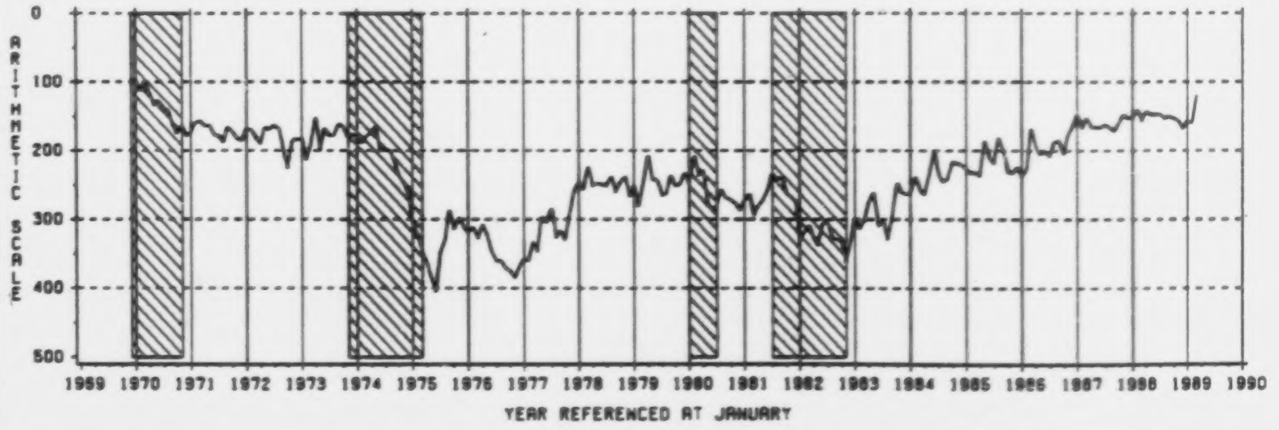


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2P
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

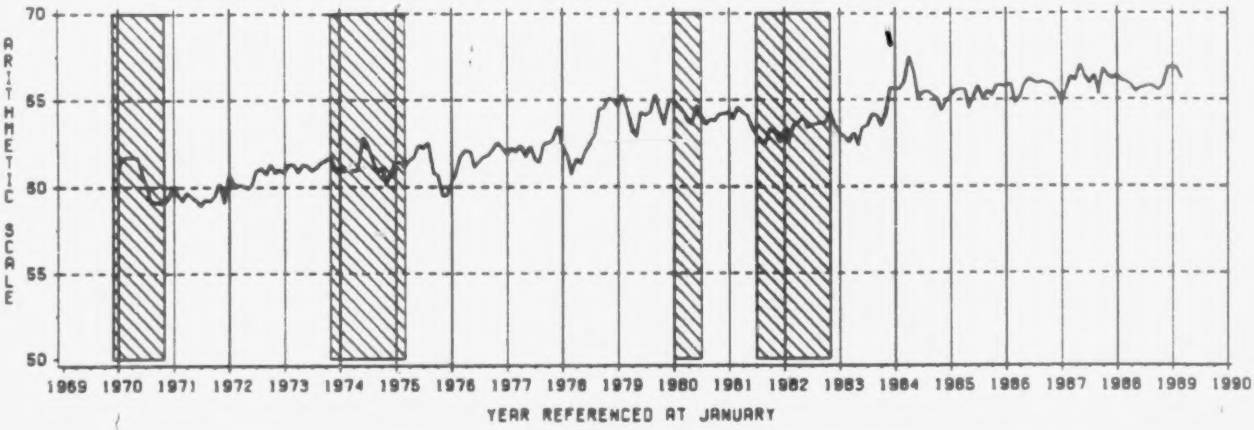
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2P
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

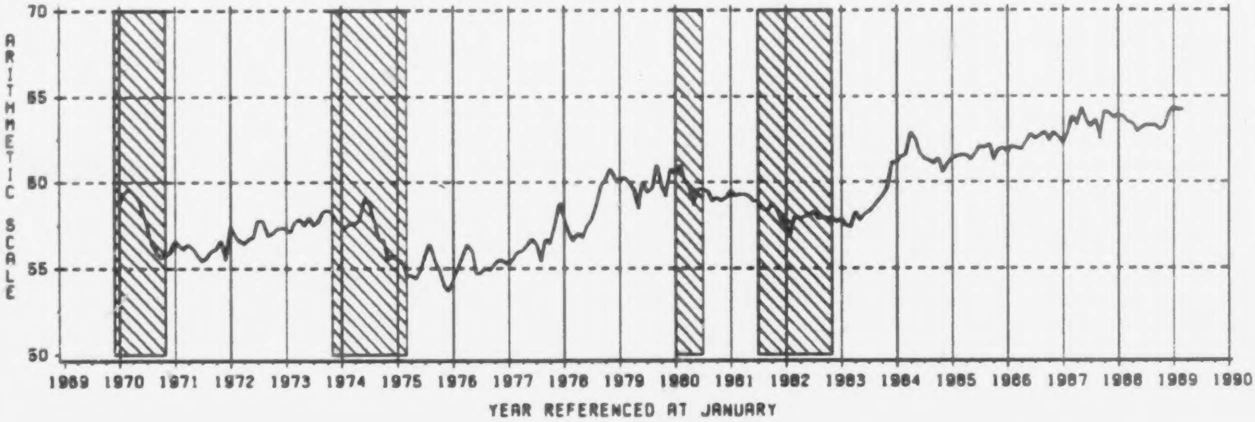
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0P
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

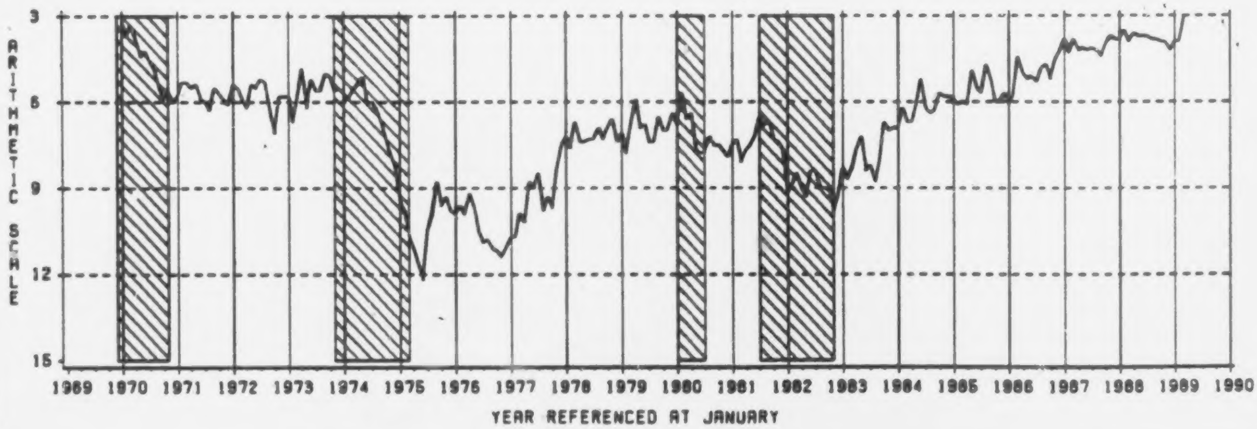


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9R	3692.2R
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3635.9P	3687.3P
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9		
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3		
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

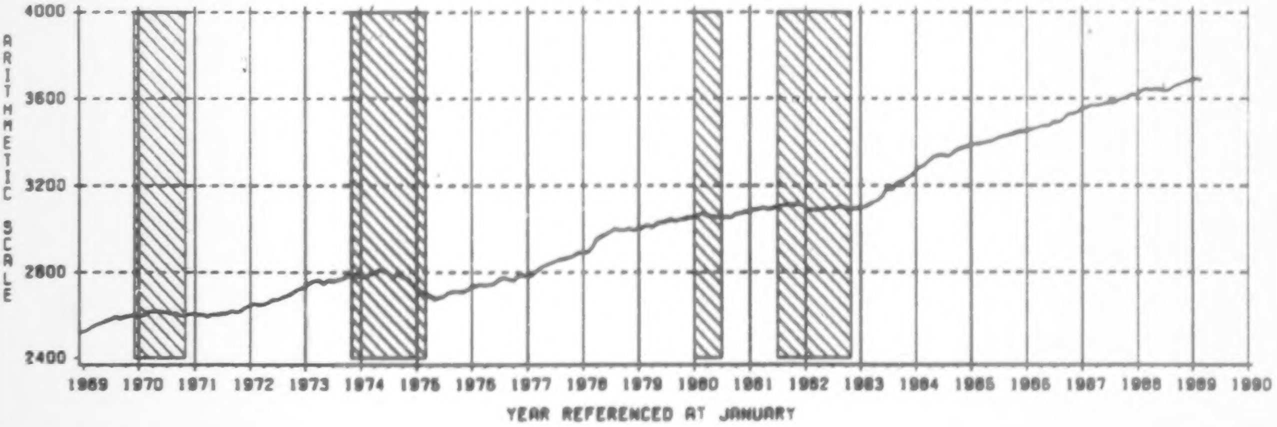
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6R	3132.5R
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3072.6P	3129.8P
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6		
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4		
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

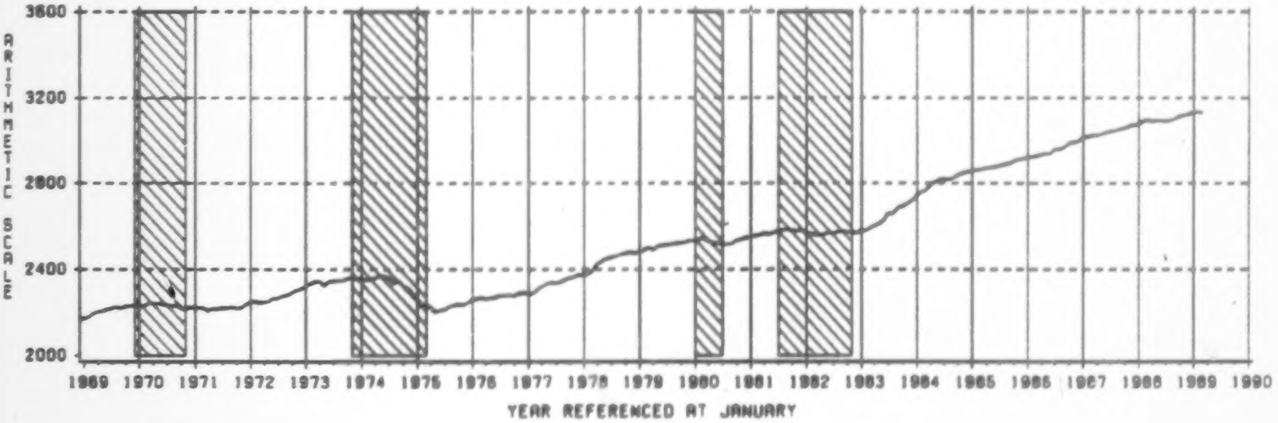
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3R	559.7R
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	563.3P	557.5P
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3		
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9		
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

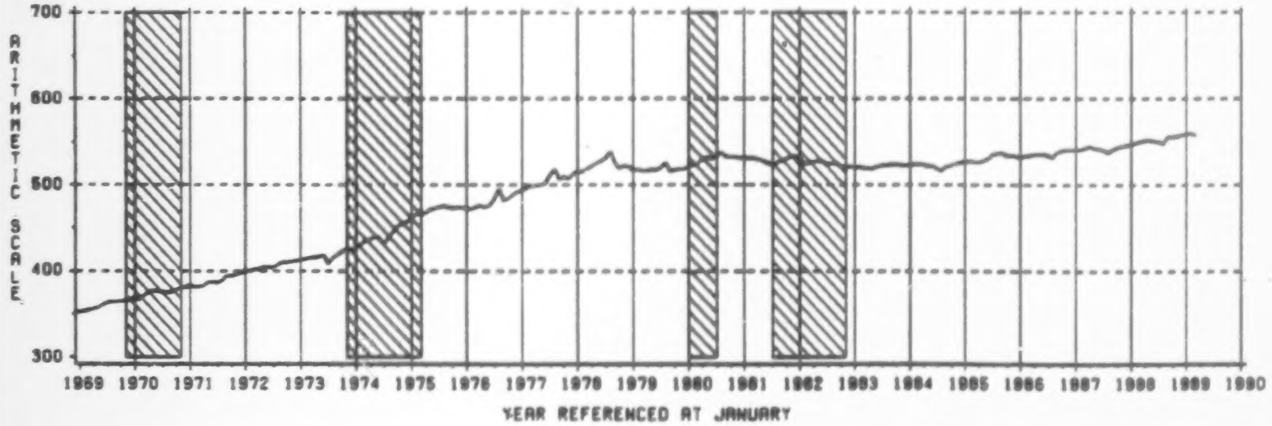


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	659.2P	661.2P
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0		
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0		
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

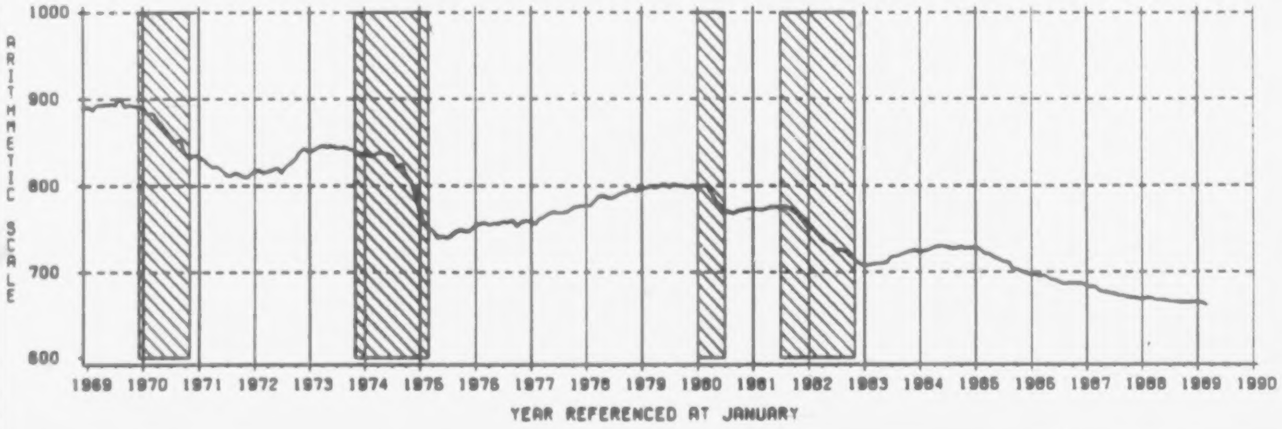
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9R	179.5R
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.1P	179.2P
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3		
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3		
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

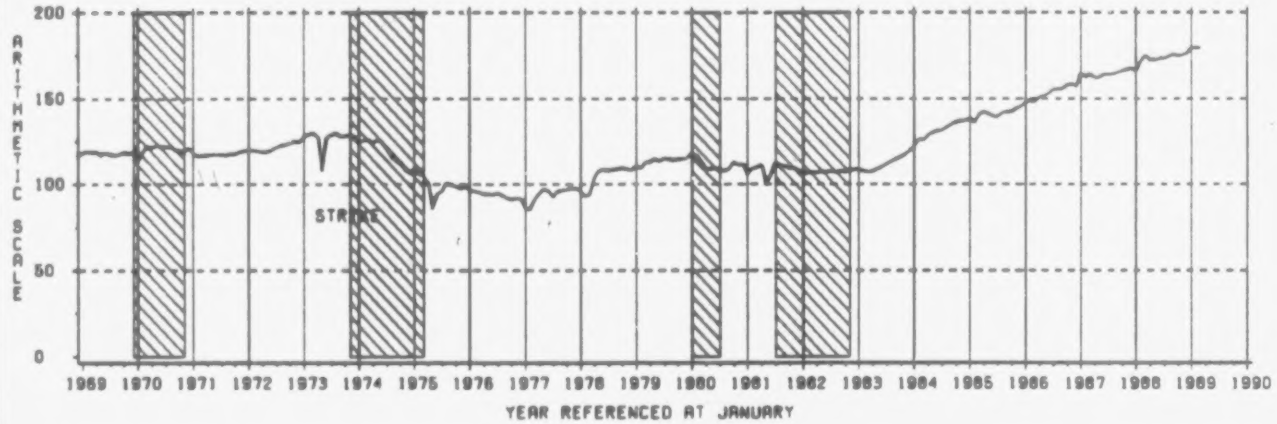
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121,2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1R	2286.8R
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.9P	2286.8P
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0		
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8		
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

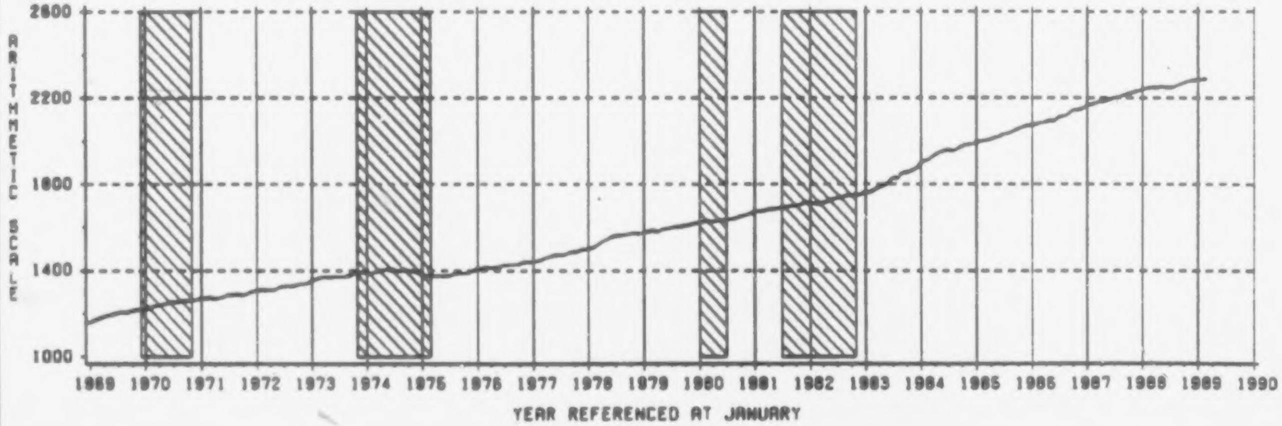


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1R	420.6R
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	419.2P	418.8P
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3		
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2		
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

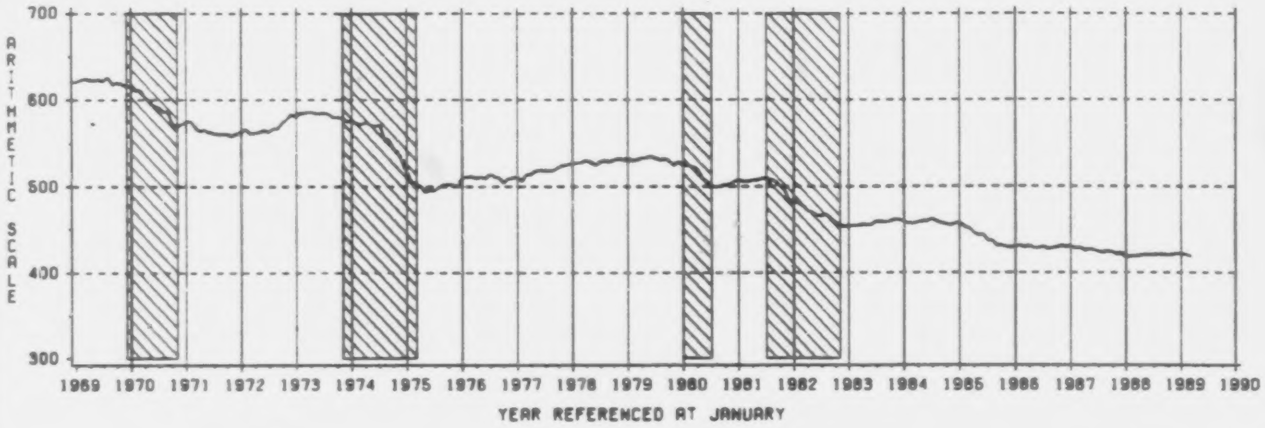
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2R	41.3R
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.3P	41.1P
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1		
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0		
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

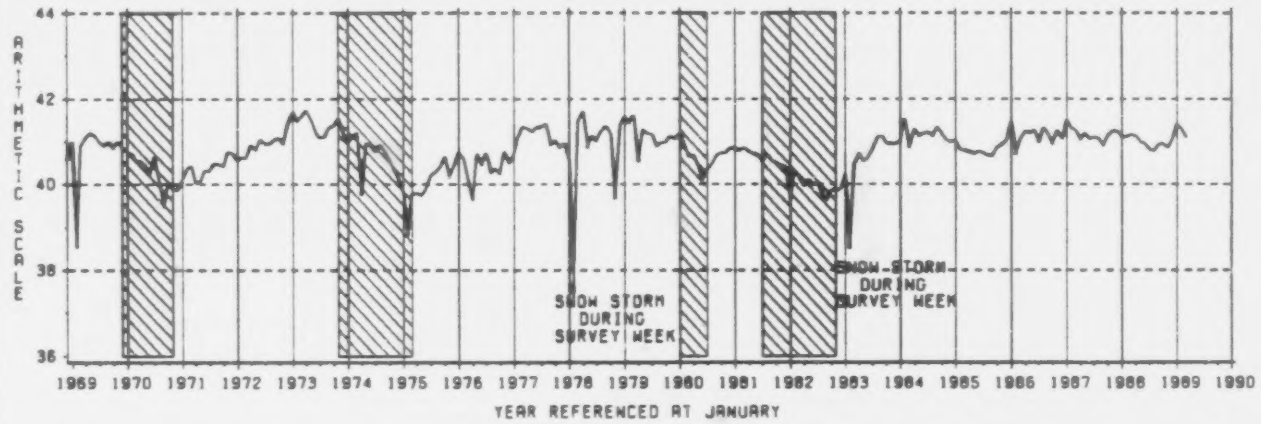
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226R	17,371R
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,313P	17,213P
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233		
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228		
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212		
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT –PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

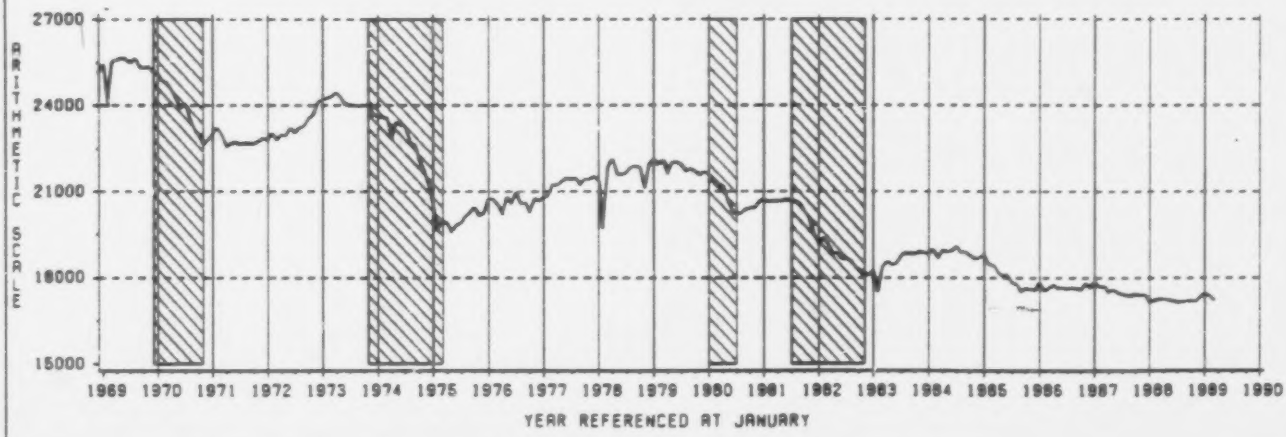


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38R
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	461.73P
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

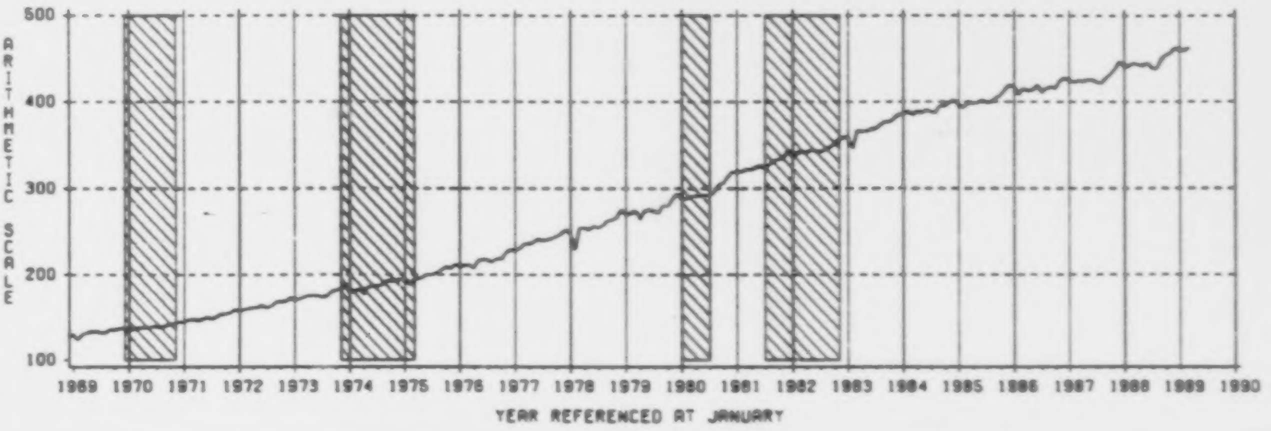
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8			
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8			
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

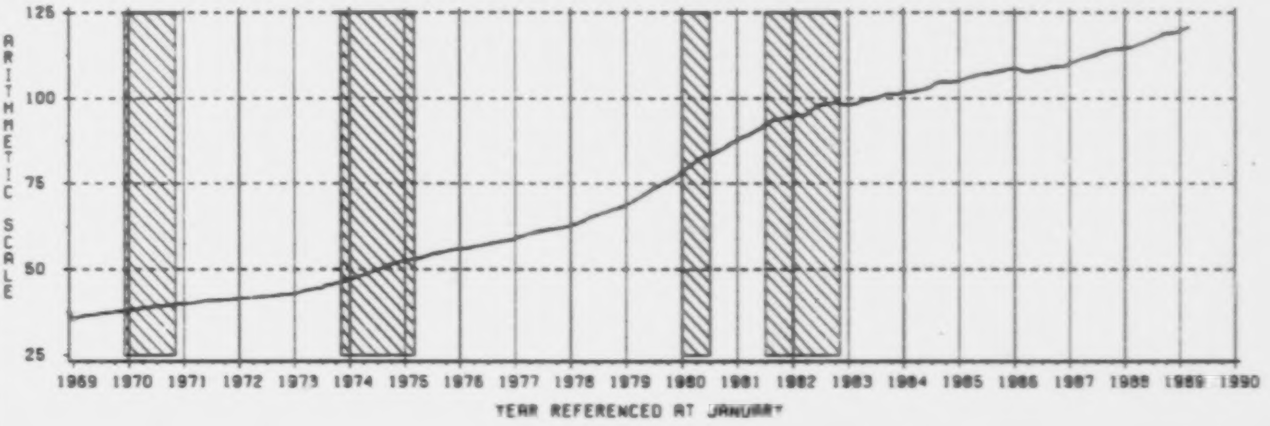
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45R	305.68R
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.80	305.15
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94		
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99		
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982–84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982–84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

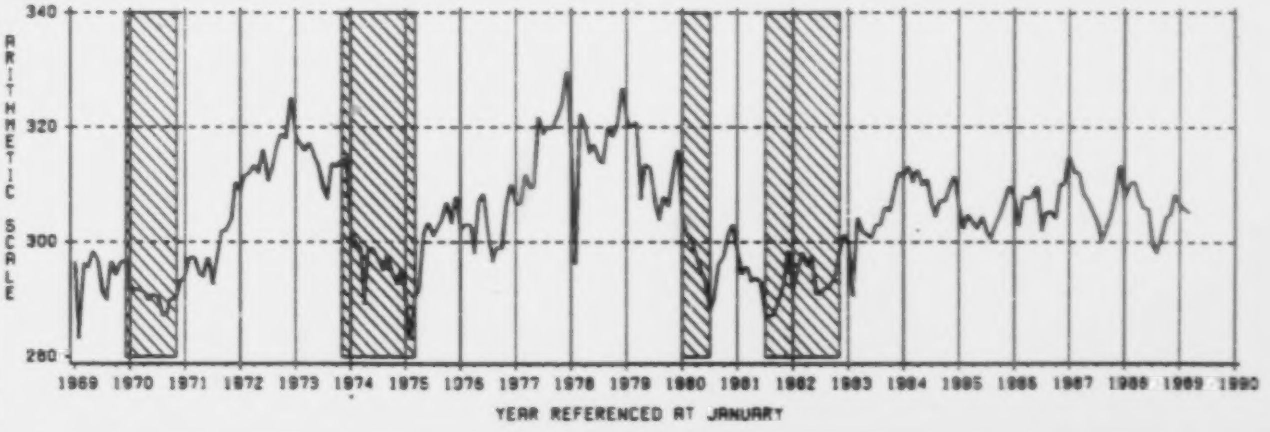


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479		
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925		
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

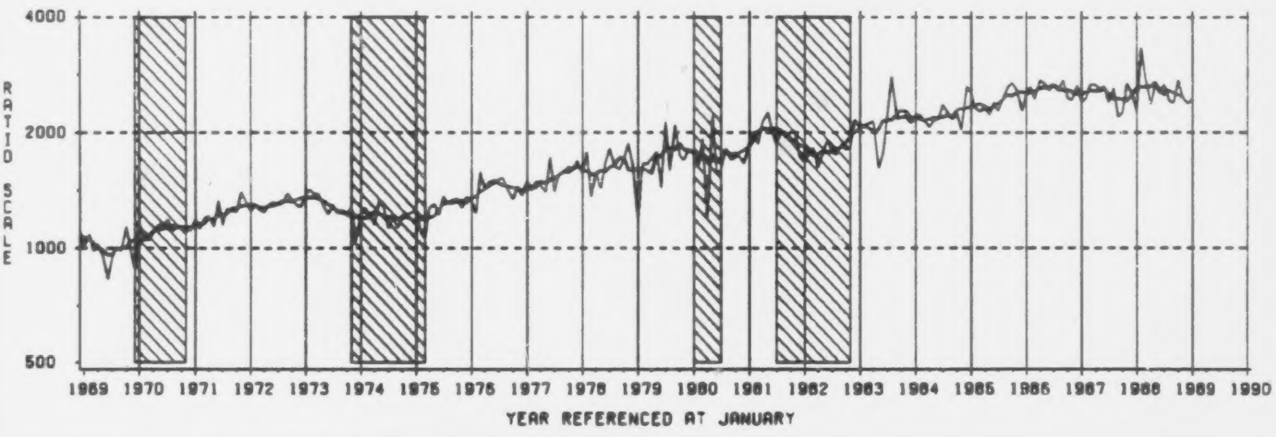
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

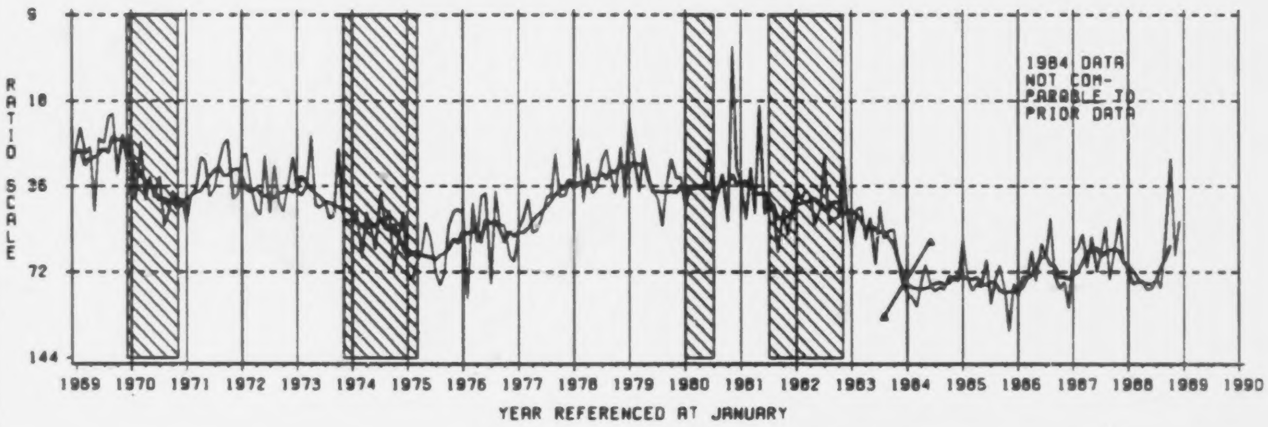
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305		
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296		
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS)

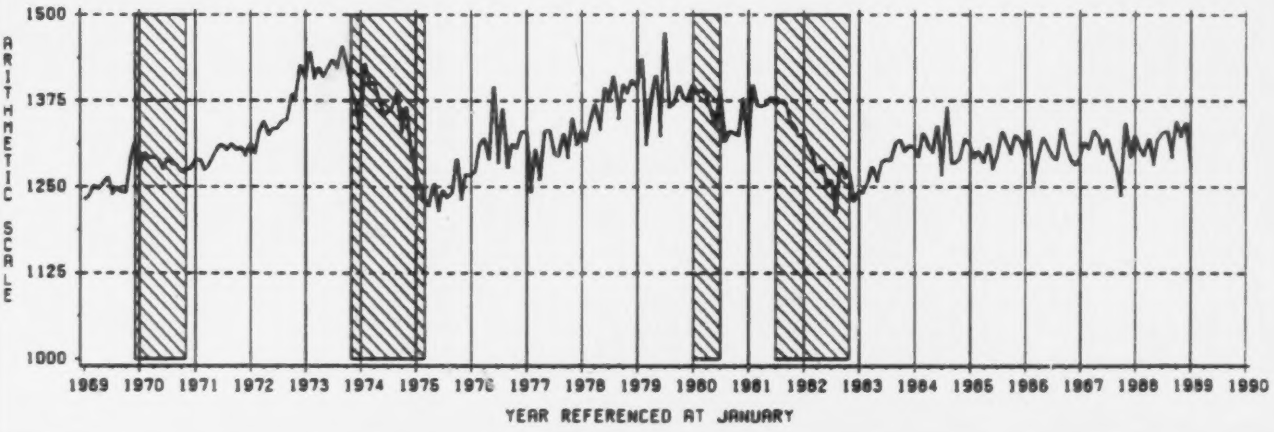


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3R	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2R	552.4R	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	657.0	699.4		
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	919.4	808.4		
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

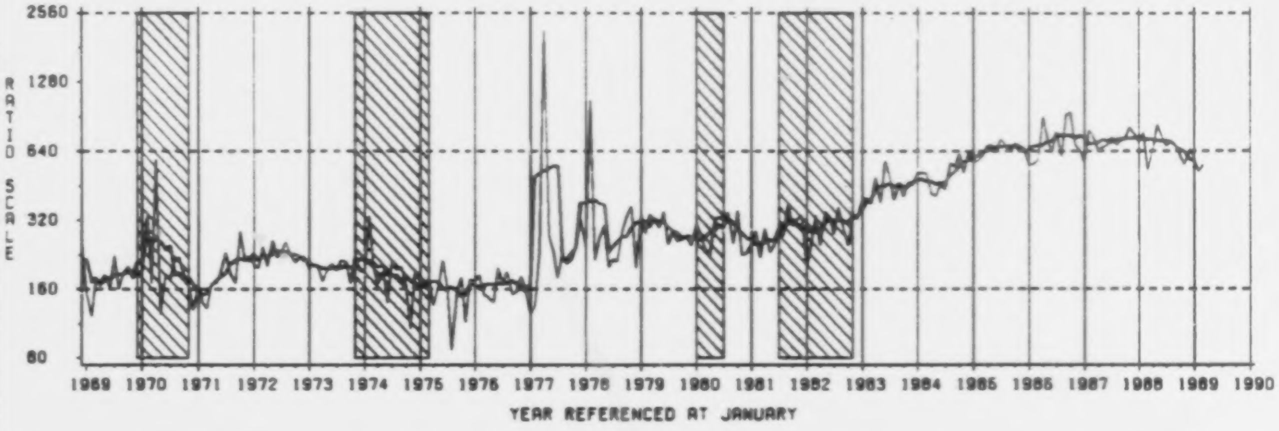
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2R	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3R	344.5R	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.4	342.9		
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	362.4	318.3		
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

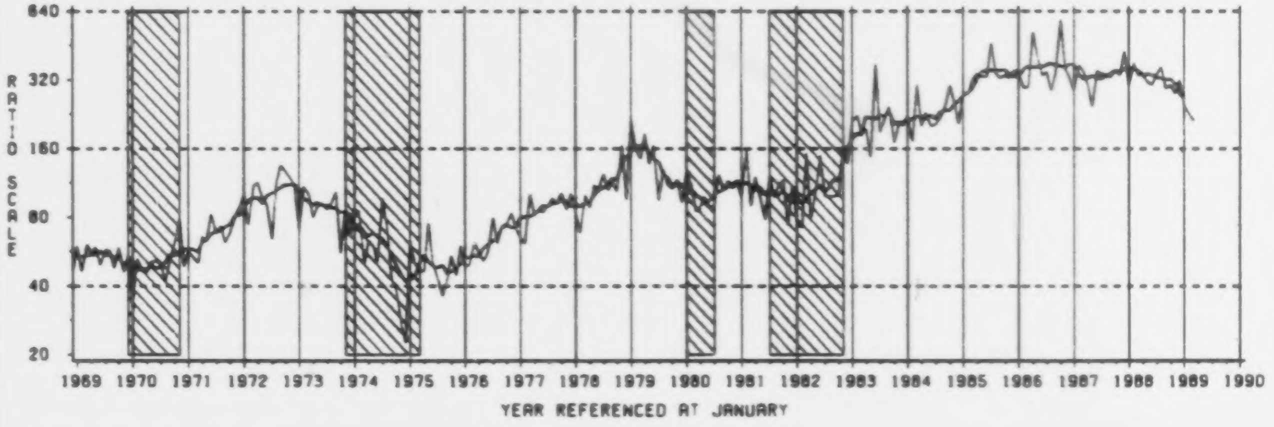
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5R	158.5R	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	215.5	233.0		
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	228.3	234.2		
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

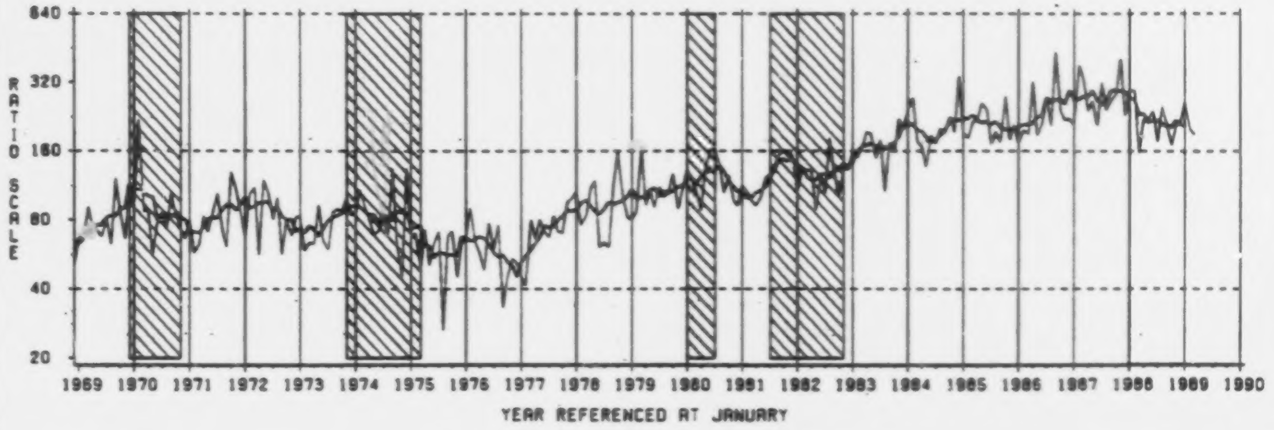


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611		
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865		
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

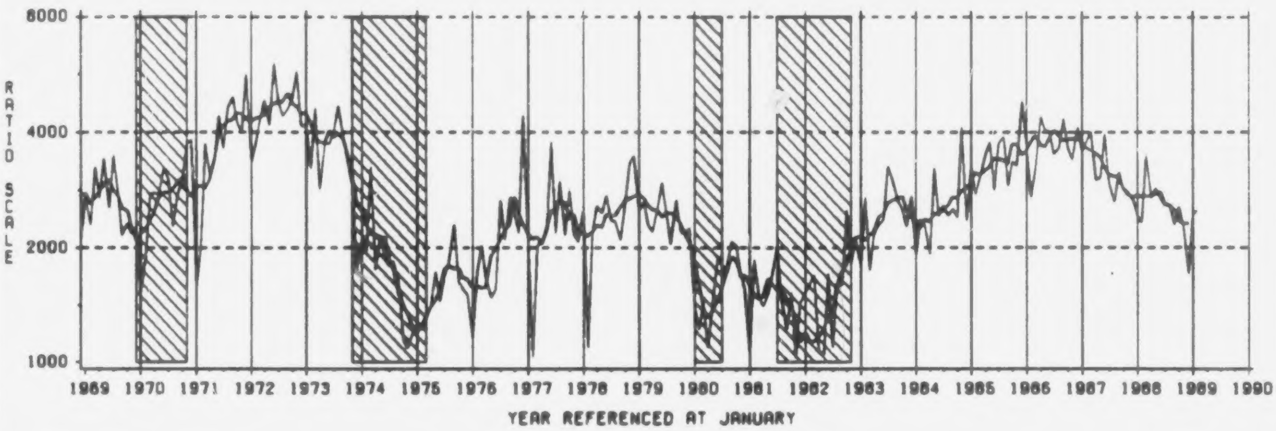
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641		
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033		
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

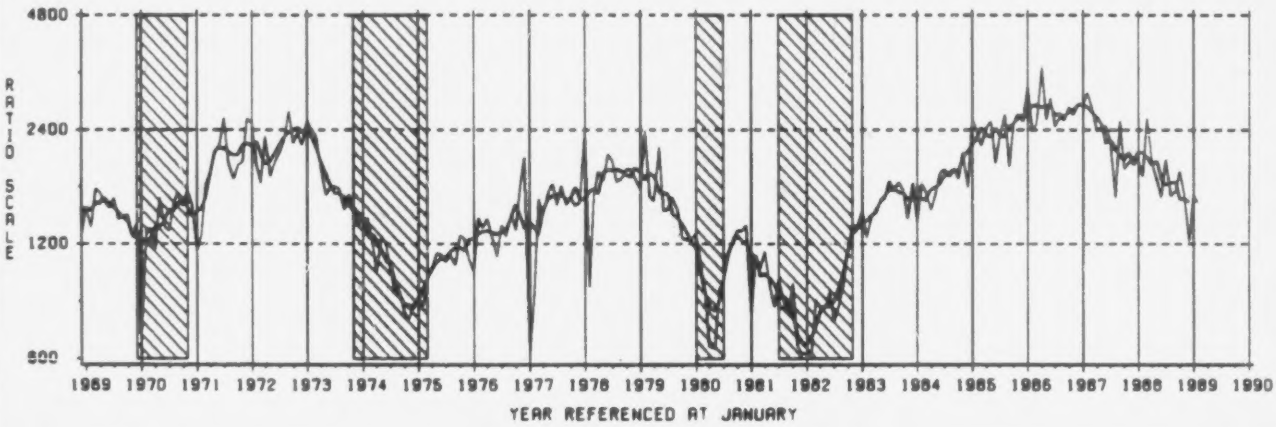
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	
Apr	519	606	680	
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

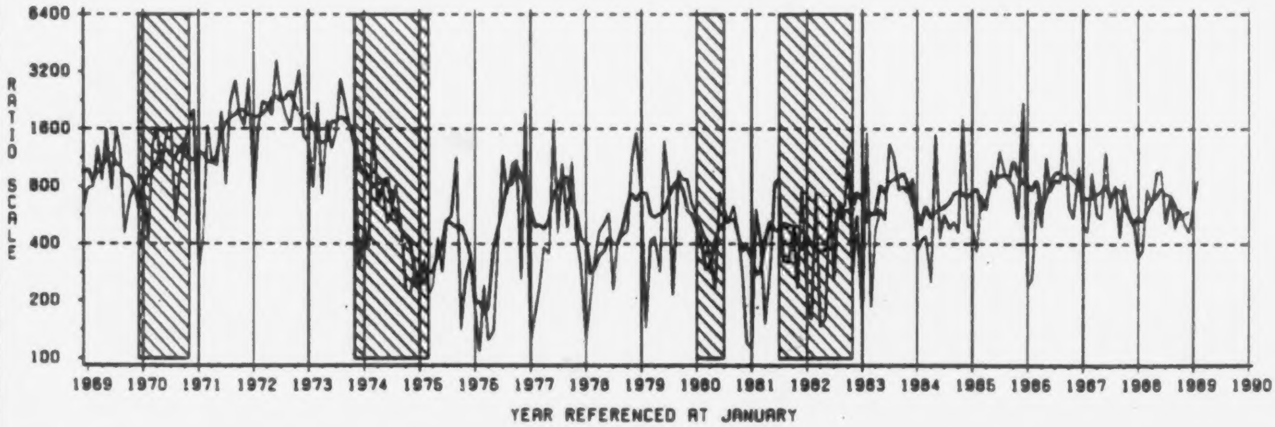


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,441	4,992
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819		
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057		
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817		
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880		
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

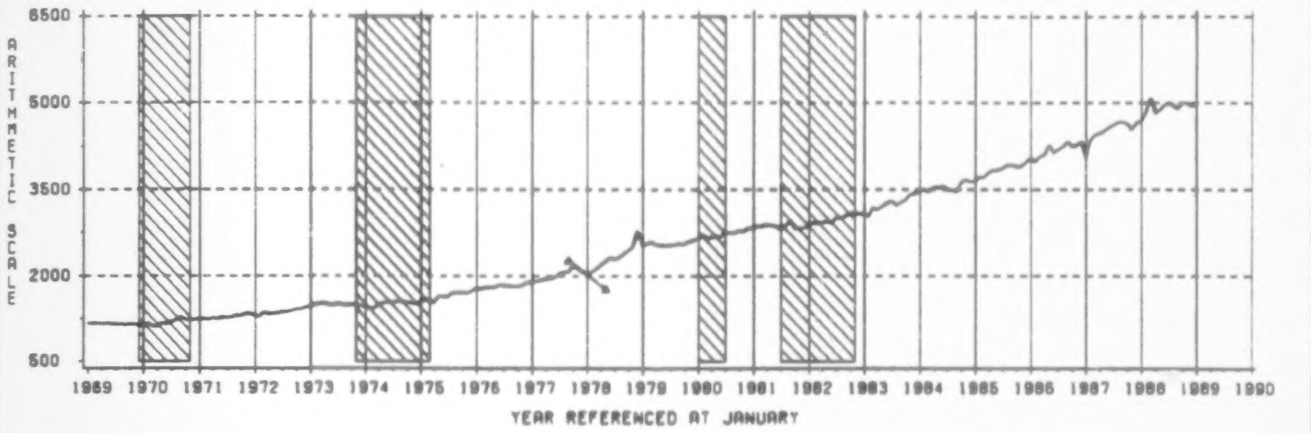
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,356
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

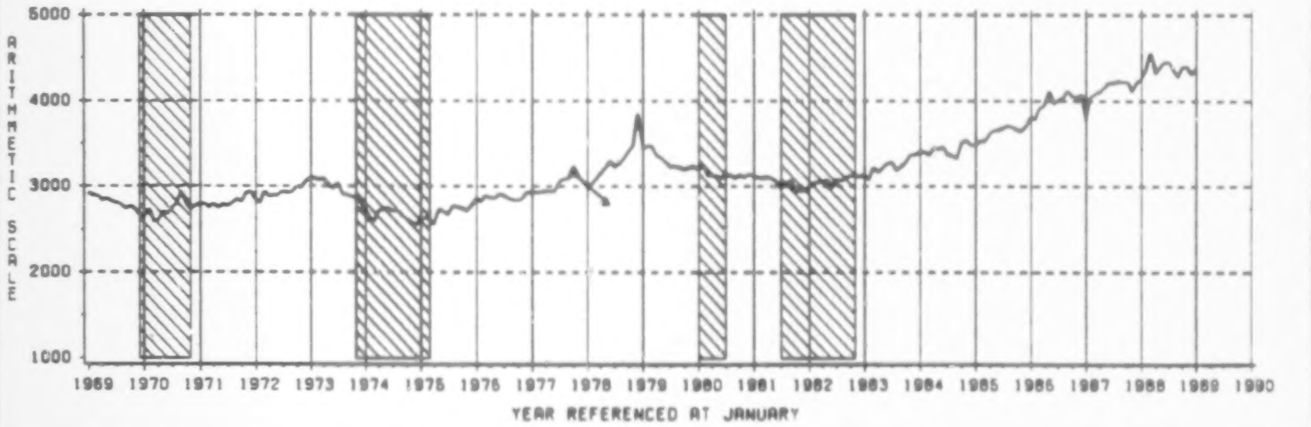
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,558
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873		
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860		
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

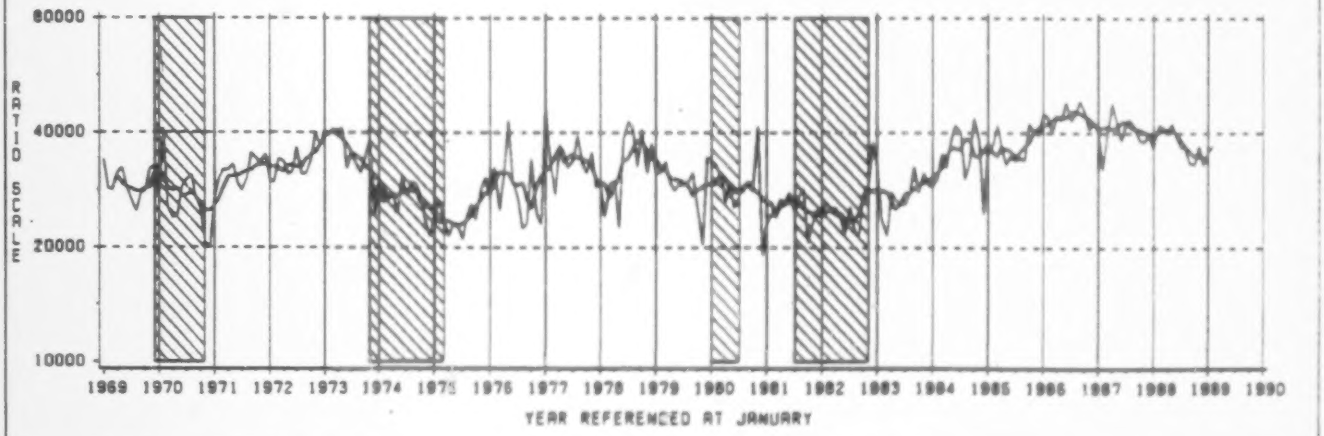


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0		
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1		
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

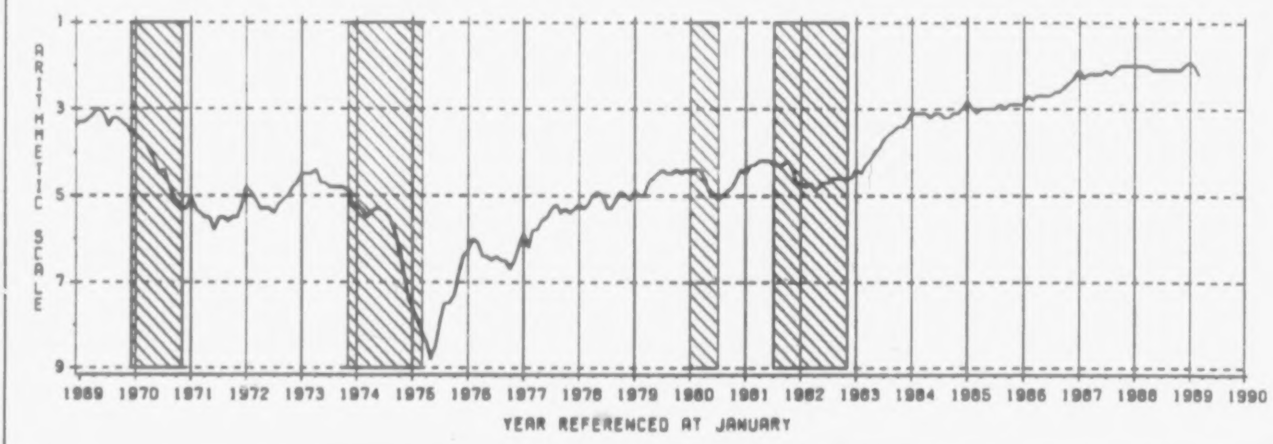
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551		
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069		
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,806	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

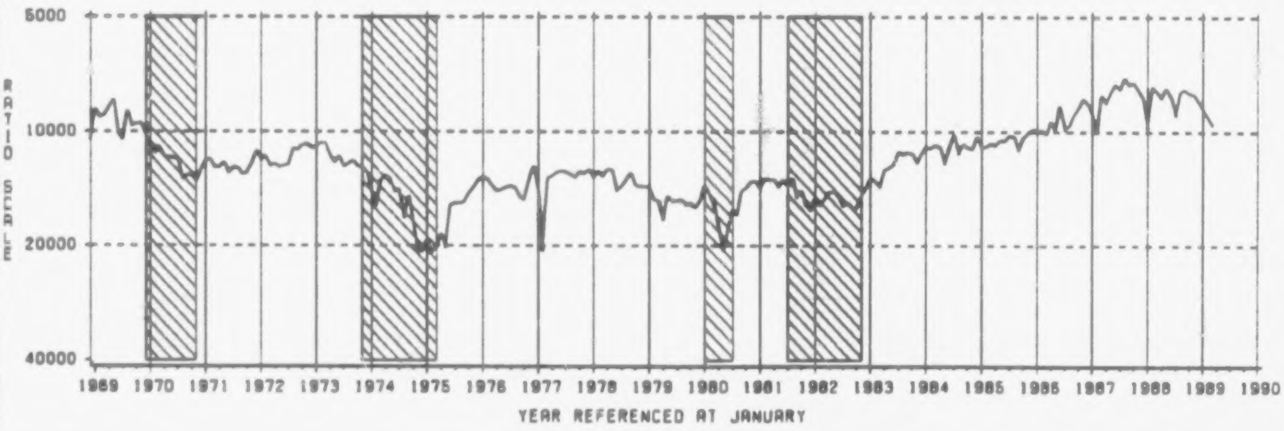
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047		
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548		
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

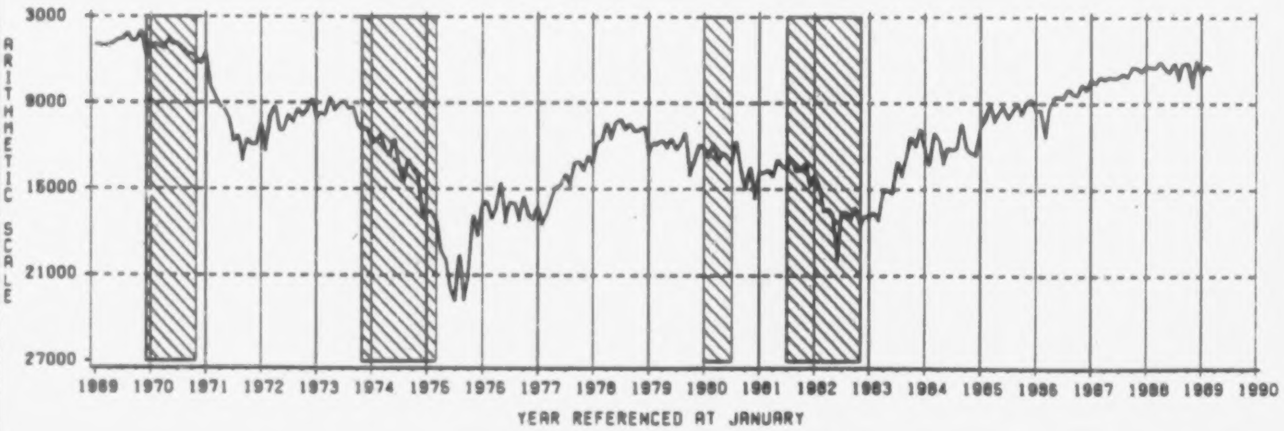


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3		
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9		
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

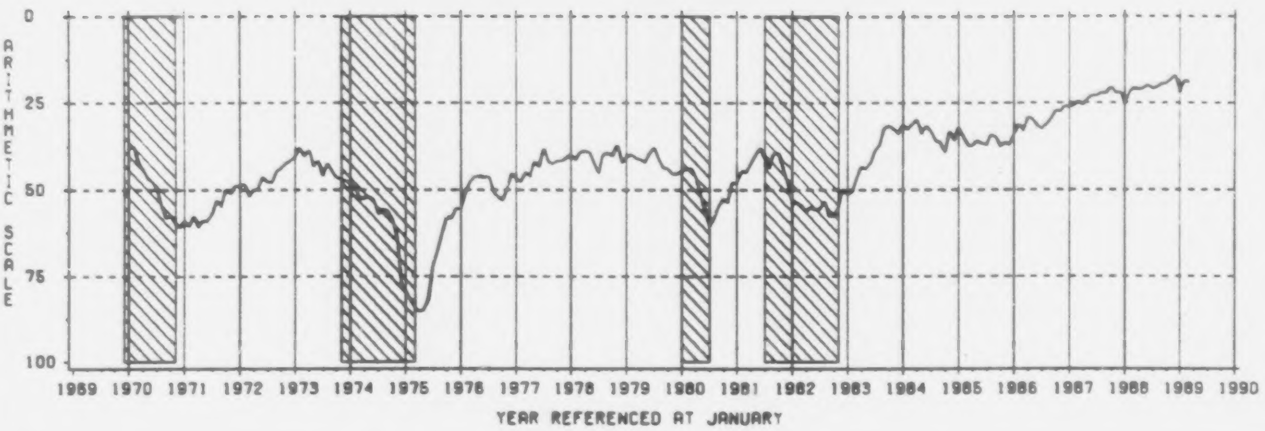
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5		
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7		
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

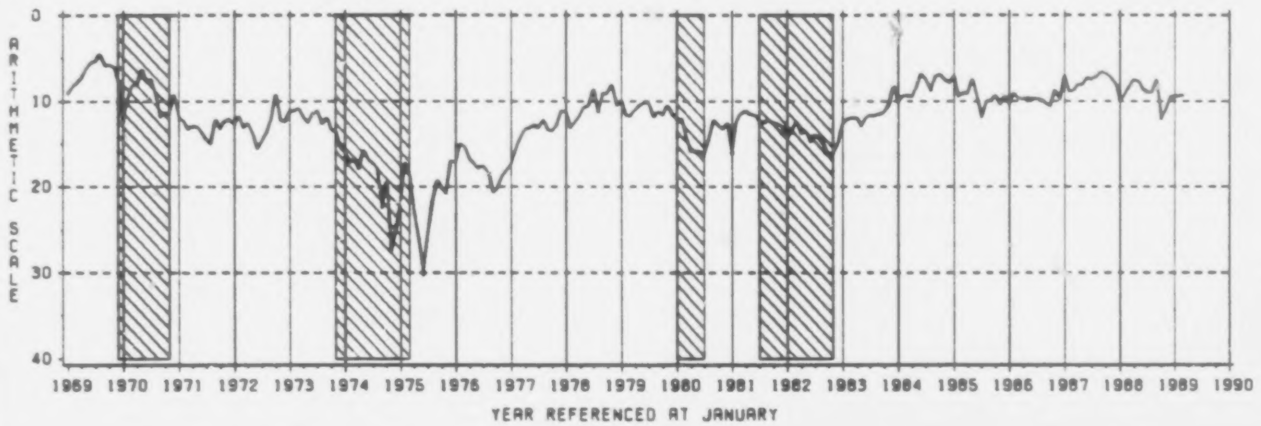
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6		
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0		
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

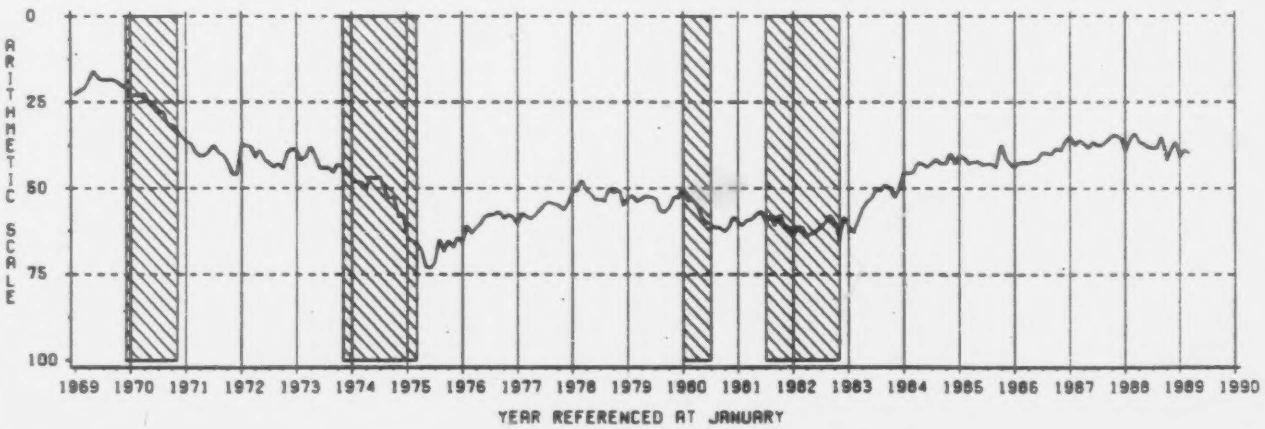
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3645.9	3639.9	3645.3	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3687.3
PRIVATE SECTOR	3095.9	3088.6	3093.4	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3129.8
GOODS PRODUCING	846.4	841.6	841.6	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	843.0
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2249.5	2247.0	2251.8	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.8
PUBLIC SECTOR	550.0	551.3	551.9	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	557.5
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3594.8	3625.9	3649.4	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3610.9	3635.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	828.6	835.8	843.3	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	817.5	824.7
MINING	2.2	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4
CONSTRUCTION	159.3	168.6	174.2	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	156.9	163.1
MANUFACTURING	667.1	664.9	666.8	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	658.2	659.2
DURABLE GOODS	308.2	307.4	307.0	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	303.2	302.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.7	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.5	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.8	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.6	23.6	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.2	23.4
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.3	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.2	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.5	44.8	44.5	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	44.3	43.9
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.2	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.0
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.3	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.6	11.5
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.7	4.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	54.1	53.5	53.2	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	53.1	53.0
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.9	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.6	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.5	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.6	8.7
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	82.5	82.2	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.5
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.1	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.5
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.9	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.6	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.5	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.4	40.3
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.0	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.5	14.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	15.0	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.8	14.5
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.8	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.3	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.7	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.4	20.6
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.3	3.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	358.9	357.5	359.8	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	355.0	356.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.3	47.2	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.7	46.7
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	10.9	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.4	10.6
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.8	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.5	13.4
BEVERAGES	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.2	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.1	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.7	13.1
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.4	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1987 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	38.7	38.6	39.2	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.6
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.3	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.5	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.1
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	14.5	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.0	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.9
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.8	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.5	67.5	67.8	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.5	68.7
NEWSPAPERS	19.0	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.5	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.9	117.4	118.3	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.2	118.2
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9
DRUGS	44.1	44.0	44.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	45.9
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.8	25.2	25.6	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.4
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.5	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.1	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	35.2	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	29.2	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.9	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	1.0	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2766.2	2790.1	2806.1	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2793.4	2811.2
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2210.4	2232.4	2251.0	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2232.1	2247.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	240.7	242.4	242.8	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.3	241.3
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	140.9	142.8	143.2	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	143.1	143.3
COMMUNICATIONS	65.6	65.4	65.5	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.3	64.1
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.5	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	854.3	858.9	868.1	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	856.0	860.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	271.3	269.8	270.6	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	275.1	276.6
RETAIL TRADE	583.0	589.1	597.5	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	580.9	583.7
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.0	22.8	22.9	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.3
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	78.7	77.1	76.9	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	73.5	73.5
FOOD STORES	104.0	107.5	108.5	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.3	105.4
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.1	59.9	60.2	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	53.0	53.3	54.3	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	52.8	53.5
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	150.6	154.4	160.0	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.4
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	230.6	232.1	234.0	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.2	238.9
BANKING	54.7	54.7	55.0	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	86.1	86.4	86.4	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2
SERVICES	884.8	899.0	906.1	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	907.4
LEGAL SERVICES	31.6	31.8	31.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.5	33.8
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52.5	53.0	52.5	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.1	52.2
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.2	45.2	45.4	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.5
MISC. SERVICES	46.5	46.5	45.9	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	65.6	66.9	67.8	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	65.9	67.3
CASINOS	39.9	40.4	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3
PERSONAL SERVICES	38.9	39.0	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	258.3	261.0	262.4	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.4	267.3
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	227.8	228.2	229.1	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.7	235.3
HOSPITALS	116.1	116.2	116.6	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	119.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	555.8	557.7	555.1	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.3	563.3
FEDERAL	78.2	77.8	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	78.9	78.7
LOCAL	353.9	355.1	354.1	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.6	358.4	360.0
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.4	198.5	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.4
STATE*	123.7	124.8	123.3	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.6
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	77.3	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	35.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,003	4,031	3,976	-28.0	27.0
Total Employment	3,867	3,851	3,802	16.0	65.0
Total Unemployment	136	180	173	-44.0	-37.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	120	159	156	-39.0	-36.0
Unemployment Rate	3.4	4.5	4.4	- 1.1	- 1.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.0	3.9	3.9	- 0.9	- 0.9

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	89.6	92.0	82.6	-2.4	7.0
Total Insured Unemployed	74.3	70.6	68.5	3.7	5.8
Male	42.3	40.4	38.5	1.9	3.8
Female	32.2	30.3	30.4	1.9	1.8
White, Not Hispanic	45.7	43.0	41.6	2.7	4.1
Black, Not Hispanic	15.0	14.9	14.1	0.1	0.9
Hispanic	12.3	12.1	11.3	0.2	1.0
Other**	0.8	0.6	0.7	0.2	0.1
Manufacturing	19.0	18.5	20.8	0.5	-1.8
Durable Goods	7.6	7.7	7.7	-0.1	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	11.4	10.7	13.1	0.7	-1.7
Nonmanufacturing	54.1	51.9	46.0	2.2	8.1
Contract Construction	9.3	9.1	8.4	0.2	0.9
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.2	4.8	4.3	0.4	0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16.2	15.5	13.9	0.7	2.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.3	3.3	2.4	0.0	0.9
Services	15.3	15.2	13.5	0.1	1.8
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.1	8.1	7.7	0.0	0.4
25 Through 34	25.5	25.0	23.2	0.5	2.3
35 Through 44	18.0	16.9	16.5	1.1	1.5
45 Through 54	12.4	11.0	11.0	1.4	1.4
55 Through 64	8.2	8.3	8.2	-0.1	0.0
65 And Over	2.1	2.1	1.9	0.0	0.2
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	8.7	8.8	6.7	-0.1	2.0
3 to 4 Weeks	8.8	8.3	8.7	0.5	0.1
5 Through 14 Weeks	36.6	37.8	36.7	-1.2	-0.1
15 Weeks And Over	20.4	18.2	15.5	2.2	4.9

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Feb[1]	Jan[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,986	1,979	3,965	3,516	12.8
Private Units	1,884	1,979	3,863	3,516	9.9
Single Family	896	1,138	2,034	2,549	-20.2
Two-Family	92	142	234	218	7.3
Three-or-Four Family	11	20	31	25	24.0
Five or More Family	885	679	1,564	724	116.0
Public Units	102	0	102	0	0.0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$169,422	$177,944	$347,366	$330,004	5.3
New Buildings	$125,394	$141,779	$267,173	$252,302	5.9
Additions and Alterations	$44,028	$36,165	$80,193	$77,702	3.2

[1] Based on reports received from 485 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 471 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES
STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION
(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr									
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr								
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data. Please note that series 18 and 29 are undergoing revisions because of the introduction of new CPI factors with a 1982-1984 base.

New Jersey
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

JUNE 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 294 Based on data through June 9, 1989

The graphs found in *Comparisons of Economic Trends in New Jersey and the United States* have been omitted and will be reintroduced when revised.

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy continued to grow at a moderate rate during April and early May. Weakness persisted in housing and some types of nonresidential building, reflecting the impact of high interest rates and excess capacity in some parts of the country, but consumer spending moved up following a sluggish first quarter and the economy continued to be boosted by increased business investment in new equipment and strong export demand. As a result, employment and income advanced to new highs and unemployment remained little changed at 5.2% as of the second week in May, only fractionally above the 15-year low of 5.0% attained two months earlier.

Growth has slowed since the beginning of 1989, a welcomed development to the Federal Reserve Board and inflation-wary business analysts. According to revised estimates recently released by the U.S. Commerce Department, gross national product (GNP) climbed at an annual rate of 4.3% during the first quarter instead of 5.5% as previously reported. Superficially, this was still a robust increase. However, when fluctuations in the farm sector caused by last summer's drought and its aftermath are excluded, the growth rate was only 1.8%, about half as much as during the final three months of 1988. Business investment and exports remained very strong, but the rate of increase of consumer spending slowed markedly and declines were recorded in both homebuilding and federal government outlays.

More current indicators reveal no significant departures from the recent slowing trend. Housing starts declined further in April to an annual rate of only 1,361,000, except for December 1987 their lowest volume in more than six years. Consumer spending accelerated during early Spring as auto sales partially rebounded from a first quarter slump. This occurred because of special sales incentives by auto manufacturers, however, and is unlikely to be sustained. Industrial production increased by 0.4% in April, thanks to continued strong demand for business equipment, stepped up auto assemblies and moderately expanded output of other consumer goods and materials. The underlying industrial growth rate has been slowing, however, and most analysts expect this to continue.

Widening evidence of slower economic growth, as well as a substantial upturn in the value of the dollar that could undermine the progress that has been made towards reducing the nation's foreign trade deficit, has led to increased pressure on the Federal Reserve to relax its tight money policy. Understandably, it has been reluctant to do so in the face of annual inflation rates of 9.4% for producers' prices during the first five months of this year and 6.7% for consumer prices during the first four months. Though the Fed has permitted market interest rates to edge down somewhat in recent weeks, the future course of monetary policy is uncertain.

The Fed is confronted with a difficult dilemma. If it relaxes credit too soon, inflation could accelerate and even harsher medicine could become necessary later. If it waits too long, high interest rates and a continued rise in the value of the dollar could choke off business investment and export demand, deepen the construction slowdown and precipitate a recession. It could achieve the **"soft landing"** it is seeking if it reads the crystal ball correctly. This will not be easy, however, and therefore risks of an actual business downturn sometime within the next year or two must be considered fairly high.

THE STATE

The pace of business expansion in New Jersey continued to ease during early Spring, mirroring national developments. Hiring fell short of seasonal expectations in both March and April, at least partly because of the State's tightest labor market conditions in two decades, and there was further evidence of emerging softness in construction, consumer spending and the rate of new business formation that could portend somewhat less buoyant business activity during the period ahead. Also, though total unemployment remains extremely low, claims for unemployment insurance have been running ahead of their year-ago levels since the beginning of March.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, about 60,000 workers were added to the payrolls of nonfarm establishments from February to April as milder weather brought with it the usual quickening of construction activity, retail trade and demand for various types of consumer and business services. Hiring was about 7,000 less than normal for this time of the year, however, with the result that the *seasonally adjusted* nonfarm wage and salary employment level edged down over the two-month period from a record 3,692,200 to an estimated 3,685,000. Most of the hiring shortfall reflected recruitment difficulties in trade and services, some further job losses in manufacturing and retrenchment by the state and some local government agencies.

The dwindling supply of students and other young persons to meet the needs of employers during periods of heightened seasonal activity will remain a problem throughout the spring and summer months. As was the case in 1988, this will probably be reflected in temporary cessation of (seasonally adjusted) employment growth until after Labor Day as continued expansion of employment in regular year-round jobs is obscured statistically by the short-fall of seasonal hiring attributable to the short supply of youth. The underlying uptrend of nonseasonal employment will once again be evident in the fall.

Though the seasonally adjusted employment decline over the past couple of months is misleading as an indicator of New Jersey's economic health because of the manner in which seasonal patterns have been distorted by labor supply constraints, there is no doubt that the underlying growth rate has been slowing down. As of April, nonfarm jobholding was up about 45,000 from a year earlier, less than half the unsustainable average gain of 97,800 per year during the 1982-1987 period when the economy was rebounding from the last recession and unemployment was declining steeply from a near double-digit level. This easing of the growth rate was inevitable once the economy began to approach full employment.

The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) recently announced that New Jersey's unemployment rate dropped to only 3.0% during the second week of May, the lowest of any major industrial state. BLS estimates, which have fluctuated between 3% and 4% over the past several months, are subject to a large margin of error for any given month and the rate for May probably errs on the low side. A 3.6% average for the first five months of 1989 (down from 3.8% for all of 1988) is probably closer to the mark, however. This is a peacetime low and probably the best that can be expected for the foreseeable future. Therefore, employment growth during the period ahead will be limited to what can be supported out of new entrants to the labor market, stepped-up commutation from other states and increased multiple jobholding by those who are already employed.

The past six and one-half years of sustained and strong business expansion not only had to ultimately encounter labor supply constraints, but sooner or later it also had to lose some of its momentum on the demand side since the torrid pace of business formations, new construction and consumer demand coming out of the last recession could not be sustained indefinitely. Though weakness on the demand side is not yet the principal cause of New Jersey's slower employment growth, there are increased indications that the gap between supply and demand may be narrowing. Signs of this include the following:

- After soaring by 140% from 1982 to 1986, construction contract awards have dropped from a monthly average of $741.9 million in 1986 to only $615.7 million (seasonally adjusted) during the first four months of 1989, a decline of 17%. The reversal would be more pronounced if the data were adjusted for inflation and if it were not for the fact that continued expansion of public works projects has partially offset the impact of sharply reduced contracts for new homes and nonresidential buildings. This has not yet caused a downturn of construction employment, apparently because of the substantial amount of previously committed work in the pipeline. The pace of new hiring has slowed in this sector, however, and at least some actual decline has to be considered a possibility if current trends continue.
- Retail sales by New Jersey outlets have leveled off since last summer and as of the first quarter of 1989 were up only 0.4% from a year earlier. This follows extraordinarily strong gains that averaged 8.7% annually from 1982 to 1988. The recent easing of consumer spending in New Jersey is consistent with national trends and has been most pronounced in durable goods, especially purchases of new cars. New passenger car registrations, which climbed by 72% from a monthly average of 26,665 in 1981 to 45,956 in 1986, have dropped sharply over the past 2 1/2 years and averaged only 35,448 during the first quarter (seasonally adjusted).
- Though still strong by historical standards, the 8,425 new businesses incorporating in New Jersey during the first quarter was down about 7% from the same period a year earlier. New charters had increased 2.6% from 1987 to 1988, but this followed a 3.9% drop from the record volume of 1986. Business failures data are not yet available for 1989, but bankruptcies totaled 860 in 1988, up 15% from 1987.
- It appears increasingly unlikely that there will be any significant rebound of factory employment in New Jersey during 1989. Job losses in this sector have turned into a trickle over the past year when compared with the huge losses that occurred earlier in the decade. It had been

hoped, however, that there would have been at least some modest upturn by now, considering the recovery of factory employment that has been in progress nationally since late 1986. With slower industrial growth anticipated nationally for the period immediately ahead, probably the best that can now be expected is for the recent stabilization of manufacturing employment to continue.

- Despite the fact that New Jersey's total unemployment rate has averaged slightly less in 1989 than in 1988, claims for unemployment insurance have edged up over the past several months. During the 13-week period ending May 27, the number of weeks of benefits claimed was 13.7% greater than during the same period a year earlier. The increase, which was concentrated among construction workers and individuals laid off by service-sector employers, could be an early indicator of emerging softness in the economy.

In sum, the New Jersey economy is still pointing upwards if allowance is made for the recent shortfall of seasonal hiring attributable to the tight labor market. Labor supply constraints have slowed the underlying employment growth rate, however, and there also are indications that the 6 1/2-year business expansion may be losing some of its steam. Growth is likely to continue in New Jersey as long as policymakers can head off a recession nationally, but it will probably be considerably less buoyant than it has been in recent years and limited to the service sectors.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$170,486	$166,856	$157,346	3rd Qtr. '88	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.4	+ 7.5
$4,942	$4,950	$5,077	Mar '89	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 0.4	+ 4.5
2,525	3,141	2,925	Mar '89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 6.6	+ 1.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,371	2,640	3,611	Mar	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-11.5	- 4.4
$734.3	$575.4	$618.5	Apr	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 6.7	- 2.1
$336.7	$226.7	$342.5	Apr	Residential	S-18	-20.6	- 0.5
$213.8	$201.7	$186.8	Apr	Nonresidential	S-18	- 3.4	- 2.8
$183.8	$147.0	$89.2	Apr	Nonbuilding*		+30.0	- 4.8
3,685.0	3,688.1	3,639.9	Apr	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.5	+ 3.4
661.7	662.1	667.0	Apr	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 2.0
3,023.3	3,026.0	2,972.9	Apr	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 2.0	+ 3.7
161	120	143	Apr	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	+ 0.8	- 6.1
4.0	3.0	3.6	Apr	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
76.3	68.3	65.8	Mar	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 4.1	-2.9
2.2	2.0	1.9	Mar	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.1	41.0	41.1	Apr	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	+ 0.1
$11.21	$11.18	$10.80	Apr	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 3.8	+ 3.0
$459.61	$460.62	$442.80	Apr	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.0	+ 3.1

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-3rd Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-2nd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-3rd Qtr. '87)

Economic Briefs

1987 PER CAPITA INCOME FOR NEW JERSEY COUNTIES

The Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA) recently released data which showed that the top five New Jersey counties in terms of 1987 per capita personal income were: Somerset ($27,306); Bergen ($25,845); Morris ($25,474); Hunterdon ($25,409); and Monmouth ($22,004). The Somerset County figure was approximately 34% higher than the comparable state figure ($20,321), and 76% above the national estimate ($15,484). Other counties with per capita incomes above the state figure were Union ($21,924), Middlesex ($20,828), Atlantic ($20,766), and Mercer ($20,554). More recent data, available only at the statewide level, show that per capita income in New Jersey climbed further from $20,321 in 1987 to $21,882 in 1988.

County Per Capita Personal Income

Estimated 1987 per capita personal income ranged from $13,780 in Cumberland County to $27,306 in Somerset. Counties with the lowest per capita incomes were generally from the southern portion of the state, with the exception of Hudson County. The highest per capita incomes tended to be in the northern and central parts of the state, except for Atlantic County.

Among the 10 highest ranking counties, Monmouth County moved ahead of Union County as the fifth ranked county, while Mercer County slipped below Atlantic County to the ninth position. The only change among the five counties with the lowest per capita income was that Hudson County slipped below Gloucester County as the 19th ranked county in 1987.

Per Capita Personal Income Growth

All 21 New Jersey counties experienced growth in per capita personal income from 1986 to 1987. Salem County was the only county to exhibit a growth rate below the national average. Additionally, most New Jersey counties shared in the national increase in growth rates in 1987.

Bergen County exhibited the greatest percentage increase (8.8%) in per capita personal income from 1986 to 1987, 0.8% above the New Jersey figure (8.0%), and nearly three percentage points above the national increase of 6.0%. Traditionally, Morris County has exhibited the longest record of per capita personal income growth in New Jersey, growing at a rate above that of the State as a whole since 1970. From 1986 to 1987, Morris County grew at a rate of 8.7%. Other counties which experienced rates of growth higher than the State's were: Union (8.6%); Essex (8.4%); Hudson (8.4%); Sussex (8.4%); and Passaic (8.3%). The county with the smallest increase in per capita personal income was Salem County (4.4%).

Definitions

Personal Income is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement and other social insurance programs, but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, government (federal, state, local and foreign), households and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor incomes" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare and workers' compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm), the latter including the income of independent professional and producer cooperatives, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income and government and business transfer payments (in general, consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

Per Capita Personal Income is the total personal income of the residents of a given area (for the year) divided by the resident population of the area. In computing per capita income for the counties, BEA uses U.S. Bureau of the Census county population estimates as of July 1 of the respective year.

Data Availability And Comparability

In addition to total and per capita personal income estimates, BEA publishes much of the intermediate data used in arriving at the estimates. These items include: personal income by major sources, farm income and expenditures, transfer payments by major sources, and earnings by type and broad industrial sources. County estimates are released in April, approximately 16 months after the end of the reference year.

Annual state figures are released in preliminary form about four months after the close of the reference year and with revisions and greater detail in August of each year for the preceding calendar year.

It should be noted that the county per capita personal income estimates for the United States and New Jersey differ from the figures released in the state personal income estimates in April 1989. This is due to the use of provisional population estimates in determining state personal income estimates, whereas the county estimates of personal income are produced using revised population estimates. The revised 1987 state personal income estimate to be released in August 1989 will reflect the use of the revised 1987 population estimates.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) has prepared a computer diskette containing the BEA personal income estimates for New Jersey and the 21 counties. Copies of the diskette are available by sending a check or money order for $10 payable to the New Jersey Department of Labor to: **New Jersey State Data Center, NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.** The data are also available on the NJSDC/BIDC electronic bulletin board. Printouts of the data will be available for review at all New Jersey State Data Center network agencies, as well as the 42 state depository libraries.

NEW JERSEY REMAINS SECOND IN 1988 PER CAPITA INCOME

According to the recently released personal income data from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA), New Jersey ranked second in the nation behind Connecticut in per capita income in 1988 at $21,882. This figure is approximately 33% above the national figure of $16,444. New Jersey moved into second place in 1986 after holding the third spot from 1982 to 1985. As shown below, Maryland displaced New York from the top five states, while Alaska rose to the fourth position.

Top Five States: Per Capita Income

	Dollars	Rank	
	1988	1987	1988
Connecticut	$22,761	1	1
New Jersey	21,882	2	2
Massachusetts	20,701	3	3
Alaska	19,514	5	4
Maryland	19,314	6	5

Twenty-six states shared in the growing rate of increase of the nation's per capita income in 1988. For the nation, per capita income increased 6.2%, up from 6.0% in 1987. The gap between the highest income region – New England – and the lowest income region – Rocky Mountain – was wider than in any year since 1969. The Rocky Mountain region slipped into last place becoming the first region to record a per capita income below the Southeast region, which had been last since BEA began estimating regional per capita income in 1929.

According to BEA, there were two major factors contributing to New Jersey's second highest ranking in the nation. The first was the large increase in payrolls in private services, wholesale trade and the financial/insurance/real estate industry. The second major factor was that population growth remained below the national average, due in part to relatively high housing costs, which discouraged workers from migrating to the state despite increased job opportunities.

Definitions

Personal income is the income of residents of an area from all sources. It is measured after the deduction of personal contributions to old age and survivors insurance, government retirement and other social insurance programs, but before the deduction of income and other personal taxes. It includes income received from business, government (federal, state, local and foreign), households and institutions. It consists of wages and salaries (in cash and in kind), various types of supplementary earnings termed "other labor incomes" (the largest item being employer contributions to private pension, welfare and workers' compensation funds), proprietors' income (farm and nonfarm), the latter including the income of independent professional and producer cooperatives, rental income of persons, dividends, personal interest income and government and business transfer payments (in general, consisting of disbursements to persons for services not currently rendered).

Nonfarm personal income is total personal income less farm labor and proprietors' income.

Per capita personal income is the total personal income of the residents of a given area (for the year) divided by the resident population of the area as of July 1.

Additional data on state personal income and per capita income appear in the April issue of the Survey of Current Business (SCB), a monthly journal of the BEA. The SCB is available from the **Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.** First class mail: annual subscription $25 domestic, $31.25 foreign; single issue $5.00 domestic, $6.25 foreign. The SCB may be reviewed at any federal depository library.

Personal income data for New Jersey from the U.S. Bureau of Economic Analysis are also available on diskette for $10 from the **New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.**

Occupational Outlook for Regions and Areas in New Jersey: 2000

by
Robert Vaden
Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research

Statewide occupational employment projections published in November 1988 showed almost 765,000 new jobs being created from 1986 to 2000, representing an increase of 21%[1]. Although all major occupational groups are expected to increase, service employment is expected to lead with a gain of 34%, followed by white-collar jobs with a gain of 24% and blue-collar employment with a gain of 9%.[2]

Not surprisingly, these different growth rates reflect a shift in the state's employment toward white-collar and service jobs and away from blue-collar employment. White-collar occupations, which made up 56.6% of 1986 employment, will account for 57.9% of 2000 employment. Service workers, which made up 15% of 1986 employment, will increase to 16.6% of 2000 employment. Blue-collar employment's share will decline from 28.4% of 1986 employment to 25.5% of 2000 projected employment (See Table 1).

These shifts toward white-collar and service occupations go hand-in-hand with industry shifts from goods-producing industries, such as manufacturing, to service-producing industries such as trade, finance/insurance/real estate and the subcategory "services." As a whole, manufacturing, construction and mining (bastions of blue-collar employment) are projected to decline overall from 1986 to 2000. Small gains in construction and mining will not offset the expected decline in manufacturing.

In contrast, relatively fast growth is projected for service-producing industries, which employ large numbers of white-collar and service workers. These same trends hold at the regional and labor area level within the state. As Table 1 shows, in all regions and labor areas, white-collar and service employment are expected to grow faster than blue-collar employment during the 1986-2000 period. Furthermore, those areas which have high concentrations of white-collar and service employment tend to have higher-than-average overall growth rates. For example, overall growth rates ranged from 34% in the Atlantic/Cape May Labor Area to a low of 14% in the Essex/Hudson Labor Area. In 1986, service employment provided about 45% of the jobs in the Atlantic/Cape May Labor Area but only 14% of the jobs in the Essex/Hudson Labor Area.

This article examines differences in the occupational make-up of New Jersey's regions and labor areas and highlights growth trends and developments affecting occupational employment in 2000.

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[1] See *Employment Projections, Volume II: Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Selected Areas, 1986-2000.*

[2] Service workers include persons working in food preparation, building cleaning, and protective service occupations. White collar include managerial professional, sales, and clerical workers. Blue collar occupations include construction workers, laborers, motor vehicle operators, and machine operators.

LABOR AREA DATA

The State has been divided into four regions for analytical purposes. The regions have been created by combining the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) labor areas which are made up of one or more contiguous counties, into regions. Under JTPA, the state has been divided into 10 labor areas; six differ from Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget for purposes of planning and economic analysis. The regions for this analysis are composed of the following counties.

- Northern New Jersey
  - Bergen/Passaic Counties
  - Essex/Hudson Counties
  - Middlesex/Union Counties
  - Morris/Sussex/Warren Counties
- Coastal New Jersey
  - Atlantic/Cape May Counties
  - Monmouth/Ocean Counties
- Central New Jersey
  - Mercer County
  - Hunterdon/Somerset Counties
- Southern New Jersey
  - Camden/Burlington Counties
  - Salem/Cumberland/Gloucester Counties

NORTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

The Northern Region is the largest of the four regions, providing almost two-thirds of all jobs in New Jersey. It is also the most developed, has the largest share of blue-collar employment among the state's regions and, partially, as a consequence of its size and dependence on manufacturing, is projected to grow at the slowest rate.

During the 1986-2000 period, its close proximity to New York City will continue to make it an attractive alternative for firms moving out of the city or for corporate headquarters, which will spur the growth of white-collar jobs. Over two-thirds of the new jobs created in this region from 1986 to 2000 will be white-collar compared with just under 65% in the state. A brief review of JTPA Labor Areas in Northern New Jersey follows.

Bergen/Passaic

Developments in this labor area are dominated by Bergen County, the county with the greatest employment in the state. The area's high income and close proximity to New York City make it attractive as both a place to work and to live. A prime location, especially for trade and business service industries, employment opportunities in Bergen County will continue to grow for white-collar workers. By the year 2000, nearly 60% of Bergen/Passaic's employment is projected to be in white-collar occupations. Blue-collar occupations will make up only 27% and service occupations only 13% in 2000.

Essex/Hudson

Essex/Hudson is projected to be the slowest growing labor area in the state. A heavy concentration of factory jobs and the economic decline of its central cities have combined to slow employment growth. While Port Newark, Newark Airport and Hudson Waterfront development will stimulate growth, the overall growth rate is still lower for this area than the corresponding growth rates for the region and state. While occupational projections for 2000 show an increase of 25.6% for service workers and a 17.5% increase for white-collar workers, blue-collar workers will increase by only 2.1%.

Middlesex/Union

In both 1986 and 2000, this area will continue to have the second highest concentration of blue-collar workers in the state, ranking behind only the Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Labor Area. Pharmaceuticals is the largest manufacturing industry in both counties. While job growth in Union County in recent years has been slow, Middlesex County, especially along the Route 1 Corridor, has experienced rapid growth. All occupational groups in Middlesex County are expected to grow at slower rate than the state from 1986 to 2000.

Morris/Sussex/Warren

This labor area is projected to grow the fastest in the Northern Region, surpassing the state average in all major occupational groups. Because of its size, Morris County dominates employment trends in the area, although with more open space Sussex and Warren Counties will be attractive to developers in the late 1980s and 1990s. Next to Mercer County, this labor area had the second highest concentration of white-collar employment in the state in 1986. Correspondingly, its share of blue-collar and service employment was significantly below that of the rest of the state. Projections for 2000 show increases in the white-collar and service share of employment while the blue-collar employment share will decline.

COASTAL NEW JERSEY REGION

An anticipated growth rate of nearly 30% during the period and a high concentration of service workers make the Coastal Region of New Jersey unique. Propelled by growth in hotel-casinos, other hotels and tourist-related services, this is the fastest growing region in the state. Historically, the Coastal New Jersey Region has had a relatively small share of its work force employed in blue-collar occupations. This region's blue-collar occupations made up only 22.6% of 1986 employment compared with 28.4% for the state. Because of the very slow growth projected for manufacturing, the region's blue-collar share will decline to 20.3% by 2000. However, the projected strong growth in trade and service industries is expected to result in higher-than-average growth in the region's service and white-collar occupations.

Atlantic/Cape May

This area had the highest concentration of employment in service workers (35.3%) and the second lowest concentration in blue-collar occupations (20.5%) among the substate areas in 1986 (see Table 1). The main reasons are the hotel-casinos and other hotels and entertainment centers in Atlantic City as well as the area's relatively small manufacturing sector. White-collar occupations as a share of 1986 employment were noticeably lower in this area than in New Jersey (44.2% vs. 56.6%). Atlantic/Cape May is the only area in which the share of white-collar occupations is expected to decline--although by a small amount. This decline is not due to slow growth in this area's white-collar jobs, which are projected to grow by a vigorous 32% from 1986 to 2000, but because service workers are projected to grow so much faster (46% from 1986 to 2000).

Monmouth/Ocean

Service and white-collar occupations made up a larger share of 1986 employment at the area level than at the state level (18.9% and 57.4% in Monmouth/Ocean versus 15% and 56.6% in New Jersey). The shares of both service occupations and white-collar occupations are projected to rise in the area while the blue-collar share will decline. All three major occupational categories in the Monmouth/Ocean area are projected to grow faster than in the state. The area's blue-collar occupations are expected to grow significantly faster than in the state as a whole (15% vs. 9%), in part, because of the greater availability of land and lower wages and taxes relative to northern New Jersey and, in part, because of its proximity to the populous New York metropolitan market.

CENTRAL NEW JERSEY REGION

The Central New Jersey Region has the heaviest concentration of white-collar jobs in the state. State government offices in Trenton and the many private office complexes in the greater Princeton area and Somerset County account for the high level of white-collar employment. White-collar occupations provided nearly 62% of jobs in this region compared with 56.6% of jobs in the state. Employment in the Central New Jersey Region is projected to grow faster than in the state over the 1986-2000 projection span (22.5% vs. 21.1%). The service occupational share is projected to increase from 15.3% to 16.9%, while the share of blue-collar employment is expected to decline from 23.2% to 20.6%. The white-collar share is projected to remain the same at about 62% (see Table 1). It is likely that if the Central New Jersey Region had been defined to include Middlesex County, the projected share in white-collar occupations would have been somewhat higher because of the impact of the office and research facilities in the Middlesex portion of the highly developed Route 1 Corridor.

Mercer

Mercer County had the largest share of total employment in white-collar occupations among the areas in 1986, because of state government, private-sector offices and Princeton University. White-collar and service occupations are projected to grow nearly as fast as in the state while blue-collar employment growth is expected to lag significantly (see Table 1). White-collar and service occupational growth are largely due to expected strong performance of private-sector office construction and also of retail development in the Route 1 Corridor (for example, Princeton Market

Fair). State government employment is projected to grow only modestly.

Hunterdon/Somerset

This area is projected to be growing somewhat faster than the state as a whole. Blue-collar occupational employment is expected to advance by 9.4% in this area, just slightly better than the 8.6% in the state; white-collar employment is projected to increase by 27% compared with 24%; and service employment will grow by 33% compared with 34%. Robust growth is expected particularly around Clinton and Flemington. The occupational distribution in Hunterdon/Somerset will change only marginally from the base year to the projected year. In both years, blue-collar occupations made up a noticeably smaller proportion of employment in this area than in the state, while white-collar occupations made up a larger proportion in the area than in the state.

SOUTHERN NEW JERSEY REGION

In 1986, the region had a relatively high level of blue-collar employment (29.6%) compared with the state's 28.4%. White-collar employment, with a share of 55.0%, was somewhat below the 56.6% statewide share. Service employment, with a share of 15.3%, was roughly equal to the state's share.

In terms of overall employment growth, the Southern New Jersey Region is expected to expand at a pace equal to that of the state. Slower growth will result in a 2000 blue-collar share for the region that is closer to the state share than in 1986 (29.6% in the region vs. 28.4% in the state in 2000). The number of the region's service workers is projected to grow at a rate slower than the state's service workers' growth rate. White-collar jobs will increase at about the state rate.

Burlington/Camden

White-collar occupations made up a larger share of total employment in this area than in New Jersey (57.6% vs. 56.6%). Blue-collar occupations accounted for a smaller share (27.6% vs. 28.4%) and the service occupational share of 14.8% was roughly equal to the share in New Jersey (15.0%) in 1986. This area's white-collar occupations are projected to outpace growth in New Jersey (see Table 1), in part because of faster growth in the health services, legal services and insurance industries. The area's blue-collar occupational group is also projected to outpace its statewide counterpart (12.9% vs. 8.6%) in the 1986-2000 period, primarily due to expected faster-than-average growth in the area's printing and publishing and electrical/electronics equipment industries.

Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem

This area had the highest concentration of employment in blue-collar employment among the 10 areas in 1986, and the second lowest rate of employment growth during the projection period. Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem had a somewhat larger share of total employment in service occupations than the state and a much smaller share of white-collar workers (see Table 1). While shifts in the occupational distribution in the state will occur very slowly from 1986 to 2000, they are more pronounced in smaller areas. The Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem area is expected to experience the largest shifts in its occupational distributions among the 10 areas. The share of employment in blue-collar occupations will decline by 4.4% percentage points (from 34.5% to 30.1%), while the white-collar employment share will increase by 1.8 percentage points (from 48.8% to 50.6%) in the 2000 projections. The primary reason for these shifts is the decreasing reliance by this area on nondurable manufacturing as a source of employment. The number of blue-collar workers in this area is projected to grow at the slowest rate for all the areas with only a 1.1% change in employment. The slow growth in blue-collar jobs is due to employment losses in stone/clay/glass, chemicals and petroleum refining. Employment growth in the area's white-collar occupations is also projected to be lower than in the state.

SUMMARY

1. The New Jersey economy is projected to generate 765,000 new jobs from 1986 to 2000. Fastest growth will be in service and white-collar jobs. Slower growth will occur in blue-collar jobs.
2. The fastest-growing region in the state will be the New Jersey Coastal Region. The number of jobs in this region is projected to grow by 29.7%, compared with statewide growth rate of 21.1%. A large proportion of service workers makes the New Jersey Coastal Region unique. Service jobs make up roughly 25% of all jobs in this region compared with 15% for the state as a whole. This region, which pro-

vides 13.4% of all jobs, provides over 21% of the state's service jobs.

3. Ranked behind the New Jersey Coastal Region, Central New Jersey is expected to be the second fastest growing region, employment will advance by a projected 22.5% compared with 21.1% for the state. White-collar and service jobs in this region are projected to increase faster than in the state due to considerable growth in office development in and around the Route 1 Corridor and in Hunterdon and Somerset counties.
4. Northern New Jersey is projected to be the slowest growing region in the state, reflecting in part the "maturity" and size of this region's economy and its concentration in the declining manufacturing sector. The size of the Northern Region , however means that its occupational trends and developments dominate overall state trends.
5. The Southern New Jersey region is projected to grow at a pace almost equal to the state. By 2000, this region will still have a slightly larger share of blue-collar workers and a slightly smaller share of white-collar workers than the state. However, growth patterns over the 1986-2000 period are projected to lessen the differences from 1986.
6. Highlights of trends and development at the labor area level include: Atlantic/Cape May, with a projected employment increase of 34.3%, will be the fastest-growing labor area in the state. Monmouth/Ocean is projected to be the second-fastest growing labor area in the state. Because of the extremely rapid growth in service occupations relative to white-collar growth, Atlantic/Cape May is the only labor area where white-collar employment is projected to decline as a share of total employment.

The Essex/Hudson and Cumberland/Gloucester/Salem Labor Areas both affected by their heavy concentration of employment in the lagging manufacturing sector, are projected to have the slowest growth among the state's labor areas. Their share of white-collar and service jobs will increase and their share of blue-collar jobs will decrease by 2000.

DATA AND METHODS

ADDITIONAL DATA

The occupational projections are part of the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research's projections program. The Division produces projections on industry employment, population, and labor force at both the statewide and county levels.

More detailed occupational data by JTPA Labor area may be obtained by contacting **James Dougherty, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, Bureau of Occupational Research, CN 383, Trenton New Jersey, 08625-0383.**

METHODS

Occupational estimates and projections are the product of two primary data sources. The two data sources are base- and projected-year industry employment and occupational staffing patterns by industry which are derived from data reported by employers in the Occupational Employment Statistics (OES) survey. The OES Survey samples New Jersey nonfarm wage and salary employers stratified by industry and size of firm. The survey is conducted over a three-year cycle with roughly one-third of New Jersey's industries surveyed each year. Data collected from employers are used to develop an industry/occupational (I/O) matrix. The matrix shows the occupational make-up of each industry. The I/O matrix is then applied to base- and projected-year industry employment data to obtain occupational estimates and projections. Estimates of self-employment and occupational separations were made based on 1980 census data for New Jersey. Adjustments, derived from national studies done by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, are made in the projected year to account for technology and other long-run changes affecting industry staffing patterns.

Industry employment projections were developed through a combination of regression and shift-share models. National industry employment projections from the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics were a major independent variable for the state-level models. Similarly, New Jersey state-level industry employment projections were a major independent variable in the area models. Population was used as an independent variable for those industries thought to be particularly sensitive to population changes.

Model projections were then extensively reviewed by Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research analysts. Projections were modified where changes seemed prudent based on past trends and known future developments.

Table 1

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
OCCUPATIONAL EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS

	Estimates 1986		Projections 2000		Change 1986-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NORTHERN REGION	2,270,950	100.0	2,702,050	100.0	431,100	19.0
White collar	1,292,300	56.9	1,585,050	58.7	292,750	22.7
Service	293,500	12.9	382,500	14.2	89,000	30.3
Blue collar	685,100	30.1	734,450	27.2	49,350	7.2
Bergen-Passaic	672,500	100.0	817,300	100.0	144,800	21.5
White collar	388,200	57.7	488,200	59.7	100,000	25.8
Service	81,100	12.1	106,600	13.0	25,500	31.4
Blue collar	203,150	30.2	222,500	27.2	19,350	9.5
Essex-Hudson	659,650	100.0	752,250	100.0	92,600	14.0
White collar	369,050	56.0	433,700	57.7	64,650	17.5
Service	93,250	14.1	117,050	15.6	23,800	25.6
Blue collar	197,350	29.9	201,450	26.8	4,100	2.1
Middlesex-Union	625,550	100.0	739,700	100.0	114,150	18.2
White collar	347,650	55.6	423,500	57.3	75,850	21.8
Service	77,350	12.4	101,400	13.7	24,050	31.1
Blue collar	200,600	32.1	214,800	29.0	14,200	7.1
Morris-Sussex-Warren	313,250	100.0	392,800	100.0	79,550	25.4
White collar	187,400	59.8	239,650	61.0	52,250	27.9
Service	41,800	13.3	57,450	14.6	15,650	37.5
Blue collar	84,000	26.8	95,700	24.4	11,700	13.9
CENTRAL REGION	361,450	100.0	442,950	100.0	81,500	22.5
White collar	222,100	61.5	276,800	62.5	54,700	24.6
Service	55,350	15.3	75,050	16.9	19,700	35.6
Blue collar	84,000	26.8	91,150	20.6	7,150	8.5
Hunterdon-Somerset	165,650	100.0	205,050	100.0	39,400	23.8
White collar	96,100	58.0	121,650	59.3	25,550	26.6
Service	25,400	15.3	35,150	17.1	9,750	38.2
Blue collar	44,150	26.7	48,300	23.6	4,150	9.4
Mercer	195,800	100.0	237,900	100.0	42,100	21.5
White collar	126,000	64.4	155,150	65.3	29,150	23.1
Service	29,950	15.3	39,900	16.8	9,950	33.1
Blue collar	39,850	20.4	42,850	18.0	3,000	7.5

Table 1
(Continued)

	Estimates 1986		Projections 2000		Change 1986-2000	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
COASTAL REGION	484,800	100.0	628,600	100.0	143,800	29.7
White collar	256,650	53.0	332,550	52.9	75,900	29.6
Service	118,450	24.4	168,450	26.8	50,000	42.2
Blue collar	109,700	22.6	127,600	20.3	17,900	16.3
Atlantic-Cape May	164,150	100.0	220,500	100.0	56,350	34.3
White collar	72,600	44.2	95,550	43.3	22,950	31.6
Service	57,900	35.3	84,700	38.4	26,800	46.3
Blue collar	33,650	20.5	40,250	18.3	6,600	19.6
Monmouth-Ocean	320,650	100.0	408,100	100.0	87,450	27.3
White collar	184,050	57.4	237,000	58.1	52,950	28.8
Service	60,550	18.9	83,750	20.5	23,200	38.4
Blue collar	76,050	23.7	87,350	18.3	11,300	14.9
SOUTHERN REGION	509,950	100.0	618,350	100.0	108,400	21.3
White collar	280,550	55.0	350,350	56.7	69,800	24.9
Service	78,250	15.3	103,150	16.7	24,900	31.8
Blue collar	151,150	29.6	164,750	26.6	13,700	9.1
Burlington-Camden	359,650	100.0	443,100	100.0	83,450	23.2
White collar	207,250	57.6	261,650	56.7	54,400	26.3
Service	53,100	14.8	69,350	16.7	16,250	30.7
Blue collar	99,300	27.6	112,000	25.3	12,800	12.9
Cumberland-Salem-Gloucester	150,300	100.0	175,250	100.0	24,950	16.6
White collar	73,300	48.8	88,700	50.6	15,400	21.0
Service	25,150	16.7	33,800	19.3	8,650	34.2
Blue collar	51,850	34.5	52,750	30.1	900	1.7
NEW JERSEY	3,627,150	100.0	4,391,950	100.0	764,800	21.1
White collar	2,051,600	56.6	2,544,750	57.9	493,150	24.0
Service	545,550	15.0	729,150	16.6	183,600	33.7
Blue collar	1,029,950	28.4	1,118,050	25.5	88,100	8.6

The New Jersey UI Reemployment Demonstration Project

Final Evaluation Report
Executive Summary[1]

by
Walter Corson
Mathematica Policy Research Inc.

The purpose of the New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project (NJUIRDP) was to examine whether the Unemployment Insurance system could be used to identify displaced workers early in their unemployment spells and to provide them with alternative, early intervention services to accelerate their return to work. Three packages of services, or treatments, were tested in the demonstration: (l) job-search assistance only, 2) job-search assistance combined with training or relocation assistance, and (3) job-search assistance combined with a cash bonus for early reemployment. A key component of the demonstration was that eligible claimants were identified and services were provided through the coordinated efforts of the Unemployment Insurance (UI), Employment Service (ES), and Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) systems. Another key component was that claimants were required by UI to report for services; failure to report could have led to the denial of benefits.

The demonstration was initiated by the U.S. Department of Labor through a cooperative agreement with the N.J. Department of Labor. It began operations in July 1986, and, by the end of sample selection in June 1987, 8,675 UI claimants were offered one of the three service packages in the 10 local offices included in the demonstration. Services to eligible claimants were continued into fall 1987 to ensure that all eligibles were able to receive, if desired, the full set of demonstration services. Another 2,385 claimants, who received existing services, were selected to provide a control group for comparative purposes for the evaluation. Assignment to this control group and to the three treatments was random. During the demonstration period, the New Jersey economy was experiencing worker displacement, generated by a long-term secular decline in manufacturing, while substantial growth was occurring in other sectors. Overall, the state economy was quite strong, and the unemployment rate during the period was low (5%).

The evaluation of the demonstration consists of three components: (l) a short policy-oriented summary, (2) an implementation and process analysis, and (3) an impact and benefit-cost analysis. In general, the evaluation found that the treatments were implemented as designed. That is, eligible claimants were identified, offered services, and provided services early in their unemployment spell. Moreover, each of the treatments did lead to reductions in the lengths of unemployment spells and to concomitant increases in earnings and reductions in UI benefits received. All three treatments offered net benefits to society as a whole and to claimants, when compared to existing services. These findings can be summarized further as follows.

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[1] This report was prepared for the New Jersey Department of Labor and the Employment and Training Administration, U.S. Department of Labor by Mathematica Policy Research, Inc. Since contractors conducting research and evaluation projects under government sponsorship are encouraged to express their own judgments freely, this report does not necessarily represent the official opinion or policy of the N.J. Department of Labor or the U.S. Department of Labor.

ELIGIBILITY DETERMINATION

The demonstration used the UI system to apply eligibility screens in an attempt to target demonstration services toward claimants who were likely to be displaced and who were likely to experience difficulty in becoming reemployed. Based on these requirements, about one-quarter of the claimants who received a first payment were eligible for demonstration services. The most important eligibility screen was the tenure requirement, which excluded individuals who had not worked for their pre-UI employer for at least three years. Other important requirements excluded individuals younger than age 25 and individuals with a definite recall date. The net result of applying the eligibility requirements was an eligible population that contained a substantial proportion of individuals whose age, industry of employment, and other characteristics are usually associated with the displaced worker population and with difficulties in becoming reemployed. Moreover, as compared with a sample of individuals who were not eligible for the demonstration, the eligible population experienced, on average, considerably longer periods of UI collection and longer unemployment spells. Thus, the eligibility screens appear to have directed demonstration services toward a population that generally faced reemployment difficulties. However, this was not the case for all demonstration-eligibles. Some were in the prime of their working lives, and some were individuals from industries (e.g., the service industry) that are strong and growing in New Jersey. Moreover, some were recalled by their pre-UI employers. Conversely, some claimants who were screened out appear, ex post, to have been good candidates for these special reemployment services.

SERVICE RECEIPT

The demonstration achieved its objectives of providing an increased level of services to eligible claimants and of providing these services early in the unemployment spells of claimants. The three demonstration treatments offered claimants an identical set of initial job-search assistance services – orientation, testing, a job-search workshop, and an individual assessment/counseling interview – beginning in about the fifth week of their claim spells. These services were provided by ES staff in conjunction with JTPA staff. Three-quarters of the claimants in the treatment groups attended the orientation, and three-quarters of this group continued through the assessment/counseling interview. The level at which demonstration-eligible claimants received these services was substantially higher than the level at which individuals in the control group received these services from the existing service network.

Additional services were offered to claimants at the assessment/counseling interview. These additional services differed by treatment group, but in all treatment groups the claimants were expected to maintain ongoing periodic contact with demonstration ES staff as they searched for work. A set of up to five contact points was established, and ES staff were expected to call in claimants who did not maintain contact. A large proportion of the individuals who continued to collect UI did maintain contact with the demonstration. While the rate of contact declined somewhat at the later contact points, the degree of contact was high relative to ongoing employment and training programs, which typically do not have systematic follow-up procedures. A resource center was also established in each office to provide job search materials (such as lists of job openings) and equipment (such as telephones) to assist claimants in their job search. These resource centers were not used uniformly among sites; they appeared to be used when staff promoted their use but not otherwise. Individuals in the first treatment group received these "additional" services only.

Individuals in the second treatment group were offered classroom training, on-the-job training, or relocation assistance by JTPA staff. About 15% of the claimants who were offered training participated in training, most of which was classroom training. While this rate of training receipt was low in absolute terms, it was higher than the rates observed for comparable groups of claimants whose exposure to training opportunities comes through the regular JTPA service environment in New Jersey. Over 60% of the training was provided in (1) business and office or (2) computer and information services, both of which represent areas in which employment prospects are strong in New Jersey. Several sites were considerably more successful than the others in placing individuals in training. Their success stemmed from a number of factors, including an early and enthusiastic presentation of the training option and an ability to offer a wide range of individual training slots. Finally, few individuals used the relocation assistance, as has been the experience in other demonstrations.

Individuals in the third treatment group were offered a reemployment bonus, which was larger the more quickly reemployment occurred. About 19% of the claimants who were offered the bonus received it. It appears that most claimants who were eligible for the bonus did in fact apply for the bonus.

The process of monitoring and enforcing claimants' compliance with the demonstration reporting requirements was accomplished through a reporting mechanism that was included as part of the tracking system developed for the project. This system provided a weekly report from ES to UI which identified the claimants who had not reported as scheduled for the initial sequence of services. The UI files of these claimants were marked, the reasons for noncompliance were examined when they claimed additional UI benefits, and they were referred back to demonstration services. While this process was complex and required close cooperation between UI and ES staff to work successfully, it played an important role in identifying claimants who had not complied with demonstration requirements. Some claimants who did not report for services did continue to collect UI benefits, but most of these individuals either had an eligibility determination or had some reason why a determination was not necessary.

IMPACTS ON UI RECEIPT AND EMPLOYMENT AND EARNINGS

In general, the demonstration treatments were expected to hasten reemployment, thereby reducing the amount of UI collected. The potential exception was the JSA plus training/relocation treatment, for which short-run impacts on UI were expected to be lower than for the other treatments because individuals in training would be eligible to continue to collect benefits. Estimates of the impacts of the treatments on UI receipt show that all three treatments reduced the amount of benefits collected over the benefit year, by $87 per claimant for the first treatment, $81 for the second, and $170 for the third. These findings suggest that all the treatments were successful at reducing the time spent on UI, and that the bonus offer provided an extra incentive to become reemployed. Data on the timing of these impacts indicate that the rate at which individuals exited from the unemployment system increased primarily during the early part of their claim spells. This was during the period in which intensive job-search assistance was provided.

Evidence on the impacts of the treatments on employment and earnings indicates that all three treatments also increased employment and earnings in the year following the initial UI claim. These increases were larger in the first two quarters after the claim filing date than in the following two quarters, and larger for the JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments relative to the JSA plus training treatment. The training offer did not appear to have been a factor that contributed to the increases in employment and earnings while the reemployment bonus offer appeared to have had a small effect. Overall, however, these increases appear to have arisen primarily because the treatments promoted early reemployment through job-search assistance. This early reemployment did not entail any sacrifice in wages. In fact, the treatments appear to have led to modest increases in hourly wage rates on post-UI jobs.

BENEFIT-COST ANALYSIS

The benefit-cost analysis indicates that all three of the treatments offered net benefits to society as a whole and to claimants, when compared with existing services. The JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments also led to net gains to the government sector as a whole, although none of the treatments led to net benefits to the Labor Department agencies which actually offered the services. That is, the observed reductions in UI benefits paid to claimants did not by themselves outweigh the net cost of providing additional services. Overall, net benefits were similar for the JSA-only and JSA plus reemployment bonus treatments, while the JSA plus training relocation treatment was more expensive than the other treatments from all perspectives.

CONCLUDING OBSERVATIONS

Three additional evaluation findings should be noted. First, an important element of the treatments appears to have been the UI system requirement that claimants report for the initial job-search assistance services. Evidence from the evaluation suggests that the process of identifying and following-up with individuals who did not report and who continued to claim benefits was fairly successful. These reporting requirements and the compliance process were undoubtedly important factors that contributed to the impacts of the treatments on UI receipt and earnings.

Second, service delivery in the demonstration relied on the strengthening of linkages among the UI, ES, and JTPA systems, and these linkages appear to have occurred both centrally and, in most cases, at the local office level. This success required a high degree of central office supervision, which, we believe, would continue to be necessary in a future program.

Third, an examination of the impacts of the treatments by population-subgroup subsets that the treatments were most successful at promoting the reemployment of individuals who had marketable skills, such as clerical and other white-collar workers. The treatments were less successful for individuals who faced hard-core, structural unemployment problems, such as blue-collar workers, workers from durable goods manufacturing industries, and permanently separated workers. That is, the dislocated workers with more severe reemployment problems may have been less affected by the demonstration treatments than were other workers who faced relatively more favorable reemployment prospects. This finding suggests that the treatments, particularly the initial mandatory job-search assistance services, are appropriate and cost-effective for a broad-range of UI claimants who meet reasonable operational definitions of displacement, but that longer-run, more intensive services may be needed for displaced individuals who face major structural dislocations.

NOTE

The final evaluation report for the New Jersey Unemployment Insurance Reemployment Demonstration Project consists of three major parts: (l) a short, policy-oriented summary, (2) an implementation and process report, and (3) an impact and benefit-cost report. These three reports are published as one volume. Copies of the final evaluation report are available by contacting: **Unemployment Insurance Service, Room S-4231, U.S. Department of Labor, 200 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20210, or by calling (202) 535-0208.**

The 1989 Job Outlook For College Graduates

by
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For the fifth consecutive year, the job outlook is optimistic for New Jersey's college seniors graduating in June. According to a survey of 16 New Jersey college and university placement officers conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor in early May, 25% saw a good-to-excellent job market for the Class of '89, 56% felt that the job situation for this year's graduates would equal the very good job market of 1988, and only 13% saw this year's job outlook as somewhat less promising than a year ago. For one of the placement officials, it was too early to make a judgment.

In both 1989 and 1988, the Department of Labor study showed that 81% of the college and university placement officers surveyed were positive about the job outlook for college graduates. However, in 1989, fewer (25% vs. 50%, respectively) had expectations that the job market would exceed that experienced by the prior graduating class.

Depending on the school, New Jersey firms represented 50%-95% of all job offers in 1989, and most schools saw little change from the number of New Jersey firms making offers a year ago. Graduating majors most in demand were accounting, computer science, general business administration and engineering. Also in demand were marketing, nursing and education majors.

It was apparent from the survey that business majors continue to have the most job opportunities in 1989. Although engineering majors are still in demand, several institutions noted a slowing of job offers to electrical engineering majors as the supply of them increased and recent cutbacks in the defense and aerospace industries lessened overall demand. On the other hand, some colleges noted heavier recruitment of chemical engineers, although actual data on job offers to these engineering majors were not available at the time of the survey.

NATIONWIDE SURVEYS

Optimism was also expressed in the 43rd annual Lindquist-Endicott Report from Northwestern University. Its nationwide survey of 242 businesses and industrial firms revealed an expected 8% increase in the hiring of college grads in 1989 and a 3.5% rise in starting salaries. Technical fields should remain the most lucrative for first-time jobholders, with bachelor degrees in engineering or chemistry garnering the highest salary offers. The report also noted a big (8.8%) jump in starting salary offers in sales and marketing. According to this Northwestern University survey, 70%-80% of all job offers would be in the service sector.

The March 1989 *Salary Survey* report of the College Placement Council, Inc. of Bethlehem, PA showed job offers running slightly behind the fast pace of 1988, according to responses from 418 career planning and placement offices of colleges and universities across the United States. Business majors accounted for 45% of job offers, followed by engineering majors (39%) and computer science majors (5%). Average salary offers also were up for both business and engineering majors, compared with 1988 year-end figures. Management information systems majors received the highest (9%) increase with salaries rising to $27,090 while chemical engineering majors received the highest average salary offers ($32,812). According to the March report, initial salary offers were below 1988 year-end levels for hotel/restaurant management, communications, humanities/social science and nursing majors.

A good year was expected in 1989 for the placement of college graduates according to the 18th annual *Recruiting Trends* survey by Michigan State University. This year the 739 respondents represented various industries, including manufacturing (36.6%); service organizations (26.9%); businesses (14.4%); educational institutions (17.1%); and government agencies/military services (5.1%) nationally. Hiring was expected to increase 3.4% for bachelor's graduates with an advance of 3.6% over last year's average starting salary ($22,980 in 1988 vs. $23,810 in 1989). The highest starting salaries for 1989 were expected in the northeastern region of the nation (includes New Jersey). Majors most in demand were expected to be accounting, advertising, chemistry, engineering, general business administration, hotel/restaurant/institutional management, marketing/sales, nursing and retailing. Employers cited written communication and decision-making skills as areas in need of the most improvement by college graduates in order for them to be more productive in the workplace.

STARTING SALARY COMPARISONS

Average annual starting salaries for the majors most in demand show some variation between New Jersey and the nation. While salaries may start slightly lower for New Jersey's computer science majors, the starting salaries offered to the state's education, general business administration and marketing/sales majors were higher than the national figures reflected by surveys conducted by Michigan State University and the College Placement Council (CPC). These differences illustrate, among other things, New Jersey's strong demand for certain majors, e.g., general business administration, together with higher industry salary structures, in part due to keen competition among New Jersey companies for those particular skilled graduates.

AVERAGE ANNUAL STARTING SALARY OFFERS
1989

Major	NJ Dept. of Labor Survey (NJ graduates)	Michigan State Survey (Nationwide)	CPC Survey (Nationwide)
Accounting	$23,000-26,000	$25,051	$25,261
Education	20,000-21,000	19,641	17,558
Electrical Eng.	29,000-32,000	31,010	30,269
Computer Sci	24,000-28,000	29,778	27,691
Gen. Bus Adm.	22,000-26,000	22,346	21,456
Marketing/Sales	20,000-24,000	22,951	22,190
Nursing	23,000-26,000	24,705	23,062

LIBERAL ARTS HIRING TRENDS

Indications in prior New Jersey Department of Labor surveys and in Michigan State *Recruiting Trends* reports were that employers had become increasingly interested in hiring graduates with skills commonly associated with liberal arts programs: written communications, decision making, oral communications and judgement skills. Yet the 1989 New Jersey survey noted that on some campuses, recruiters had again begun to place hiring emphasis on the more specific job-related skills, such as accounting and computer operation, as more companies reorganized or lowered anticipated hires. Therefore, although liberal arts majors had, especially in 1987 and 1988, experienced more job opportunities than in prior years, the Michigan State survey revealed that these majors accounted for only 9.5% of all new college graduates hired last year.

NJ BACHELOR DEGREE MAJORS

As students' perceptions of the job market change, so do their choices of major fields of study. Data from the New Jersey Department of Higher Education shows subtle changes in the declared majors of graduates from New Jersey colleges and universities. Using 1980 and 1987 (latest data available), specific majors are shown as a percent of all bachelor degrees awarded in the state.

MAJOR	% 1980	% 1987
Liberal Arts*	34.7	31.4
Business	23.3	27.6
Computer Science	1.2	4.8
Education	11.2	5.8
Engineering	6.6	9.1
All Others	23.0	21.3
TOTAL	100.0	100.0
Number	(24,478)	(23,357)

*Includes area/ethnic studies, fine & applied arts, foreign languages, letters, psychology, public affairs and social sciences.

CONCLUSION

National and statewide job offer data from college placement officers and hiring data from employers in the nation and state suggest an optimistic outlook for the Class of '89. In New Jersey, the continuing economic expansion has aided the state's graduates by providing a growing job market in which to find employment.

As the college-age cohort of the state's population continues to shrink into the early 2000s, college graduates could continue to find a relatively good job market, discounting any major changes in the current economic situation. Gone is the intense competition experienced by graduates during the 1970s when the state's labor force grew by 20%. From 2000 to 2010, growth in New Jersey's labor force is projected to slow to 6.8%. Gone too, and probably for a very long time, are the days when college grads fought for a job in the company mail room.

While this is good news for graduates, for employers it means fewer college-grad applicants and the possibility of more labor shortages. Service firms especially are facing the tightest labor market in decades now that the flood of baby-boomers have already entered the labor force and the college-age population cohort is on the decline.

THE NEW JERSEY SURVEY

There was a 100% response rate from the 16 New Jersey colleges and universities surveyed in 1989. Placement officers were asked to define this year's job outlook for graduates compared with the situation a year ago. They were also asked the three majors most in demand and average starting salary offers for each. Specific questions related to New Jersey employers: the number making job offers compared with a year ago, the percent of all job offers New Jersey firms represented and the top three majors in demand. Participants were finally asked to comment on any aspect of the job outlook for this year's graduates, including which majors might have difficulty obtaining job offers and why.

Of course, individual students' experiences may differ from the job outlook described in this article.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC (*Standard Industrial Classification Manual*) changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series** (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic Indicators, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of New Jersey Residential Building Permits, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977P
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

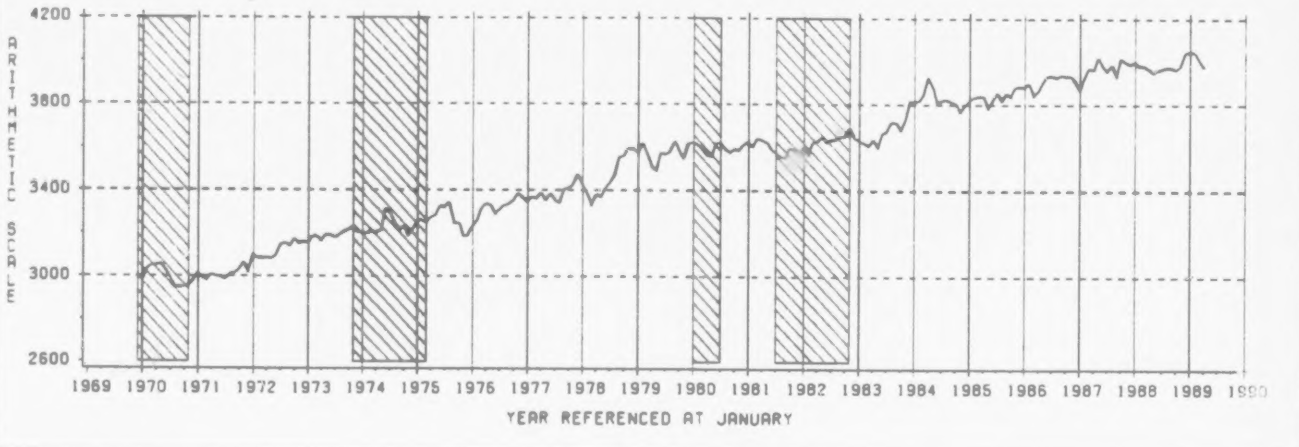
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816P
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

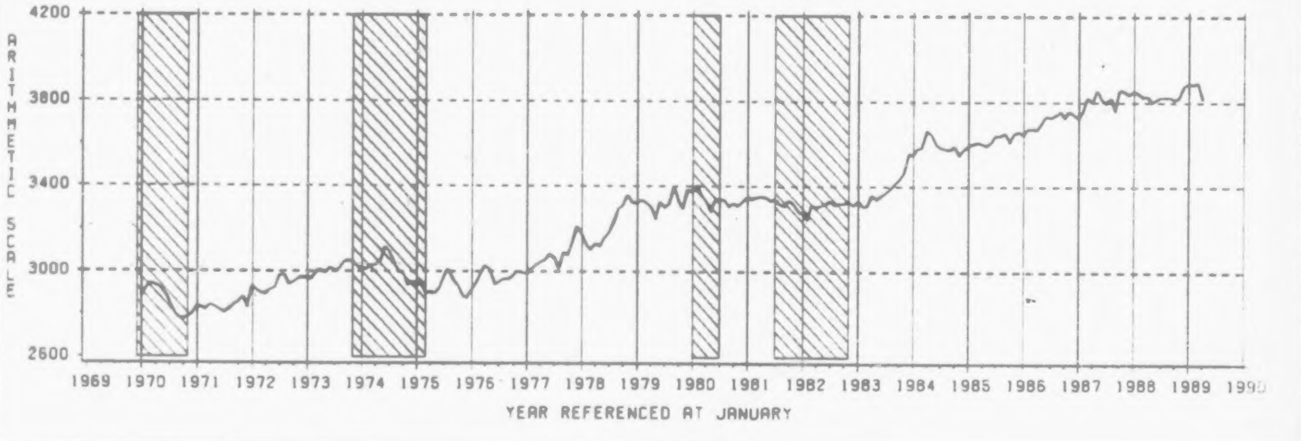
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161P
May	205	166	147	
Jun	201	167	147	
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

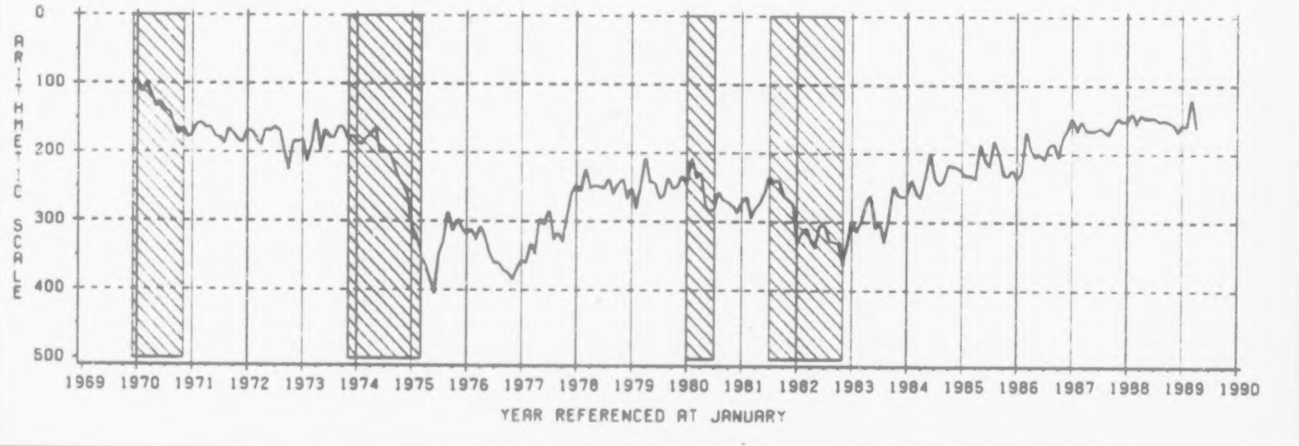


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7P
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

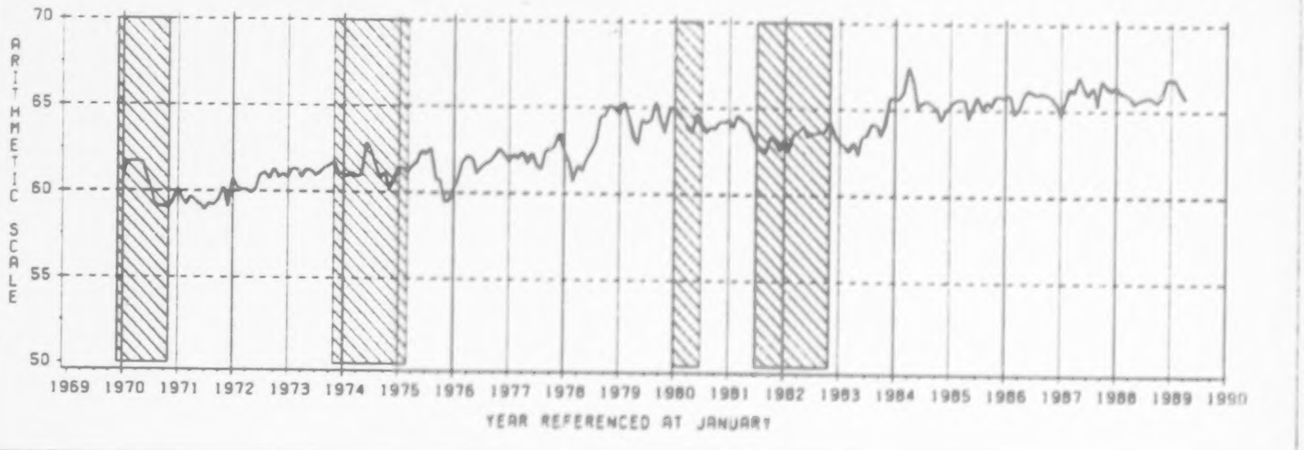
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0P
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

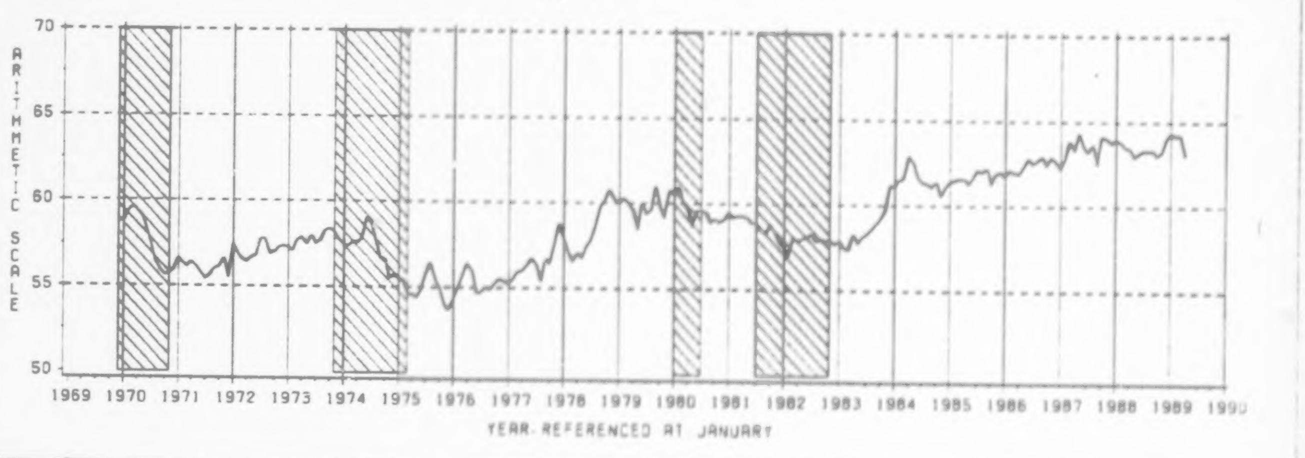
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0P
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6: UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

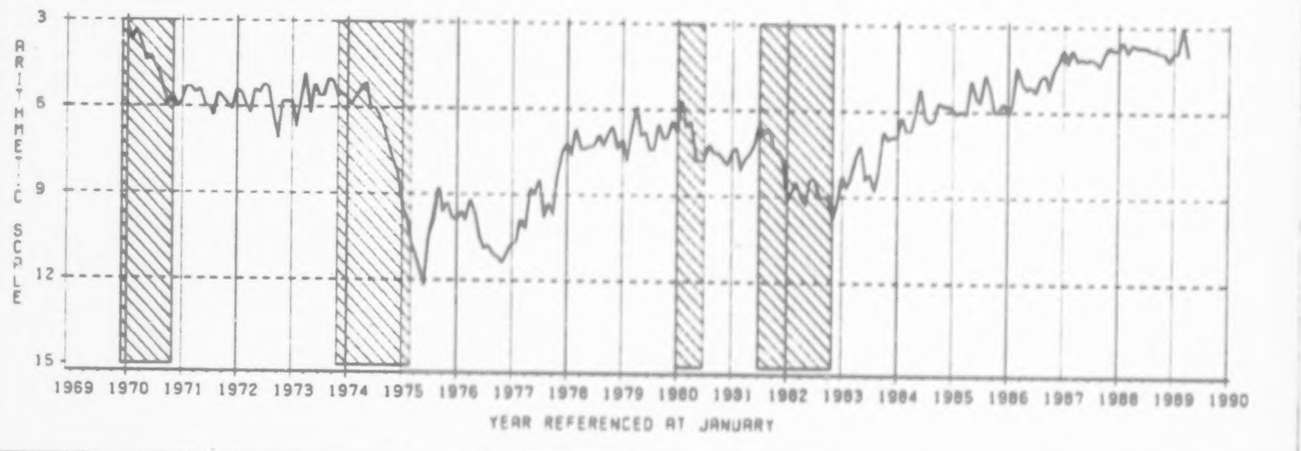


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6P	3688.1R
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3670.7P	3685.0P
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3		
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	353[illegible].5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

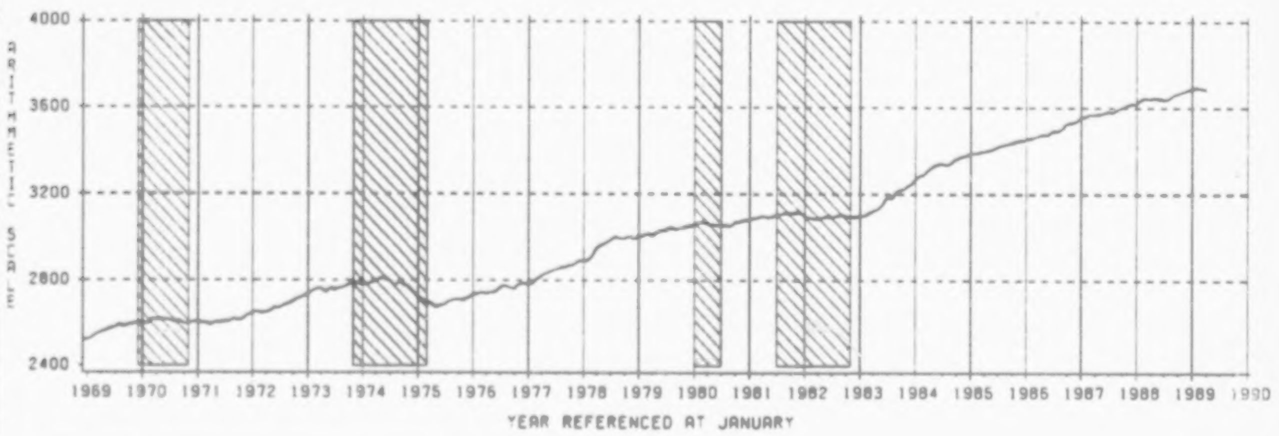
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0R	3131.3R
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3107.5P	3128.2P
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4		
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

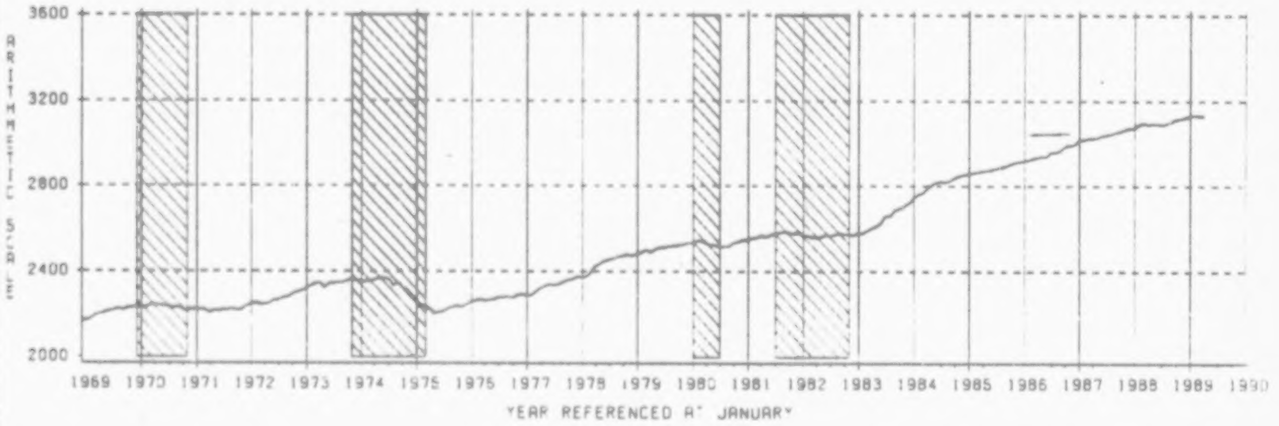
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6R	556.8R
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	563.2P	556.8P
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9		
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

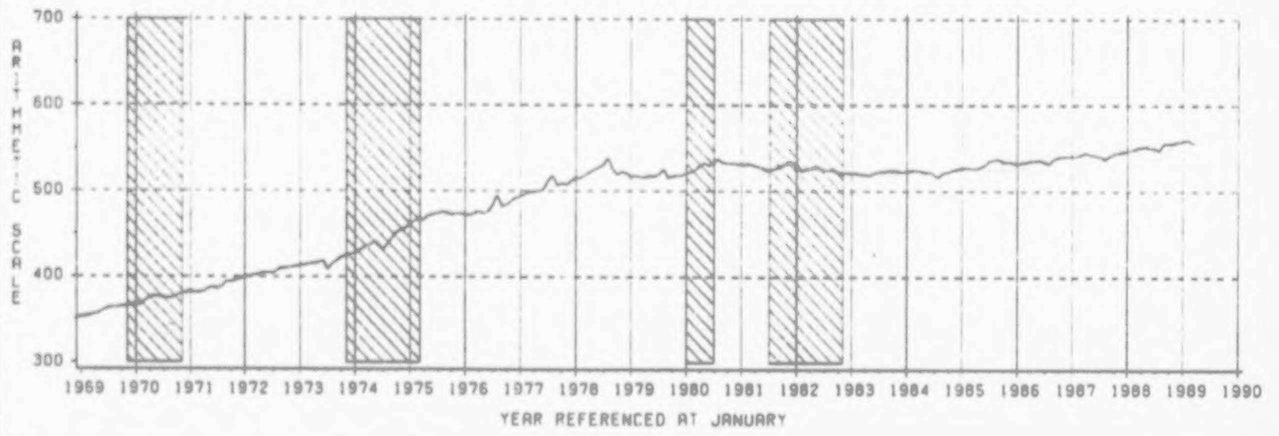


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1R	662.1R
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.2P	661.7P
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0		
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

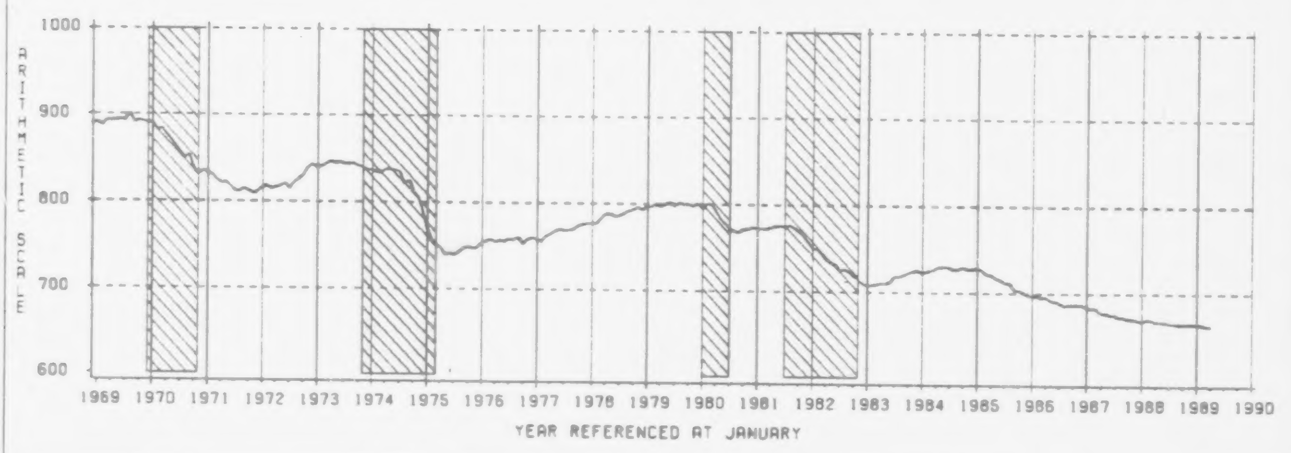
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8R	180.0R
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.8P	178.7P
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3		
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

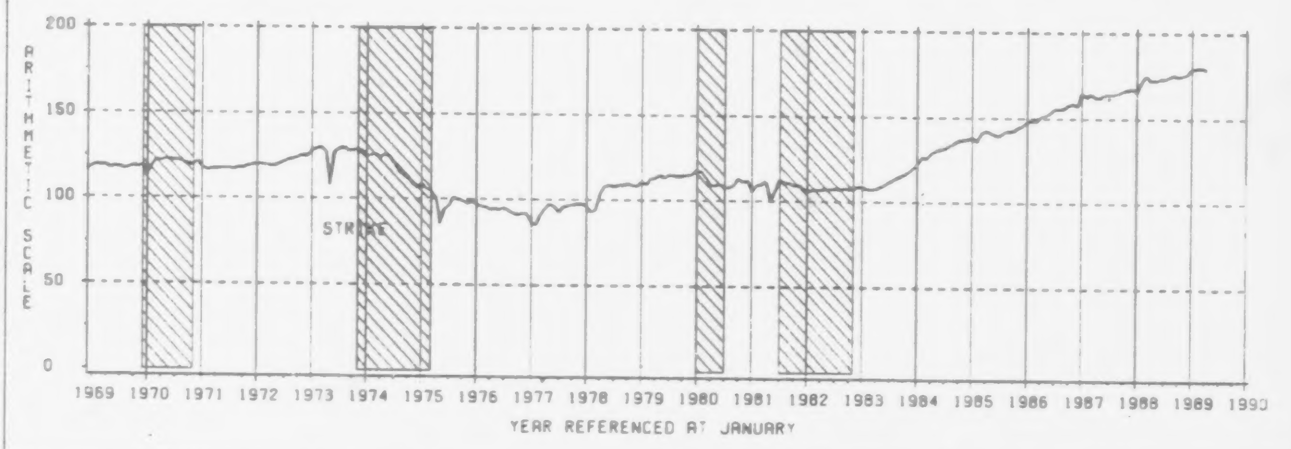
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7R	2286.6R
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2271.1P	2285.4P
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8		
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

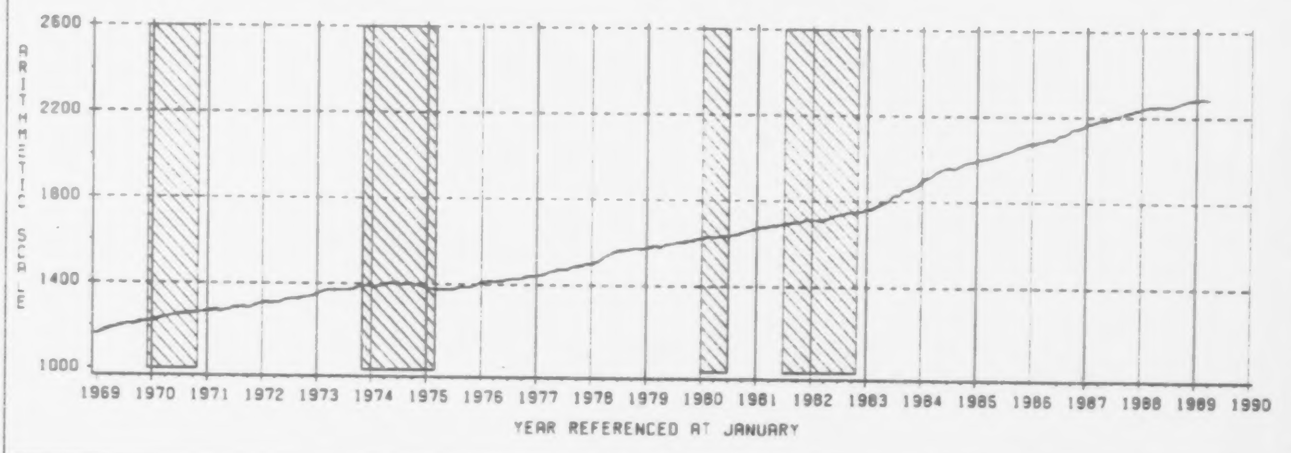


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4R	420.0R
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.8P	421.5P
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2		
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

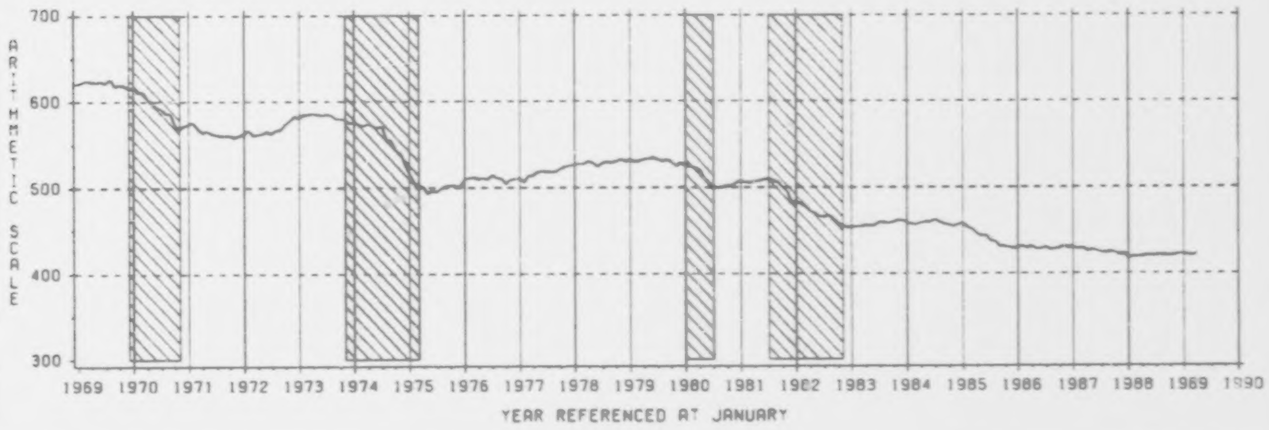
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2R	41.0R
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.0P	41.1P
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0		
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

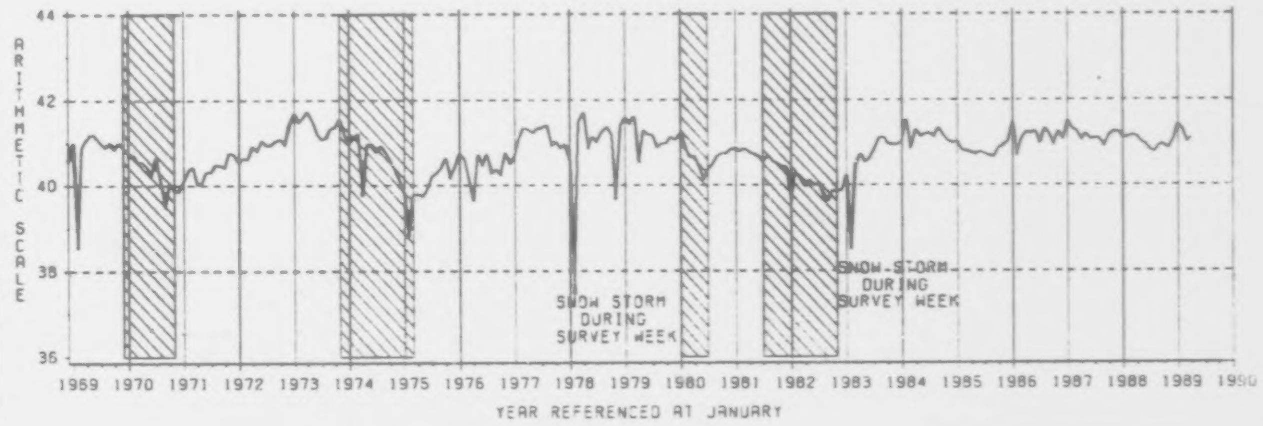
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320R	17,220R
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233	17,212P	17,324P
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228		
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212		
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

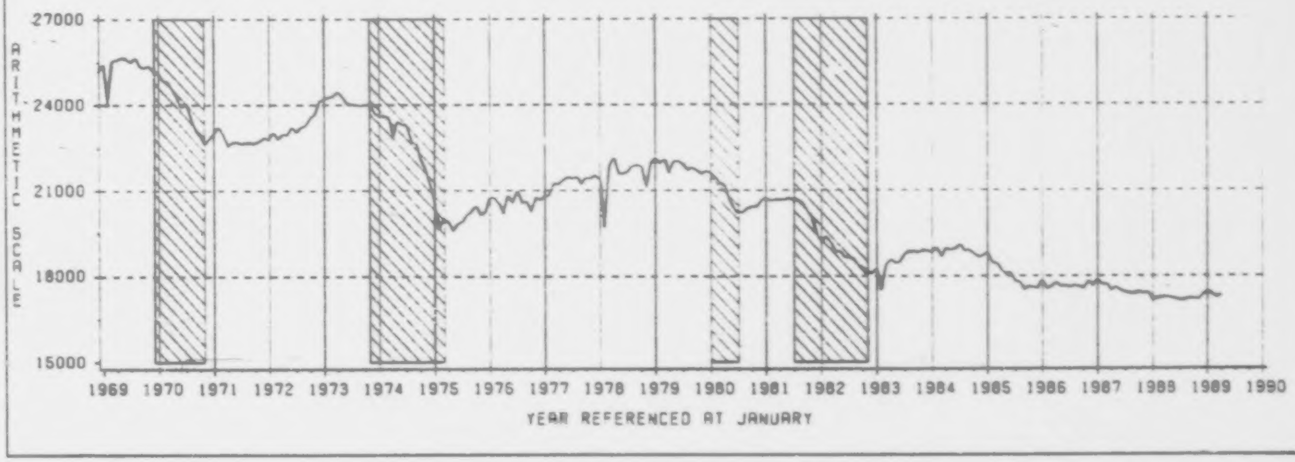


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62R
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.61P
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

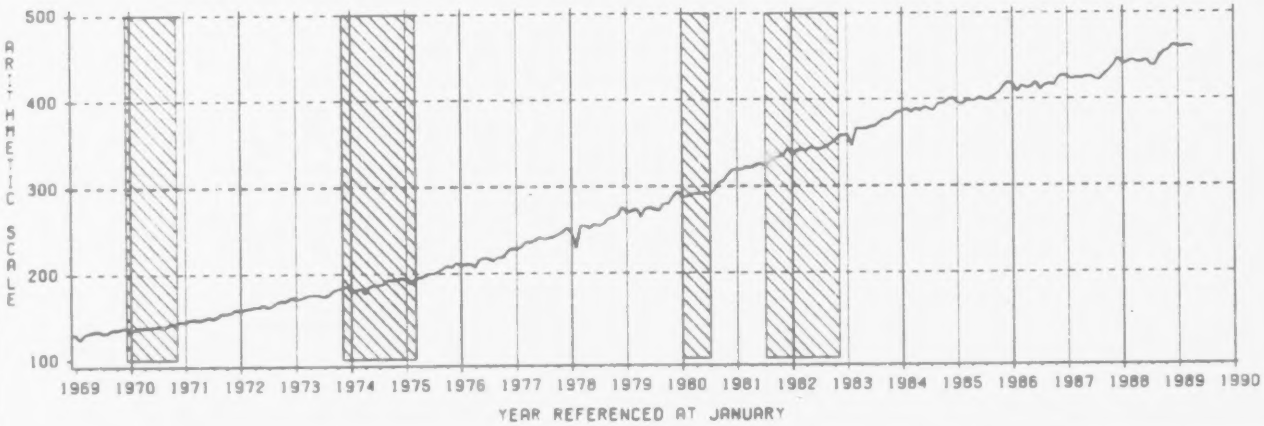
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8			
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

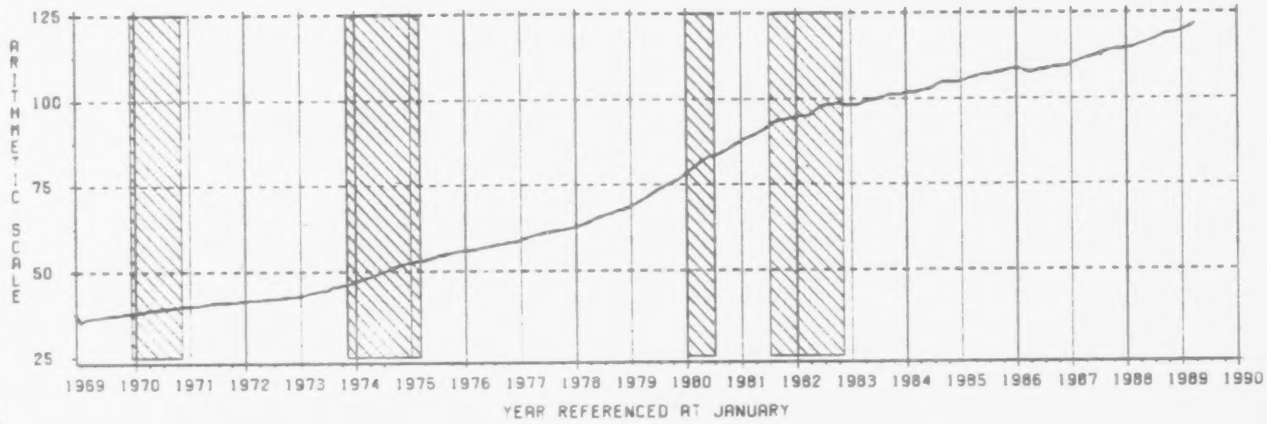
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25R	304.49R
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	281.97P	301.97P
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.39		
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18 NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

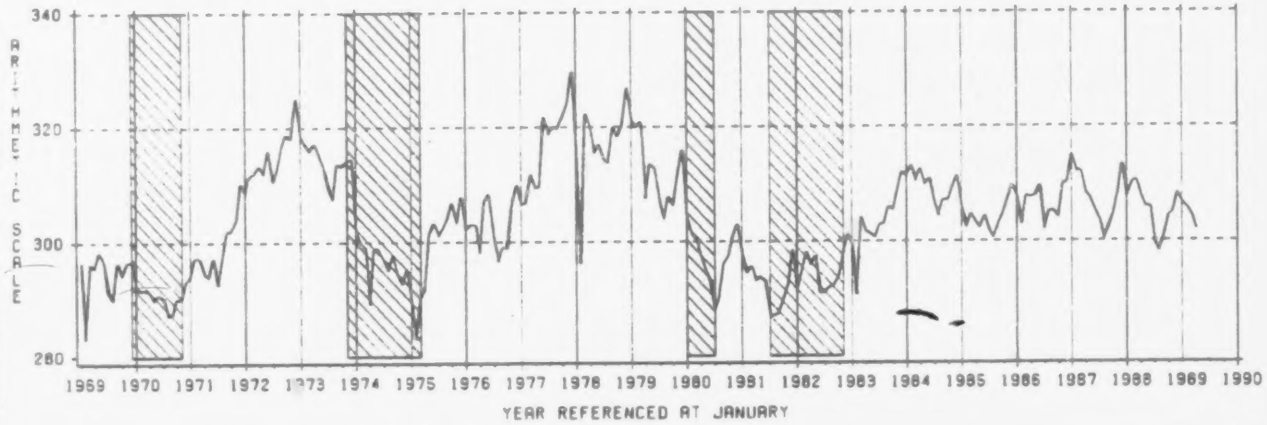


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

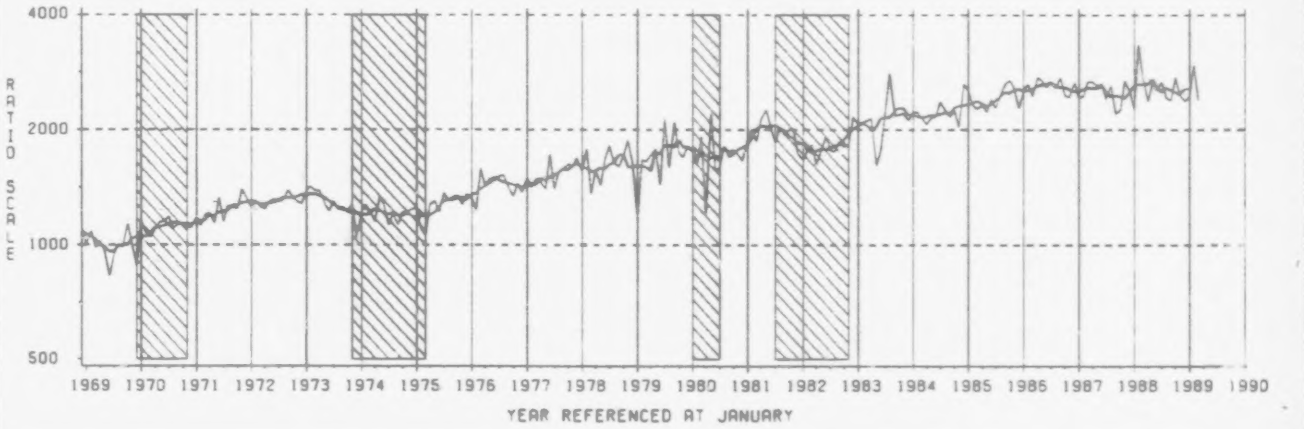
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

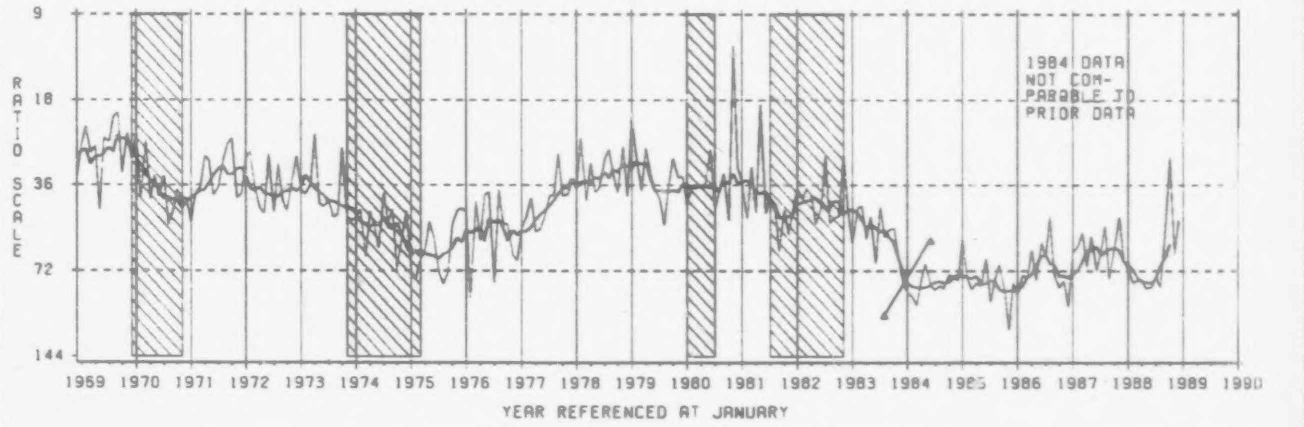
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296		
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1 361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX–MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT–HOURS)

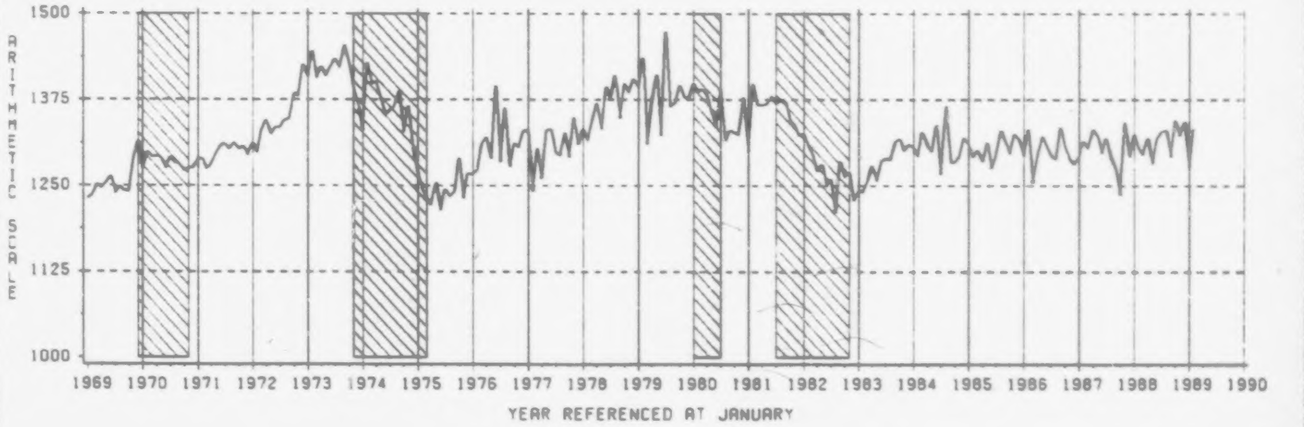


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3R	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9R	618.5R	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	919.4	808.4		
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

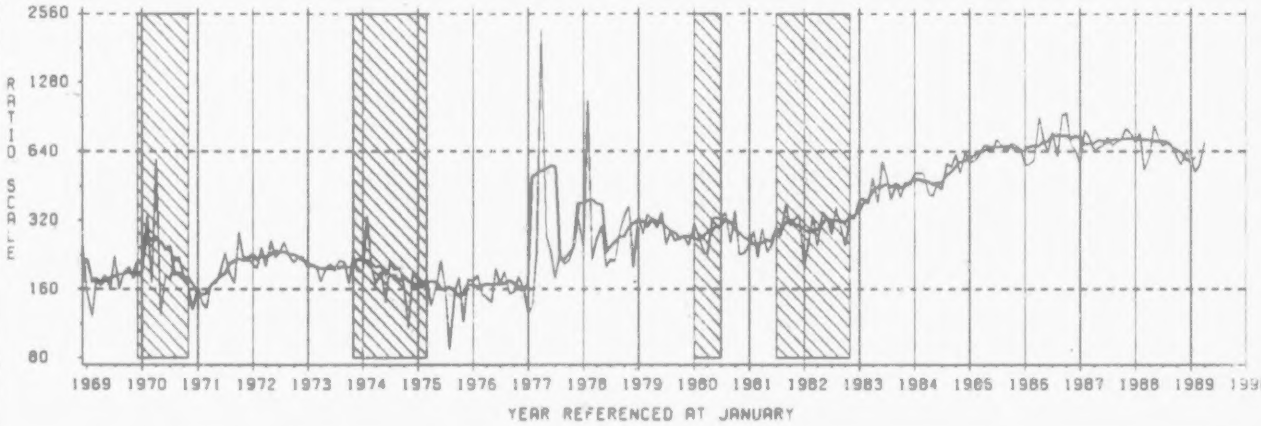
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2R	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0R	342.5R	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	362.4	318.3		
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

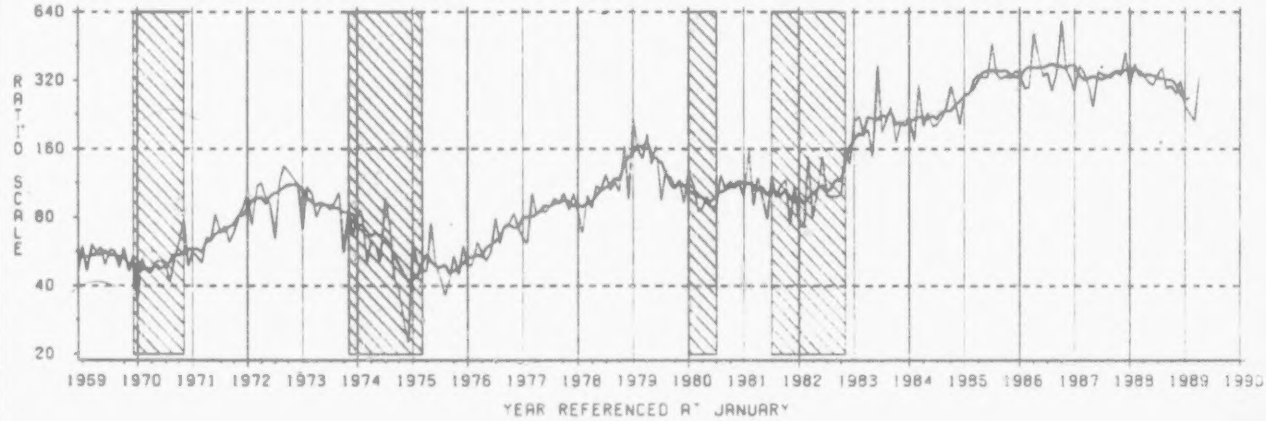
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8R	186.8R	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	228.3	234.2		
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

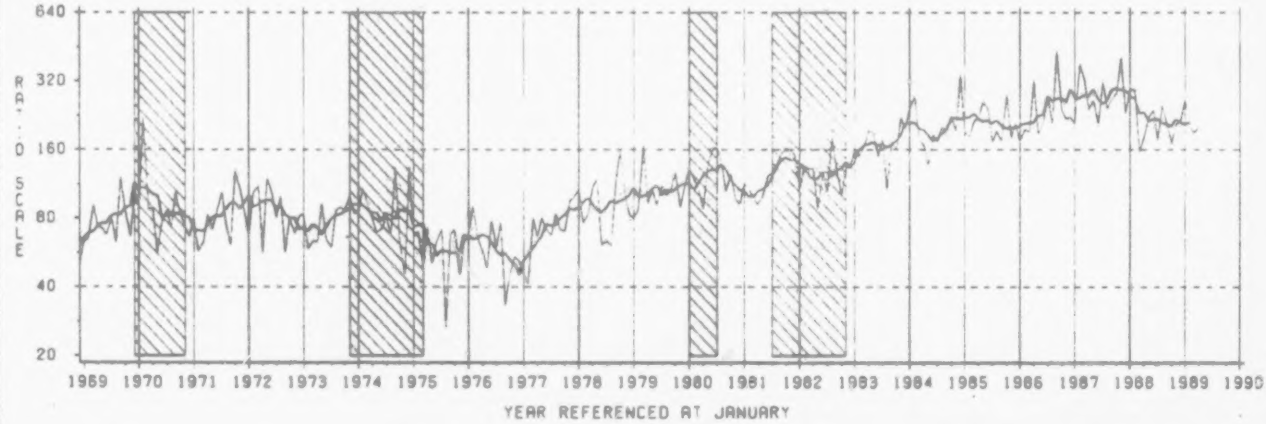


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865		
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033		
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

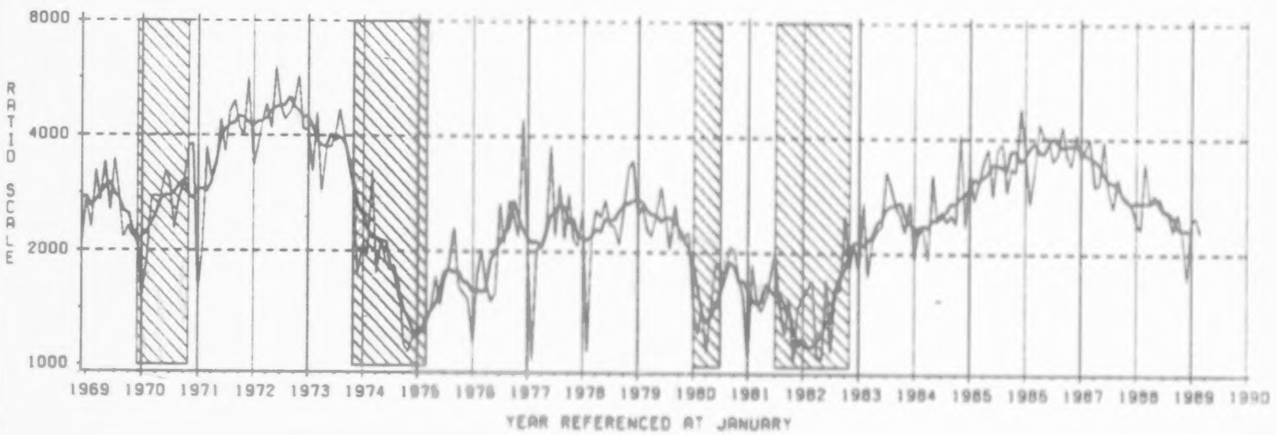
27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

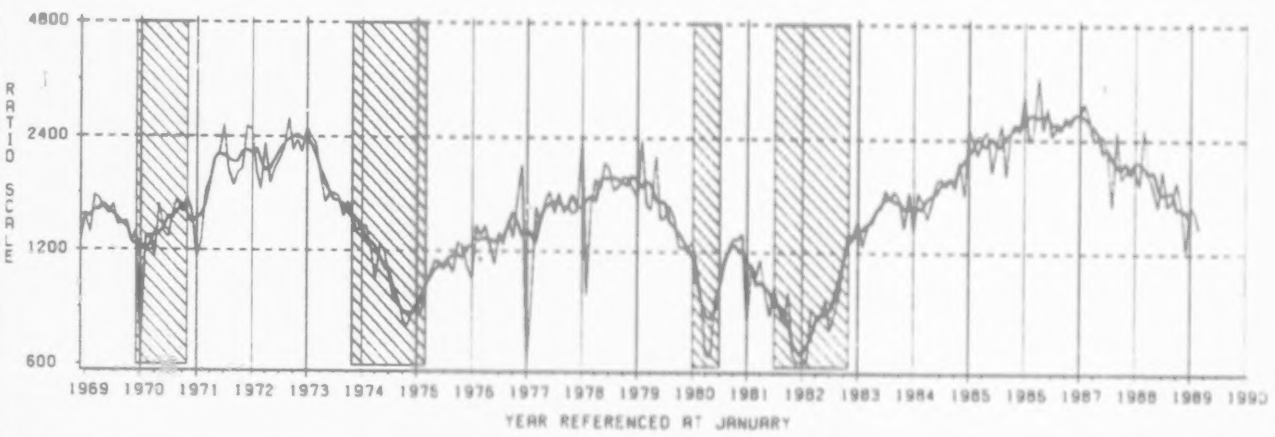
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

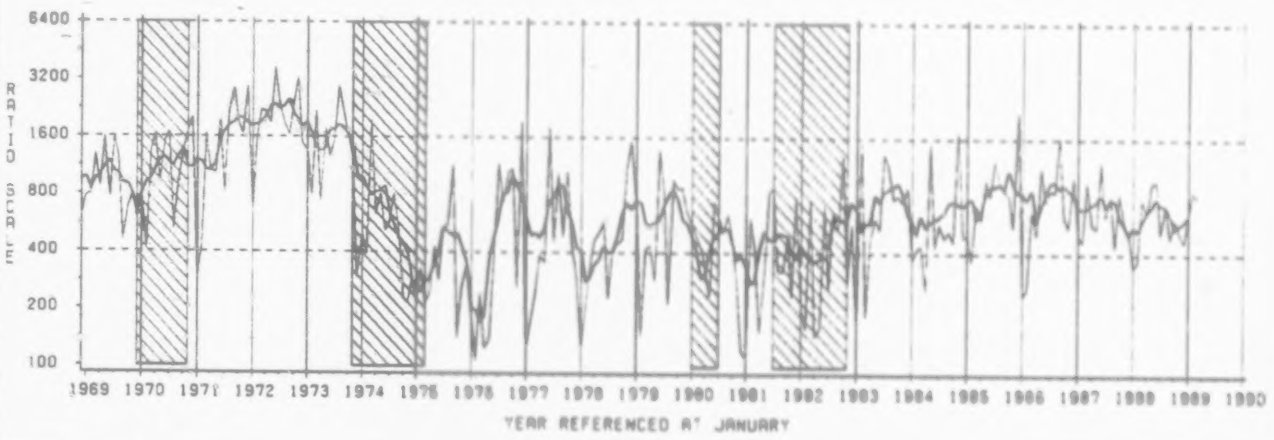


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,789	4,942
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817		
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880		
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

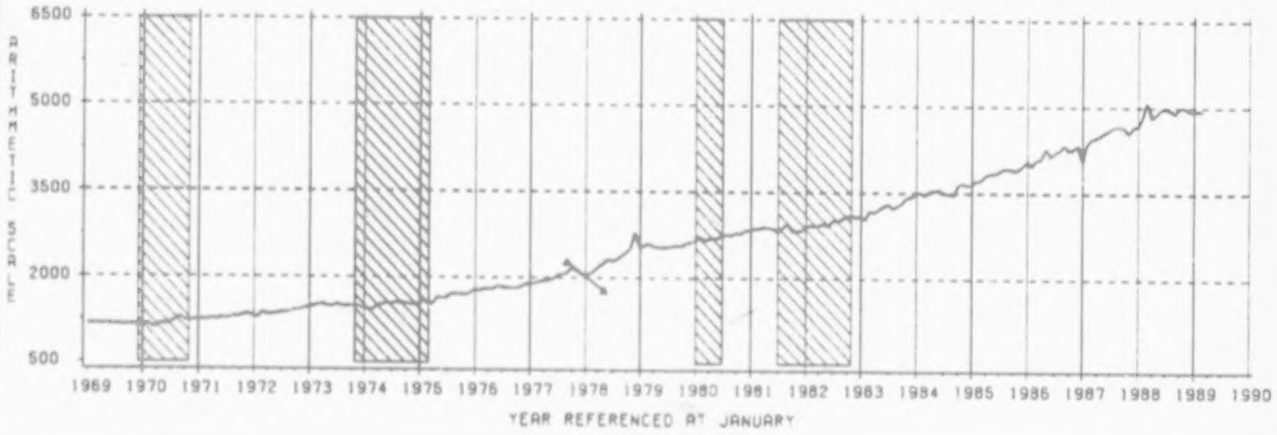
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,238
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

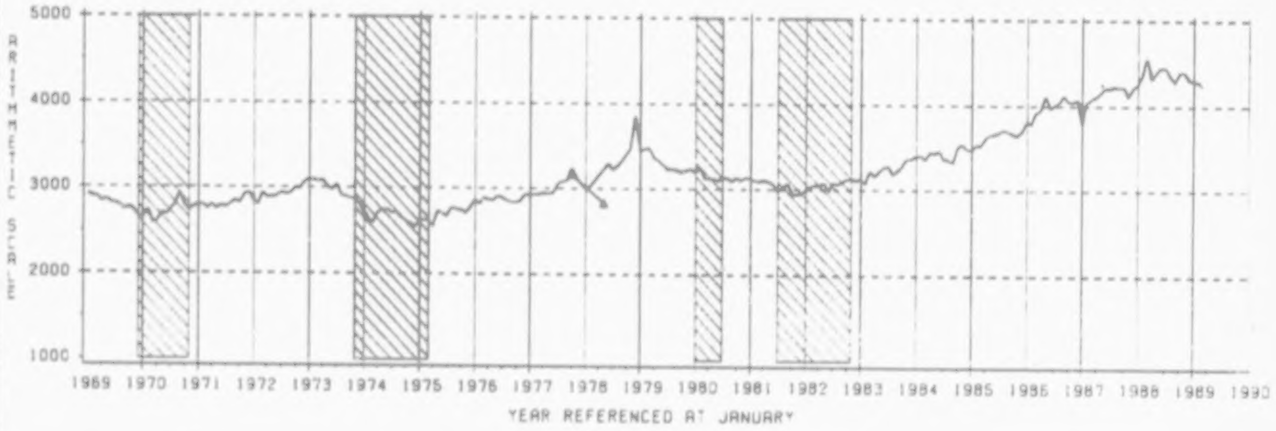
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860		
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

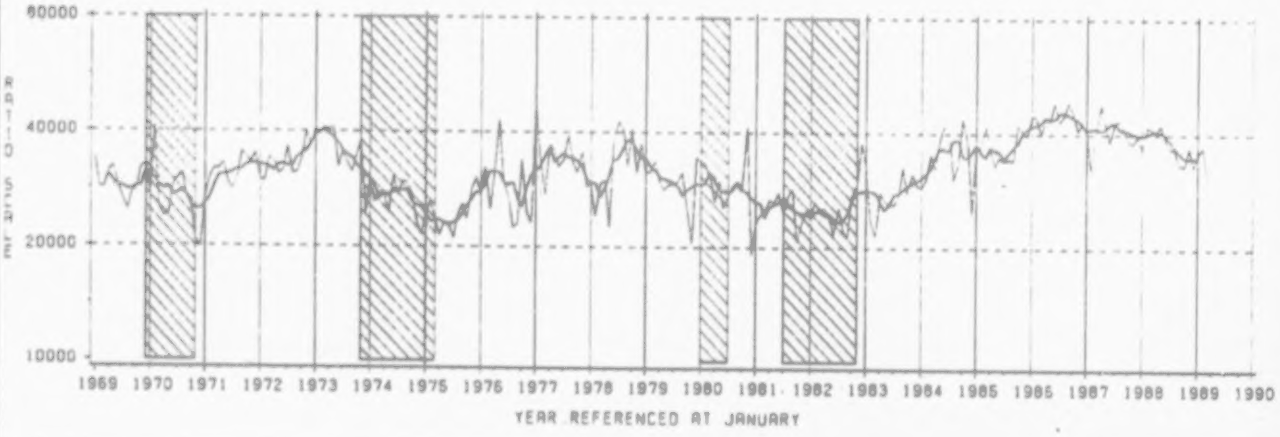


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1		
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

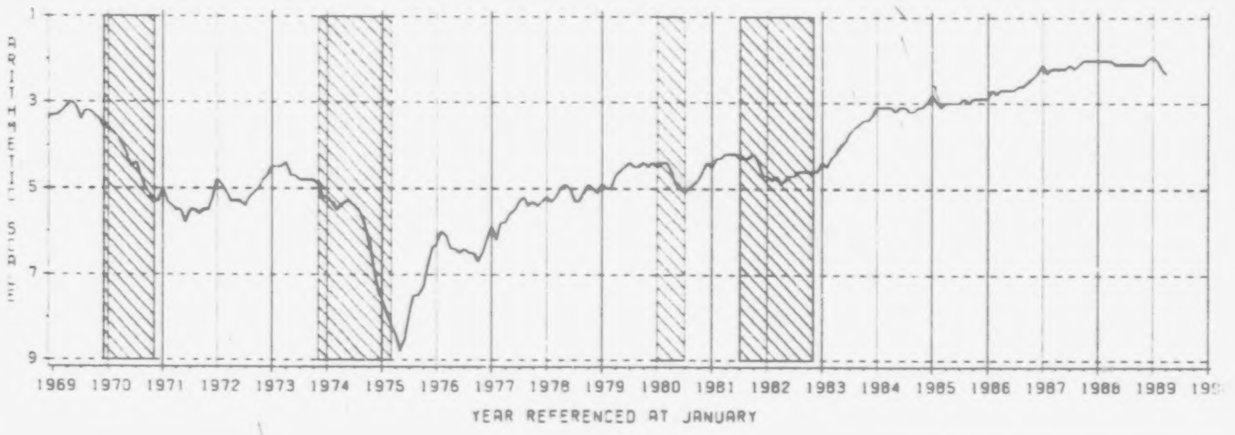
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069		
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

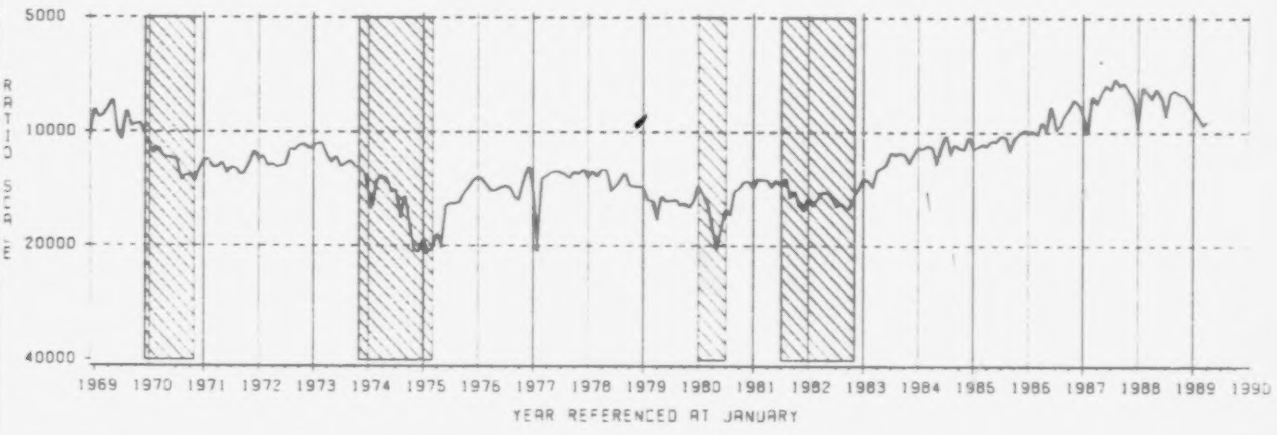
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548		
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

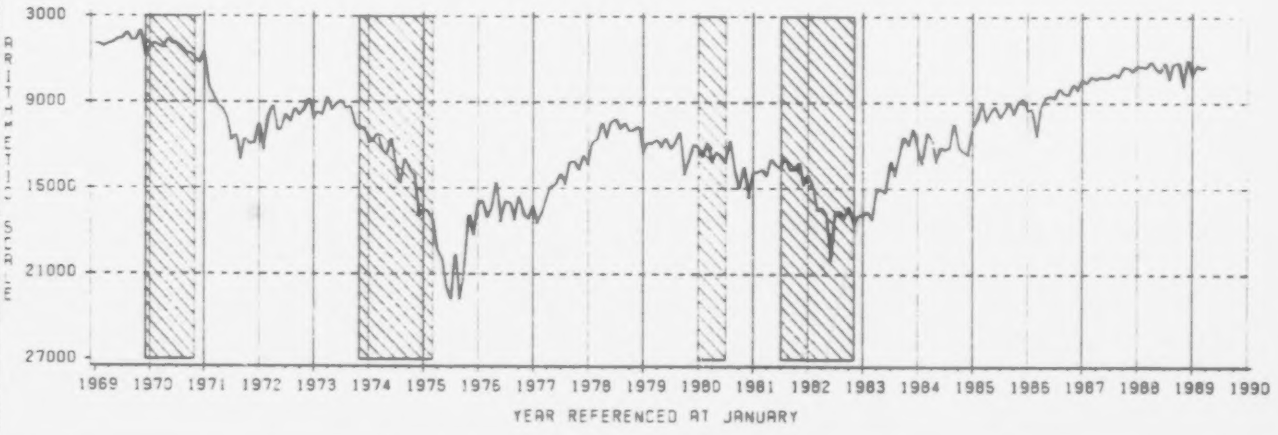


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9		
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

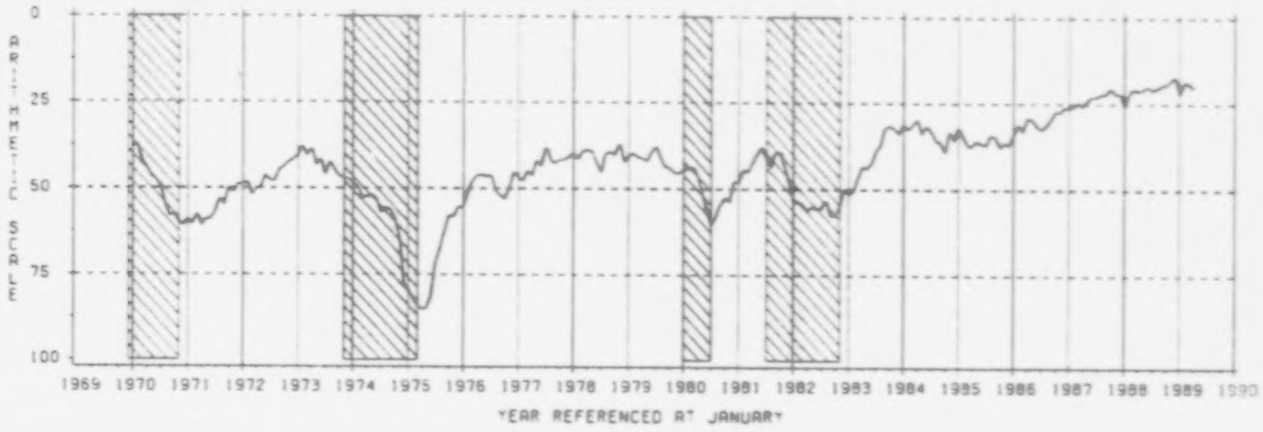
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7		
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	6.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

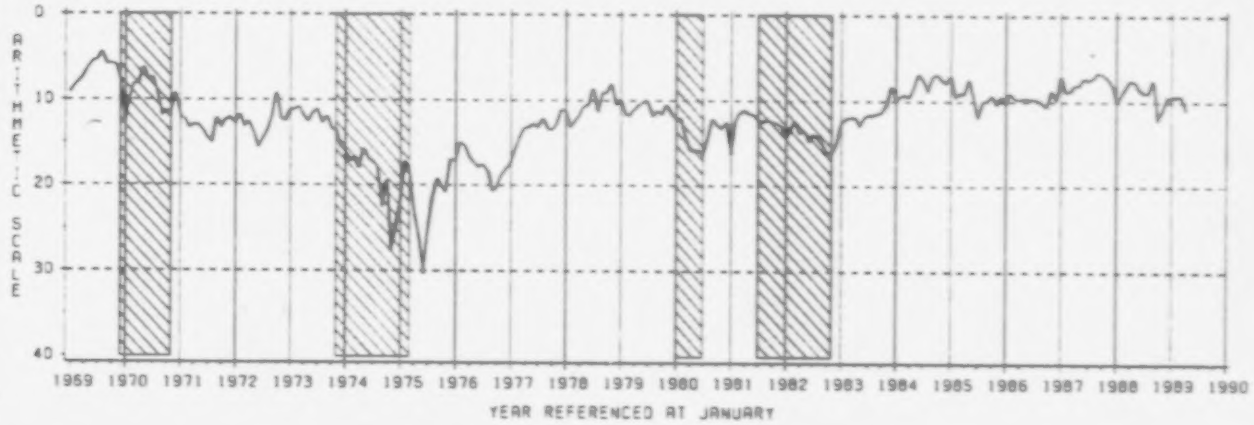
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0		
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

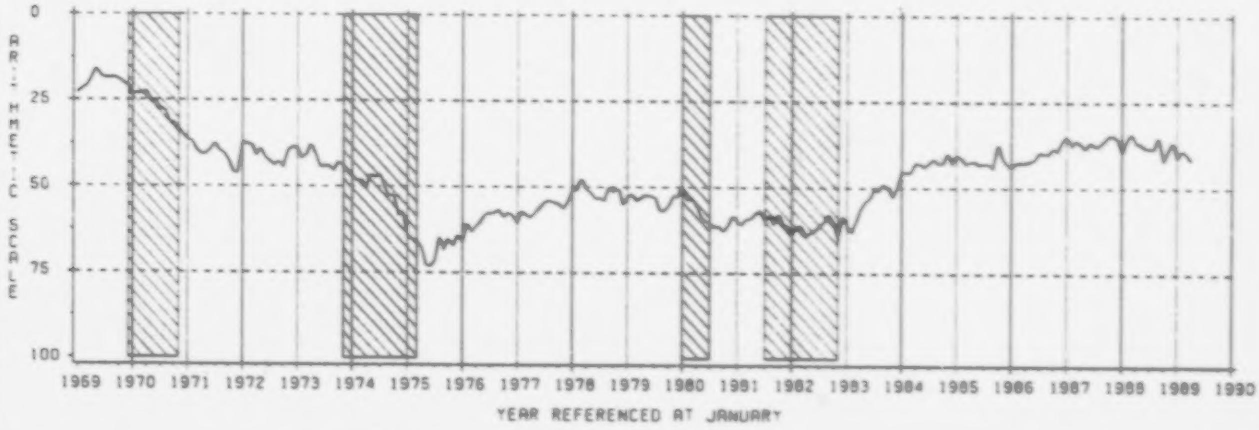
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988									1989			
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3639.9	3645.3	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3685.0
PRIVATE SECTOR	3088.6	3093.4	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3128.2
GOODS PRODUCING	841.6	841.6	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.8
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2247.0	2251.8	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2285.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	551.3	551.9	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.8
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3625.9	3649.4	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3670.7
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	835.8	843.3	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.4
MINING	2.3	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4
CONSTRUCTION	168.6	174.2	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.8
MANUFACTURING	664.9	666.8	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.2
DURABLE GOODS	307.4	307.0	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.3	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.6	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.6
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.3
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.2	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.7
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.2	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.3	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.8	44.5	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.5	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.5	53.2	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.7	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.5	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.2	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	82.2	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.2
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.9	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.6	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.2	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.0	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.9	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.1	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.9
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.5	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.3	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.8	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	20.9
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.5	359.8	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.2	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.2	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.4	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5
BEVERAGES	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.0	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988										1989		
	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	38.6	39.2	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.2
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.0	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	14.9	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.9	27.9	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.7
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.9	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.5	67.8	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.4
NEWSPAPERS	18.9	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.4
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	117.4	118.3	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9
DRUGS	44.0	44.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	45.9
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.2	25.6	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.5
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.6	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.1	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.8	34.7	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.1	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.7	28.6	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.7	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.8	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2790.1	2806.1	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2834.3
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2232.4	2251.0	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2271.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	242.4	242.8	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	242.8
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	142.8	143.2	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	144.7
COMMUNICATIONS	65.4	65.5	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.5	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	858.9	868.1	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.7
WHOLESALE TRADE	269.8	270.6	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	276.1
RETAIL TRADE	589.1	597.5	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.6
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.8	22.9	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	77.1	76.9	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.0
FOOD STORES	107.5	108.5	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	59.9	60.2	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	53.3	54.3	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.9
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	154.4	160.0	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.0
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	232.1	234.0	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7
BANKING	54.7	55.0	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.0
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	86.4	86.4	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2
SERVICES	899.0	906.1	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	921.9
LEGAL SERVICES	31.8	31.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	53.0	52.5	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.2	45.4	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.8
MISC. SERVICES	46.5	45.9	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	66.9	67.8	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	68.4
CASINOS	40.4	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.7
PERSONAL SERVICES	39.0	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0
BUSINESS SERVICES	261.0	262.4	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	268.5
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	228.2	229.1	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.7
HOSPITALS	116.2	116.6	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5
PUBLIC SECTOR	557.7	555.1	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	563.2
FEDERAL	77.8	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9
LOCAL	355.1	354.1	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	359.4
LOCAL EDUCATION	198.5	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.5
STATE*	124.8	123.3	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	124.9
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	77.5	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5.	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	442.80	442.13	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.61
DURABLE GOODS	443.98	444.64	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	458.97
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	352.00	368.02	350.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	363.87
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	347.76	364.11	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	363.59
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	457.97	460.46	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	475.90
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	466.57	475.58	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	484.03
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	438.99	438.59	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.21
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	440.08	446.75	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	460.16
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	485.82	485.82	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	488.98	500.35	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	365.88	363.43	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	403.65	423.04	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	435.71
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	460.40	453.11	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	457.97
METAL CANS	491.24	495.06	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	476.44
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	720.58	654.60	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	579.77
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	439.43	431.07	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23
METAL STAMPINGS	445.01	446.42	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	439.08
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	457.47	464.96	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.20
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	440.22	444.43	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	500.21
METALWORKING MACHINERY	519.50	520.65	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	575.92	589.15	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	669.26
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	460.40	482.47	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	484.36
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	401.70	404.43	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	420.69
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	447.53	444.21	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	459.02
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	342.19	339.83	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	327.36
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	332.00	328.55	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	350.38
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	358.29	414.70	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	395.50
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	590.13	586.05	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	592.41
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	312.05	303.77	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.89
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	555.44	579.51	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.97
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	600.21	637.22	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	432.83	424.92	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	448.52
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	357.11	339.16	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	360.53
NONDURABLE GOODS	440.10	439.55	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	459.82
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	448.20	450.17	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	473.63
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	444.19	451.93	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	483.84
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	413.52	414.47	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	415.91
BEVERAGES*	522.75	502.33	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	377.52	384.01	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	400.40
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	262.81	262.80	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	273.73
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	228.00	218.82	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	252.31	251.41	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	270.90
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	301.31	288.22	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	447.53	439.11	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	458.77
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	432.48	427.04	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	443.90	449.92	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	479.49
NEWSPAPERS	434.92	425.75	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	431.64
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	465.71	475.50	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.00
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	533.23	533.18	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	549.31
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	559.85	546.11	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	586.77
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	574.60	573.92	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	620.71
DRUGS	555.14	566.89	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	595.72
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	346.60	343.76	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	378.10
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	612.45	608.84	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	586.38
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	686.19	682.23	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	664.15
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	805.51	801.92	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	812.68
PETROLEUM REFINING	882.35	876.43	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	871.78
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	372.27	365.33	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.42
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	338.15	331.17	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	357.98
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	379.21	372.20	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	259.78	264.65	269.79	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	270.23

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	41.0
DURABLE GOODS	41.3	41.4	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.0	40.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	39.0
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	38.3	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	41.9	42.4	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	41.6
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	42.3	43.0	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.2
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	39.8	39.3	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.4	43.5	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	43.7
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.9	44.9	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.0	46.2	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	38.8	37.7	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	42.4	43.3	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.1
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	42.2	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	41.0
METAL CANS	43.9	44.4	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	43.0
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	46.7	44.2	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.2
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	41.3	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3
METAL STAMPINGS	40.2	40.4	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.4	41.7	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	39.2	39.4	41.1	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	42.9
METALWORKING MACHINERY	44.1	43.9	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	43.4	44.7	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.9
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	40.6	42.1	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.9
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.0	39.0	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.5	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.3
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	40.4	39.7	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.2
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	40.0	39.3	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	39.2	44.4	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	40.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	40.3
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.5	38.5	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	41.7	42.8	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	40.5	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.9	41.7	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.3
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.9	39.3	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.6
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	40.4	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.5	41.3	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	43.0	43.0	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.8	39.7	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	39.8
BEVERAGES*	41.0	38.7	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	44.0	44.6	46.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.4	36.5	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.4
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	37.5	36.9	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	39.3	38.5	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	38.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	37.9	36.3	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.5	41.9	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.4
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.4	41.5	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.4	38.0	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.7
NEWSPAPERS	33.2	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	39.4	39.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.4	41.3	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.9
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	43.5	42.4	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.5	42.2	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.4
DRUGS	41.0	41.5	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.6	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.0
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.4	45.2	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.5
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	44.5	44.1	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	44.1
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.9	44.8	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	46.1	45.6	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.4	41.8	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.4	39.9	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.8	42.2	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	38.6	38.3	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.80	10.81	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.21
DURABLE GOODS	10.75	10.74	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.14
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.80	9.02	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.33
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.08	9.08	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.67
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.93	10.86	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	11.03	11.06	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.03	11.16	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.54
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.14	10.27	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.82	10.82	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.63	10.83	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.43	9.64	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.52	9.77	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.91	10.84	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.17
METAL CANS	11.19	11.15	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	15.43	14.81	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.81	14.79
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.64	10.67	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42
METAL STAMPINGS	11.07	11.05	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.05	11.15	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.48
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.23	11.28	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.66
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.78	11.86	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.27	13.18	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.27
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.34	11.46	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.56
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.30	10.37	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.57
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.05	11.05	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.39
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.47	8.56	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.80
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.30	8.36	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.63
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.14	9.34	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.67
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.22	14.19	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.09	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.90	7.89	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.36
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.32	13.54	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.23
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	14.82	15.10	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.33	10.19	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.86
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.95	8.63	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.88
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.84	10.88	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.27
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.80	10.90	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.25
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.33	10.51	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	10.80
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.39	10.44	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.45
BEVERAGES*	12.75	12.98	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.58	8.61	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.10
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.22	7.20	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.52
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.08	5.93	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.42	6.53	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.00
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.95	7.94	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.53	10.48	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.82
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.20	10.29	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.56	11.84	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.39
NEWSPAPERS	13.10	13.10	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.20
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	11.82	12.13	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.30
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.88	12.91	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.11
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.87	12.88	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.52
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.52	13.60	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	13.98
DRUGS	13.54	13.66	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.15
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.47	9.47	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.49	13.47	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.48
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.42	15.47	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.06
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.94	17.90	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	17.94
PETROLEUM REFINING	19.14	19.22	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.33
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.78	8.74	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.11
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.37	8.30	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.71
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.86	8.82	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.73	6.91	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.13

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Mar 1989	Feb 1989	Mar 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	 Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,003	4,031	3,976	-28.0	27.0
Total Employment	3,867	3,851	3,802	16.0	65.0
Total Unemployment	136	180	173	-44.0	-37.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	120	159	156	-39.0	-36.0
Unemployment Rate	3.4	4.5	4.4	- 1.1	- 1.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.0	3.9	3.9	- 0.9	- 0.9

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Apr 1989	Mar 1989	Apr 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	 Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	83.6	89.6	73.2	-6.0	10.4
Total Insured Unemployed	79.1	74.3	69.3	4.8	9.8
Male	47.1	42.3	38.8	4.8	8.3
Female	32.6	32.2	31.3	0.4	1.3
White, Not Hispanic	48.8	45.7	41.9	3.1	6.9
Black, Not Hispanic	17.1	15.0	15.3	2.1	1.8
Hispanic	12.1	12.3	11.1	-0.2	1.0
Other**	1.1	0.8	0.7	0.3	0.4
Manufacturing	20.2	19.0	21.2	1.2	-1.0
Durable Goods	7.9	7.6	8.0	0.3	-0.1
Nondurable Goods	12.2	11.4	13.1	0.8	-0.9
Nonmanufacturing	58.2	54.1	47.6	4.1	10.6
Contract Construction	10.9	9.3	7.5	1.6	3.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.6	5.2	4.6	0.4	1.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	16.9	16.2	15.7	0.7	1.2
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.5	3.3	2.7	0.2	0.8
Services	15.8	15.3	13.6	0.5	2.2
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.9	8.1	7.7	0.8	1.2
25 Through 34	26.5	25.5	22.7	1.0	3.8
35 Through 44	18.7	18.0	16.6	0.7	2.1
45 Through 54	12.6	12.4	11.3	0.2	1.3
55 Through 64	10.1	8.2	8.6	1.9	1.5
65 And Over	2.6	2.1	2.4	0.5	0.2
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.9	8.7	9.1	1.2	0.8
3 to 4 Weeks	7.7	8.8	7.9	-1.1	-0.2
5 Through 14 Weeks	39.2	36.6	34.6	2.6	4.6
15 Weeks And Over	22.2	20.4	17.9	1.8	4.3

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Mar[1]	Feb[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,293	1,986	6,258	7,071	-11.5
Private Units	2,293	1,884	6,129	7,071	-13.3
Single Family	1,380	896	3,414	5,081	-32.8
Two-Family	96	92	330	432	-23.6
Three-or-Four Family	16	11	47	50	- 6.0
Five or More Family	801	885	2,365	1,508	56.8
Public Units	0	102	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$235,000	$169,422	$582,366	$645,503	- 9.8
New Buildings	$170,466	$125,394	$437,639	$493,211	-11.3
Additions and Alterations	$64,534	$44,028	$144,727	$152,292	- 5.0

[1] Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 485 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May									
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: **Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.**

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May								
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

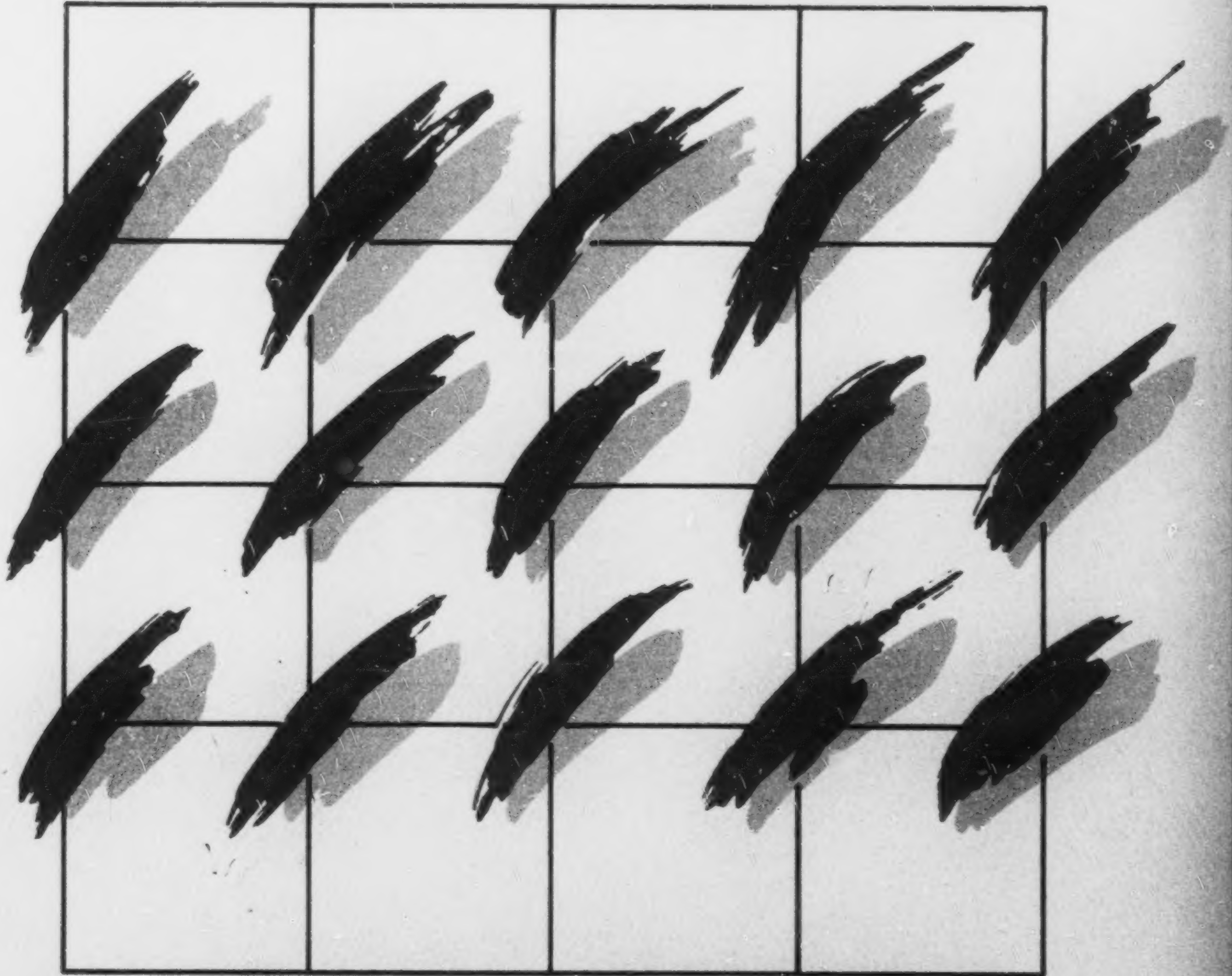
MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

	INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1	Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2	Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3	Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4	Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5	Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6	Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7	Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8	Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9	Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10	Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11	Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12	Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13	Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14	Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15	Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16	Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17	US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18	Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19	New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20	Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21	Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22	Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23	Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24	Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25	Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26	Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27	Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28	Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29	Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30	New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31	Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
	Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32	Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33	Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34	Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35	Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36	Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.

S5425-1 A

New Jersey ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

JULY 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 295 Based on data through July 14, 1989

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The direction of the national economy remains upward, with employment advancing to another record level in early June and both personal income and consumer spending climbing to new highs in May. The pace of expansion has been easing, however, and there is a widening consensus among business analysts that growth will remain sluggish through the balance of the year and into 1990. Many analysts expect this to check the recent resurgence of inflationary pressures and induce the Federal Reserve to relax its tight money policy. Though some modest credit easing has been apparent in recent weeks, the Fed remains extremely cautious pending better news on prices. In May, consumer prices and producers' prices increased at annual rates of 7% and 11%, respectively.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment rose by 180,000 from May to June, continuing its moderate growth rate of the preceding several months. Gains have averaged 194,000 per month since February, well below the average increase of 275,000 during the preceding 12-month period. Hiring has remained relatively strong in service-producing industries, but employment has been essentially unchanged since the beginning of the year in construction and has slipped somewhat in the previously expanding manufacturing sector, reflecting a softening of the demand for new cars, some other consumer goods and construction supplies. As a result, unemployment has edged up from a 15-year low of 5.0% in March to 5.3% as of the second week in June.

Industrial production was unchanged in May and has increased at an annual rate of about 2 1/2% thus far in 1989, only half as much as its average rate of gain during 1987 and 1988, when it received a strong boost from business investment, rebounding orders from abroad and rising domestic demand for consumer durables. This reduced pace of advance is expected to continue, with output of both consumer goods and business equipment increasing more slowly than over the past two years. The demand for construction supplies and materials is likely to remain subdued because of the persistent weakness in housing markets and in some types of nonresidential building activity. High vacancy rates continue to be reported for office and commercial facilities and, despite some recent easing of mortgage interest rates, new housing starts dropped to an annual rate of only 1.3 million in May, the lowest volume in 6 1/2 years.

Though a sizeable minority of economic forecasters anticipate at least some mild downturn of the economy within the next year, the most common expectation is for slow growth but no recession over this period. For example, a Wall Street Journal survey of 38 economists and forecasting services (reported on July 5) found a majority of them projecting overall annual growth rates ranging between 1% to 2% during the second half of 1989 and the first six months of 1990. On average, (including those forecasting an actual downturn), they expected gross national product to advance at a 1.5% rate, accompanied by inflation of just under 5% and some increase of unemployment to 5.7% by next May.

THE STATE

The extraordinary pace of hiring that added nearly 500,000 employees to New Jersey's employment rolls from 1982 to 1987 began to moderate when the State's economy approached full employment early last year and this has continued thus far in 1989. Though there are indications that the economy may be losing some of its upward thrust on the demand side (as reflected for example in less buoyant retail sales and declining contracts for new construction), the principal cause of slower employment growth has been the dwindling supply of available workers.

Nonfarm wage and salary employment actually declined by 13,500 on a seasonally adjusted basis from February to May, not because of a lack of jobs but primarily because the State's extremely tight labor market conditions prevented seasonally expanding businesses from filling all of their jobs. There were scattered layoffs in manufacturing during this period and there were some government job cutbacks because of fiscal constraints. Nevertheless, total employment would have almost certainly increased at least in line with seasonal expectations were it not for the recruitment difficulties of restaurants, retail stores and other service sector employers. Since the number of youth entering the labor market is still declining, these recruitment difficulties will continue to retard seasonal hiring throughout the summer peak period.

Nonfarm employment in New Jersey as of May was up only 33,400 from the same month last year, about one-third as much as the average annual increase of 97,800 from 1982 to 1987, when the economy was rebounding from the last recession and not faced with its current labor supply constraints. The slower employment growth rate is consistent with (and has been limited by) the State's modest pace of underlying labor force expansion since there is no longer a sizeable pool of idle workers from which employers can draw. Unemployment in New Jersey was at a peacetime low of 3.7% during the first half of 1989, little changed from 3.8% for all of 1988 and well below this year's national average of 5.2%.

Most of New Jersey's employment expansion over the past year has been attributable to the continued rise in the demand for services, both public and private. Though down somewhat over the past several months, federal, state and local government agencies have added 5,500 employees to their payrolls since May 1988 and private sector service-producing employers have added about 30,000, most of them in business services, health care, wholesale trade, finance and some kinds of personal services. Employment has shown little change over the past year in retail trade (including restaurants), where recruitment difficulties have been particularly severe.

Though the explosion of construction hiring that contributed so significantly to the State's employment growth from early 1983 to 1988 appears to be subsiding, employment in this industry as of May was still running about 4,000 ahead of its level of a year earlier despite slippage of homebuilding and contracts for new nonresidential facilities over the past two years. Further expansion of construction employment (except of a purely seasonal nature) appears unlikely for the period ahead, however, in the face of continued weakness of construction contracts, which were down another 9% during the first five months of this year.

Manufacturing employment was unchanged in

May, but down 5,600 from a year earlier entirely because of cutbacks in the number of nonproduction workers. Factory output in New Jersey has almost certainly been expanding, but not as fast as nationally and apparently not enough to necessitate the recruitment of additional workers. Considering the slower industrial growth anticipated for the nation as a whole during the period ahead, the upturn of employment in New Jersey manufacturing sector that was expected a year or two ago now appears unlikely.

With neither manufacturing nor construction likely to be adding significantly to their employment rolls during the balance of 1989 (except to meet seasonal requirements), growth of labor demand will continue to be limited primarily to the service sectors. Even in a climate of relatively sluggish economic growth nationally, there should be sufficient job creation (plus existing vacancies) in these activities to absorb the relatively small number of newcomers to the labor market and keep New Jersey's job market tight.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

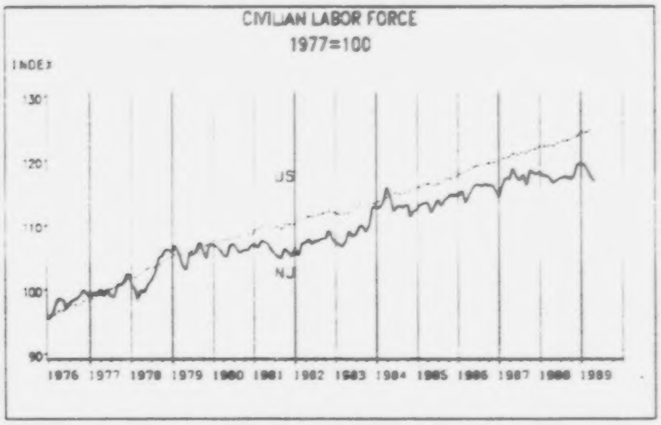
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$174,780	$170,731	$162,137	4th Qtr. '88	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 8.4	+ 7.3
$5,040	$5,039	$4,816	Apr '89	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.9	+ 4.3
2,525	3,141	2,925	Mar '89	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 6.6	+ 1.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,888	2,371	2,865	Apr	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	- 9.0	- 6.6
$665.2	$734.3	$922.8	May	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	- 9.2	- 0.7
$219.3	$336.7	$341.5	May	Residential	S-18	-28.2	- 0.2
$333.6	$213.8	$244.6	May	Nonresidential	S-18	+14.0	+ 1.3
$112.3	$183.8	$336.7	May	Nonbuilding*		- 0.8	- 5.2
3,678.7	3,683.0	3,645.3	May	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.4	+ 3.1
661.3	661.3	667.0	May	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 1.2
3,017.4	3,021.7	2,978.3	May	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.8	+ 3.5
118	161	147	May	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	- 3.1	- 6.1
3.0	4.0	3.7	May	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
79.1	76.3	69.1	Apr	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 6.2	- 1.8
2.3	2.2	2.0	Apr	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.0	41.0	41.0	May	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.1	0.0
$11.28	$11.24	$10.81	May	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.0	+ 3.0
$461.35	$459.72	$442.13	May	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.1	+ 3.1

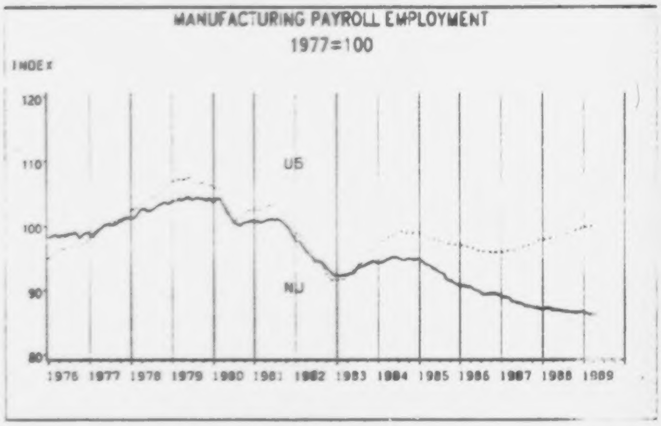
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-4th Qtr. '88) (Month Ago-3rd Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-4th Qtr. '87)

Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100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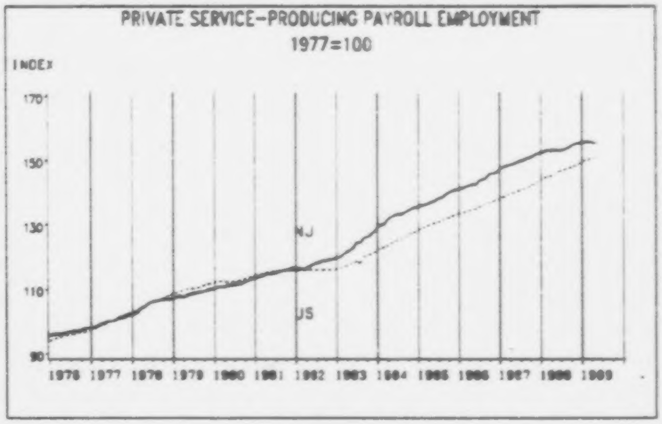
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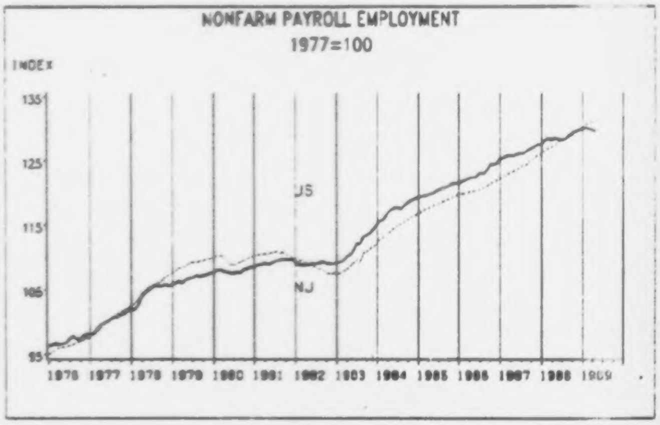
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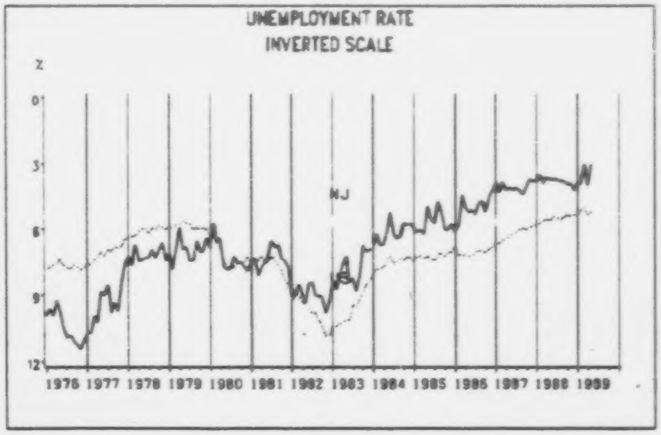
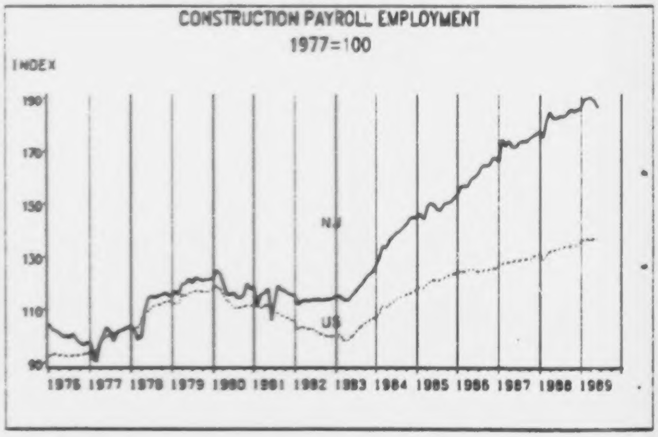
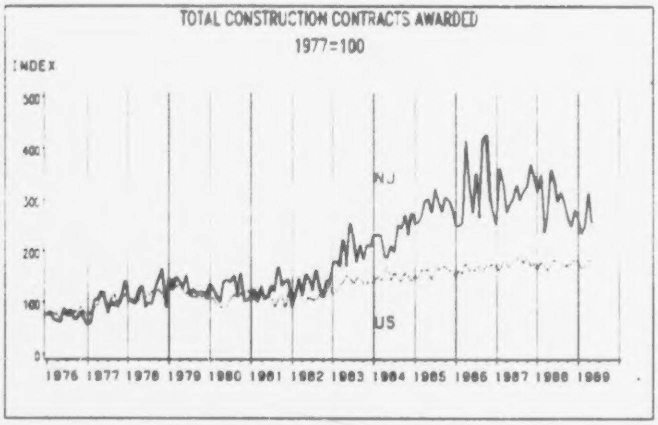
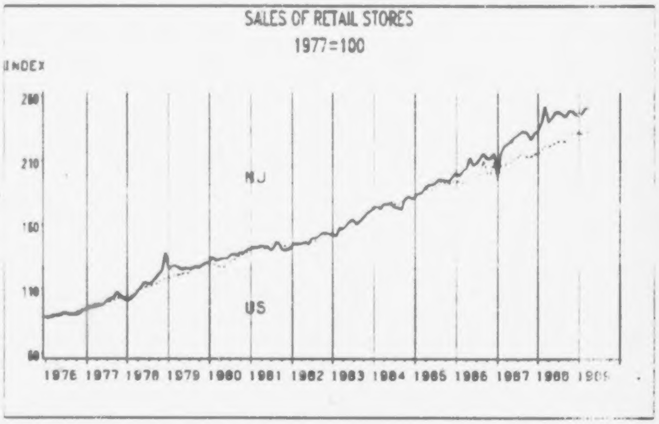
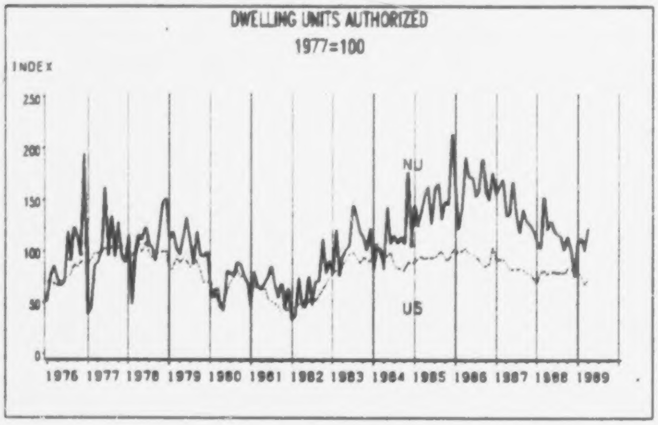

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

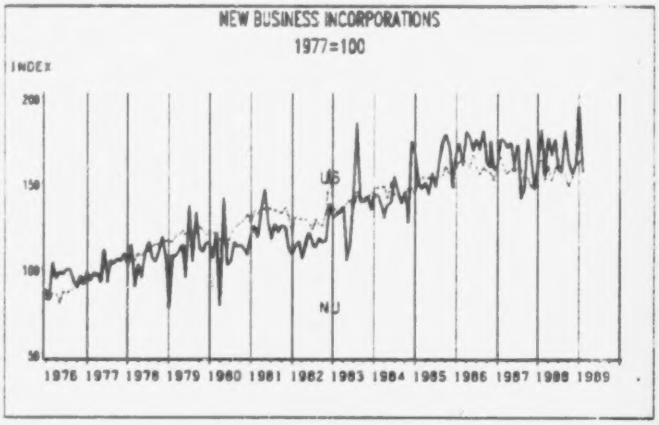

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

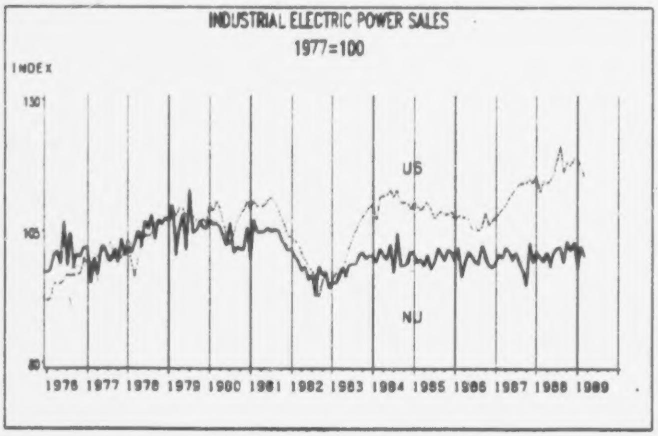
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

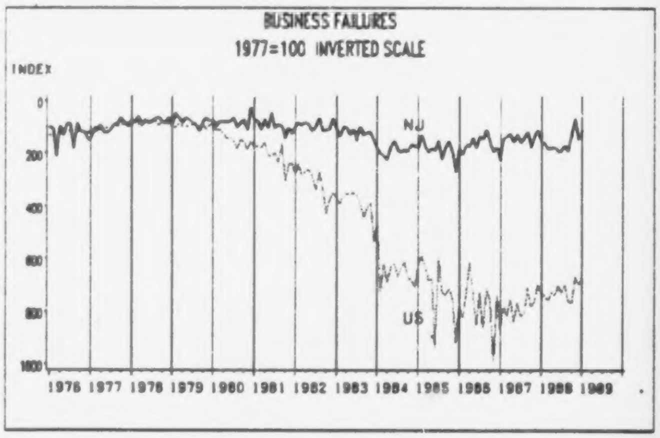

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

Economic Briefs

COUNTY EMPLOYMENT DATA SERIES UPDATED

The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research now has available 1987 and 1988 monthly nonfarm wage and salary employment estimates by major industry groups for each county in the state.

These two years will supplement our historical series of comparable employment data published for all New Jersey counties covering the period 1976 to 1986, made available last year.

These data were adjusted to previously published Current Employment Statistics (CES) Program estimates for the state and its 10 Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSA). CES estimates are developed by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research in cooperation with the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics. State-level CES data are published in *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, pages S-28 to S-33. CES data for MSAs are published in this Division's regional newsletters, *Employment and the Economy*.

Requests for county data should be directed to Waldemar Falk, Labor Market Analyst II, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 383, Trenton, NJ 08625-0383 (609) 292-2591.

OCTOBER 1986 HEALTH INSURANCE AND LIFE INSURANCE COVERAGE OF NEW JERSEY UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS

The New Jersey Department of Labor recently published a report summarizing findings of a health and life insurance survey of 2,135 unemployment insurance claimants conducted in October 1986.

The focus of the study was to identify the extent to which New Jersey unemployment insurance (UI) claimants were without health insurance and life insurance protection. Regarding these key questions, it was reported that 48% of UI claimants lacked health insurance coverage and 58% lacked life insurance coverage as of the October 1986 survey week. Other major findings of the survey include the following:

Health Insurance

- The lack of health insurance coverage also affects a substantial number of employed persons. Approximately one of four survey respondents (24%) reported that he/she did not have health insurance coverage when employed in his/her most recent job.
- Twenty-nine percent of survey respondents lost health insurance coverage after they became unemployed.
- For those who had health insurance coverage while employed, such coverage was usually provided through employer group health plans. The most recent employer was the source of coverage for 73% of respondents who had coverage. For those who had health insurance coverage while unemployed, only 28% of coverage was provided by the most recent employer.
- Older workers were more likely than younger workers to have basic health insurance coverage while unemployed. Only 38% of workers under 35 years of age had health coverage compared with 63% with coverage among those age 35 and above.

- Women were more likely to have coverage than men during their spells of unemployment. Fifty-seven percent of women had basic health insurance coverage as of the survey week compared with only 47% of men.
- Unemployed whites were more frequently covered than blacks and Hispanics. Sixty percent of whites had coverage as of the survey week compared with only 41% of Hispanics and 33% of blacks.

Life Insurance

- Among those who had employer plan life insurance coverage when most recently employed, the average amount of insurance was $31,400 per worker.
- Younger workers and lower-paid workers had life insurance coverage during unemployment less frequently than older and higher-paid workers.
- The incidence of life insurance coverage during unemployment among men and women was the same — 42% with coverage; 58% without coverage.
- Minorities were more frequently without life insurance coverage than were whites. Eighty-four percent of Hispanics, 63% of blacks and 51% of white respondents reported that they had no life insurance protection, from any source, while unemployed.

Copies of the report are available through the New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Program Analysis and Evaluation, CN 057, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0057.

COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF HEALTH INSURANCE SURVEY RESPONDENTS[1]

– All, With Coverage and Without Coverage –

Claimant Characteristic (1)	Total Sample (2)	Survey Respondents With Health Coverage During Unemployment (3)	Survey Respondents Without Health Coverage During Unemployment (4)
Average Age	39 years	43 years	35 years
Average Base Period Wages[2]	$15,223	$17,537	$12,732
Average Weekly Benefit Rates[3]	$165	$175	$154
Average Duration of Benefits (weeks)[4]	11	11	11
Sex	**Number**	**% With Coverage**	**% Without Coverage**
Both Sexes	2,135	52%	48%
Men	1,127	47	53
Women	1,008	57	43
Race			
All Races	2,135	52	48
White, Not Hispanic	1,384	60	40
Black, Not Hispanic	435	33	67
Hispanic	280	41	59
Other[5]	13	23	77
I.N.A.	23	52	48

NOTE: See footnotes on following page.

COMPARATIVE PROFILES OF LIFE INSURANCE SURVEY RESPONDENTS[1]

– All, With Coverage and Without Coverage –

Claimant Characteristic (1)	Total Sample (2)	Survey Respondents With Life Coverage During Unemployment (3)	Survey Respondents Without Life Coverage During Unemployment (4)
Average Age	39 years	44 years	36 years
Average Base Period Wages[2]	$15,223	$18,273	$13,024
Average Weekly Benefit Rates[3]	$165	$175	$158
Average Duration of Benefits (weeks)[4]	11	11	11
Sex	Number	% With Coverage	% Without Coverage
Both Sexes	2,135	42%	58%
Men	1,127	42	58
Women	1,008	42	58
Race			
All Races	2,135	42	58
White, Not Hispanic	1,384	49	51
Black, Not Hispanic	435	37	63
Hispanic	280	16	84
Other[5]	13	23	77
I.N.A.	23	52	48

FOOTNOTES

I.N.A. Information not available.

[1] Survey of New Jersey unemployment insurance claimants; conducted during the week ending October 25, 1986.

[2] Base-period wages include salary, commissions, bonuses and the cash value of any other compensation which were reported by an unemployed worker's former employers for the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters preceding the initial claim for unemployment benefits. Some survey respondents qualified for their unemployment benefits under a prior earnings eligibility criterion. Prior to July 1986, base period wages were defined as the first 52 of the 53 weeks preceding the claim for UI benefits. Differences among claimants in base-period wages are affected not only by differences in wage and salary levels, but also by differential numbers of weeks and hours worked during the base period.

[3] Average weekly benefit rates on this table represent average weekly unemployment insurance entitlements of individuals who participated in the health insurance survey. Each worker's UI weekly benefit rate is determined as 60% of the worker's average weekly wage, subject to a maximum of 56 2/3% of the statewide average weekly wage in covered employment.

[4] Average duration of unemployment insurance benefits as of the end of the survey week.

[5] Includes American and Alaskan natives, Asians and Pacific Islanders.

NEW JERSEY'S PLANNED HOMEBUILDING: 1988

by
Connie O. Hughes & Douglas Moore
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Data on dwelling units authorized for construction are tabulated from monthly building permit reports submitted by New Jersey municipal building inspectors. The New Jersey Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research cooperates with the U.S. Census Bureau in this program.

The data presented in this article summarize residential building permit activity for New Jersey covering the full year 1988. The data represent neither housing starts nor completions in 1988, but rather the number of units authorized in 1988 for construction.

These tabulations are more complete than the sums of the monthly data previously published and regularly included in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators*** *since they include information obtained after follow up contacts with municipalities that did not originally report on a monthly basis.*

A complete copy of the ***New Jersey Building Permits 1988 Summary*** *can be obtained from: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388 (609-292-0076).*

1988 HIGHLIGHTS

New Jersey's planned residential construction in 1988 dropped for the second year in a row. A total of 40,268 new dwelling units were authorized for construction in 1988 compared with the boom years of 1985 through 1987, when more than 50,000 units were authorized.

Although the level of planned dwelling units declined significantly in 1988, it was slightly above the average for the 1980s. The preceeding three years reflected extraordinarily high levels of activity due to the strong expansion of the state's economy, the accrued demand for housing from the recession and high interest rate doldrums of the early 1980s, and the demand by a maturing baby boom generation.

However, for the first time since 1980, New Jersey was outperformed by the nation; the state registered a larger over-the-year decline from 1987 to 1988 in dwelling units authorized than the nation (-20.0% vs. -5.4%). Overall, the Northeast Region lagged the United States as a whole with an over-the-year decrease of 15.3%. Only the West Region experienced an 1987-to-1988 increase in planned homebuilding at 2.4%.

Single-family units, which comprised a majority of residential units planned in the state, were primarily responsible for the overall decline from 1987 to 1988. Although the number of planned multi-family units also decreased slightly from 1987, apartments represented a larger share of the state's total planned homebuilding in 1988.

Six of the state's 21 counties accounted for more than half of all of dwelling units authorized for construction. They were Ocean, Bergen, Middlesex, Burlington, Gloucester and Atlantic counties. Out of these six counties, however, only Bergen and Gloucester counties showed increases from the previous year.

NEW JERSEY VS. THE NATION

In general, building permit activity in New Jersey tends to mirror that of the nation. This is illustrated for the 1980s in Graph 1. Reflecting the back-to-back recessions in the early 1980s, the number of dwelling units authorized for construction dropped in 1980 and again in 1981 both in the nation and in New Jersey. Some seeds of recovery began to develop during 1982. Although the rebound was shaky at first, it picked up steam in the second half of the year, triggered by a decline in interest rates. From 1981 to 1982, both New Jersey and the nation had small increases in authorized dwelling units – less than 1%.

As can be seen from Table 1, by 1983, planned homebuilding was clearly emerging from the doldrums, with authorized residential construction registering strong gains through much of the year. New Jersey began outpacing the nation. The 1982-to-1983 increase in the number of units authorized by building permits issued for the state was 72% and the national average was 60%.

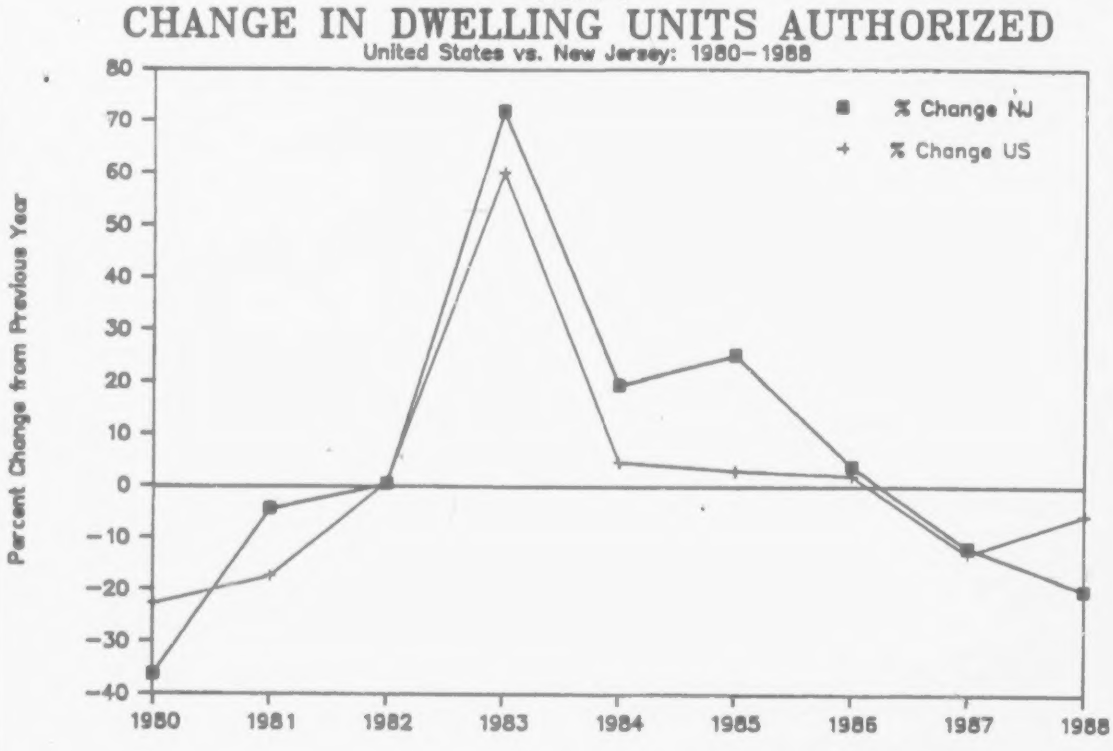
In the first half of 1984, it appeared that New Jersey was attaining approximately the same level of planned residential building as in 1983. However, mainly due to late reports, the 1984 total number of units authorized by building permits issued in the state (43,300) was the largest since the 52,100 level of 1973. The 1984 total for the United States (1.7 million) was the highest since the 1978 level of 1.8 million.

From 1985 to 1987, planned homebuilding remained very strong, especially in New Jersey. New units authorized topped 50,000 in the state in all three years, setting a record in 1986. Although to a lesser degree in 1986 and 1987, New Jersey surpassed the nation's over-the-year change in total dwelling units authorized for construction in all three years.

While 1988 was a relatively good year in planned homebuilding both in the U.S. and in the state in comparison with long-run trends, it was not a banner year, especially in comparison with the 1985-to-1987 period. Furthermore, for the first time since 1980, New Jersey was outperformed by the U.S.; the state registered a larger over-the-year decline from 1987 to 1988 in dwelling units authorized than the nation (-20.0% vs. -5.4%).

New Jersey followed the trend of the North-

GRAPH 1



east Region (New England States, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania) which exhibited an over-the-year 15.3% decline in total number of dwelling units authorize. The only state in the region to show improvement over 1987's total was Vermont which registered a 4.3% increase. Nationally, one region showed improvement over last year's figures – the West with a 2.4% increase. Most of the gain in the West occurred in Nevada (88.2%). Other states which authorized substantially more new dwelling units in 1988 than in 1987 were Wyoming (22.5%), Hawaii (22.2%), Washington (17.5%), Iowa (17.4%), Nebraska (17.1%), Oregon (15.5%) and Mississippi (11.5%). Of the nation's 50 states a total of only 16 had higher levels of planned homebuilding in 1988 than in 1987.

Final figures for 1988 show the South had 543,544 housing units authorized in permit-issuing places. (Throughout the nation there are 17,000 such places – municipalities, counties, townships – that issue building permits. Reports from these places cover about 96% of all construction.) The West had 415,608 new housing units authorized in 1988; the Midwest had 266,325 and Northeast 230,176.

The decline in planned residential construction in general can be attributed to a variety of factors. As the sixth year of the great housing recovery of the 1980s, 1988's level of planned homebuilding, although lower than 1987's, was higher than the decade's average. Thus, the slowdown occurred, in part, simply because production just could not be maintained at the high levels of 1985 through 1987. Additionally, at least some of the baby boomers' demand for housing has been met. Also contributing to this decrease was an overall rise in mortgage rates in 1988. And in New Jersey, although housing prices have recently stabilized or declined slightly, costs are still higher than in the nation and may price many would-be-owners out of the market.

SINGLE-FAMILY VS. MULTI-FAMILY UNITS

The American dream of homeownership and federal tax laws have affected the types of housing units being planned for construction. From 1974 through 1986 there was a considerable drop in the ratio of five-or-more family units to single-family

Table 1
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED: 1980 TO 1988
UNITED STATES & NEW JERSEY

	New Jersey			United States (Numbers in Thousands)		
	Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year Number	Change From Previous Year Percent	Total Units Authorized	Change From Previous Year Number	Change From Previous Year Percent
1980	22,257	-12,561	-36.2	1,207.2	-354.8	-22.7
1981	21,293	-964	-4.3	997.7	-209.5	-17.4
1982	21,404	111	0.5	1,006.8	9.1	0.9
1983	36,791	15,387	71.9	1,613.3	606.5	60.2
1984	43,925	7,134	19.4	1,686.4	73.1	4.5
1985	55,015	11,090	25.2	1,735.2	48.8	2.9
1986	57,074	2,059	3.7	1,769.4	34.2	2.0
1987	50,325	-6,749	-11.8	1,539.0	-230.4	-13.0
1988	40,268	-10,057	-20.0	1,455.6	-83.4	-5.4

units. In 1973 this ratio was approximately 1:1. By 1986 almost three-fourths of all planned homebuilding consisted of single-family units. In 1987, although single-family units comprised a lower percentage of New Jersey's total construction than they did in 1986, over 70% of all planned homebuilding was for single-family units. In 1988 this trend held with single-family units accounting for 69% of all residential construction.

As can be seen from Table 2, all types of construction declined in 1988. Although the number of single-family units authorized for construction decreased by almost 23% from the 1987 level of nearly 36,000 units, they remained the clear favorite of New Jersey homebuilders. The federal tax law that took affect in 1987, which lessened the allowed levels of depreciation on rental units and maintained home ownership as a tax shelter, may have contributed to the declining number of five-or-more family type units planned in 1988.

PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY COUNTY

Table 3 displays the total number of dwelling units authorized by county for 1987 and 1988. As can be seen from the table, the geographic distribution of planned residential construction in 1988 was similar to the pattern in 1987. Six counties accounted for one-half of all dwelling units authorized for construction in 1988. They were Ocean, Bergen, Middlesex, Burlington, Gloucester and Atlantic counties. Ocean County authorized 5,022 dwelling units making it the state's leading homebuilding center in 1988, followed by Bergen which ranked fifth in 1987 and Middlesex which ranked fourth in 1987. Although Ocean County led the state for the third straight year, its total number of dwelling units authorized declined by nearly 2,300. Similarly, a total of 17 out of the state's 21 counties showed decreases from their 1987 levels.

Those counties showing the most improvement over the previous year were Gloucester (20% increase), Essex (13% increase) and Bergen (7% increase). Gloucester County, which exhibited an over-the-year increase in 1987 of 30%, registered the largest over-the-year upturn in real numbers and the largest over-the-year increase in 1988. This is due primarily to planned development along Route 55.

The counties with the least dwelling units authorized in 1988 tended to be either located in the southwestern part of the state (Salem and Cumberland counties) or densely populated counties (Union) as they did in 1987. Of these counties only Cumberland experienced an increase in the total number of dwelling units planned from 1987 to 1988.

COUNTY PLANNED HOMEBUILDING BY TYPE

County building permit activity is further detailed in Table 4 and Graph 2 which show the number of dwelling units authorized by type. As shown, the counties ranking highest in total planned construction tended to be the counties with the most single-family units authorized. However, Bergen and Burlington Counties, which ranked high in 1988 in both total and single-family units, authorized smaller-than-the-state average of

Table 2
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE: 1987 & 1988
NEW JERSEY

	1987		1988		Change: 1987 to 1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total Units Authorized	50,325	100.0	40,266	100.0	-10,057	-20.0
Single Family Units	35,873	71.3	27,684	68.8	-8,189	-22.8
2 to 4 Family Units	2,891	5.7	2,146	5.3	-745	-25.8
5 or More Family Units	11,528	22.9	10,438	25.9	-1,090	-9.5

Table 3
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY COUNTY: 1987 & 1988
NEW JERSEY

	1987		1988		Change: 1987 to 1988	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
NEW JERSEY	50,325	100.0	40,268	100.0	-10,057	-20.0
Atlantic	3,333	6.6	2,737	6.8	-596	-17.9
Bergen	3,574	7.1	3,838	9.5	264	7.4
Burlington	3,944	7.8	3,169	7.9	-775	-19.7
Camden	2,579	5.1	1,987	4.9	-592	-23.0
Cape May	2,072	4.1	1,690	4.2	-382	-18.4
Cumberland	601	1.2	631	1.6	30	5.0
Essex	1,010	2.0	1,139	2.8	129	12.8
Gloucester	2,377	4.7	2,848	7.1	471	19.8
Hudson	1,802	3.6	1,134	2.8	-668	-37.1
Hunterdon	1,492	3.0	701	1.7	-791	-53.0
Mercer	1,742	3.5	1,303	3.2	-439	-25.2
Middlesex	3,914	7.8	3,745	9.3	-169	-4.3
Monmouth	4,247	8.4	2,635	6.5	-1,612	-38.0
Morris	2,463	4.9	1,600	4.0	-863	-35.0
Ocean	7,300	14.5	5,022	12.5	-2,278	-31.2
Passaic	1,229	2.4	1,112	2.8	-117	-9.5
Salem	271	0.5	241	0.6	-30	-11.1
Somerset	3,112	6.2	2,142	5.3	-970	-11.2
Sussex	1,532	3.0	1,368	3.4	-164	-10.7
Union	751	1.5	580	1.4	-171	-22.8
Warren	980	1.9	646	1.6	-334	-34.1

Table 4
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY COUNTY: 1988
NEW JERSEY

		Type of Unit			
	Total	Single Family	Two Family	Three or Four Family	Five or More Family
NEW JERSEY	40,268	27,684	1,770	376	10,438
Atlantic	2,737	1,623	102	77	935
Bergen	3,838	1,429	248	41	2,120
Burlington	3,169	2,119	4	11	1,035
Camden	1,987	1,778	32	7	170
Cape May	1,690	871	590	44	185
Cumberland	631	595	36	0	0
Essex	1,139	414	32	56	637
Gloucester	2,838	2,372	34	0	442
Hudson	1,134	74	362	17	681
Hunterdon	701	610	0	8	83
Mercer	1,303	952	0	0	351
Middlesex	3,745	2,615	40	40	1,050
Monmouth	2,635	2,292	22	40	281
Morris	1,600	1,267	24	15	294
Ocean	5,022	3,843	30	12	1,137
Passaic	1,112	485	46	8	573
Salem	241	229	0	0	12
Somerset	2,142	1,994	64	0	84
Sussex	1,368	1,137	20	0	211
Union	580	347	84	0	149
Warren	646	638	0	0	8

69% in single-family dwellings planned. Approximately 37% of Bergen County's planned units were single-family while 67% of Burlington County's were single-family. On the other hand, in eight counties, 80% or more of all planned residential units in 1988 were single-family dwellings. These counties tended to be more suburban in nature than others, e.g. Salem (95.0%), Cumberland (94.3%), Camden (89.5%) and Gloucester (83.3%) in the Southwest; Monmouth (87.0%) and Hunterdon (87.0%) in the central part of the state; and the traditionally less densely settled areas in the north of Warren (99.0%) and Sussex (84.0%).

Two counties had fairly high proportions of two-, three-, and four-family units. Cape May had the highest proportion at 37%, followed by Hudson County at 33%. Following the pattern of the last three years, over half of the total 634 units of this type in Cape May County were authorized in Ocean City and about one-third were authorized in Sea Isle City. In Hudson County, nearly one-half of these units were planned in Jersey City.

Four counties – Bergen, Burlington, Middlesex and Ocean – authorized at least 1,000 five-or-more family units each in 1988. In these counties, the municipalities with the largest number of five-or-more family units ranked in the top 25 municipalities in the state in planned residential construction.

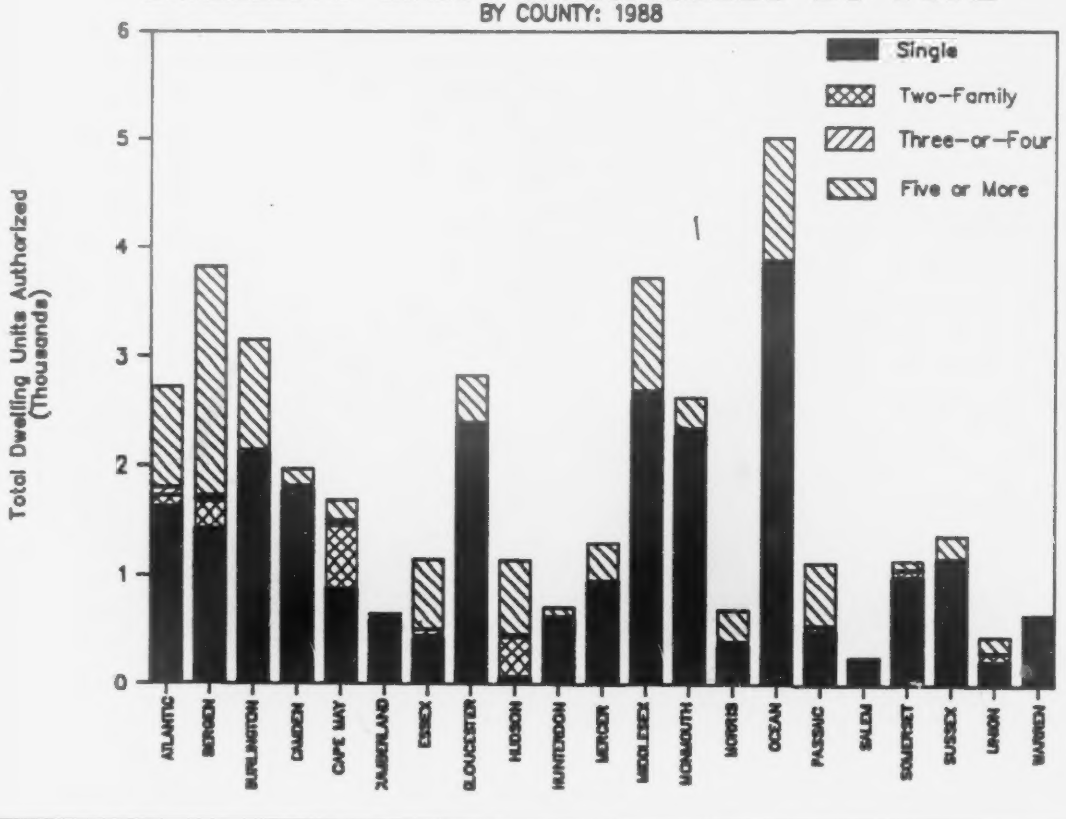
TOP MUNICIPALITIES

The top 25 municipalities in planned homebuilding in 1988 are listed in Table 5. Not surprisingly, 18 of these are in the six highest-ranking counties in planned homebuilding in the state. Six of the top 25 municipalities were in Ocean County,

GRAPH 2

DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE

BY COUNTY: 1988



the highest ranking county in the state. No municipalities authorized in excess of 1,000 dwelling units, with Mahwah Township (Bergen) being the closest at 958. In 1987, four municipalities planned at least 1,000 units. Of the ten highest ranking municipalities in 1987, nine were in the top 25 in 1988. They were Washington, Lakewood, Berkeley, Mount Laurel, Jersey City, Galloway, Evesham, Dover and Mahwah. In 1988, only one municipality, Franklin Township (Somerset), planned over 600 single-family units. Hackensack City (Bergen) led the state in authorizations of five-or-more family units at 710.

CONCLUSION

Although New Jersey fared well economically in 1988, there was a slowdown in planned home-building compared with 1987. Among many other factors higher interest rates throughout the year contributed to this decline. However, 1988's total was still well above the decade's average. Time will tell whether or not the slowdown is a pause or indicative of demand at current prices being met.

DATA AVAILABILITY

Detailed data on 1988 building permit activity will be presented in a report, *New Jersey Building Permits 1988 Summary*, to be available in July, 1989.

To receive a copy of this report and/or to be placed on the mailing list for monthly building permit data reports, write to: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.

Table 5
DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY TYPE BY MUNICIPALITY: 1988
TOP 25 MUNICIPALITIES

				Type of Unit			
		County	Total	Single Family	Two Family	Three or Four Family	Five or More Family
1	Mahwah Twp.	(Bergen)	958	96	0	0	862
2	Washington Twp.	(Gloucester)	925	589	0	0	336
3	Manchester Twp.	(Ocean)	780	400	0	0	380
4	Hackensack City	(Bergen)	736	18	4	4	710
5	Galloway Twp.	(Atlantic)	718	369	8	0	341
6	Mount Laurel Twp.	(Burlington)	706	218	0	0	488
7	Evesham Twp.	(Burlington)	699	414	0	11	274
8	North Brunswick Twp.	(Middlesex)	689	303	4	0	382
9	Winslow Twp.	(Camden)	681	543	0	0	138
10	Franklin Twp.	(Somerset)	645	637	8	0	0
11	Edgewater Borough	(Bergen)	626	522	2	0	102
12	Dover Twp.	(Ocean)	579	483	4	0	92
13	Berkeley Twp.	(Ocean)	578	474	0	0	104
14	Jackson Twp.	(Ocean)	568	483	0	0	85
15	Brigantine City	(Atlantic)	551	122	88	74	267
16	South Brunswick Twp.	(Middlesex)	515	503	0	0	12
17	Brick Twp.	(Ocean)	507	507	0	0	0
18	New Brunwsick City	(Middlesex)	507	247	0	0	260
19	Lakewood Twp.	(Ocean)	492	171	20	8	293
20	Hamilton Twp.	(Atlantic)	487	487	0	0	0
21	Monroe Twp.	(Middlesex)	433	377	16	40	0
22	Lower Twp.	(Cape May)	395	226	6	4	159
23	Jersey City	(Hudson)	392	38	142	8	204
24	Paterson City	(Passaic)	386	23	20	0	343
25	Voorhees Twp.	(Camden)	376	338	2	4	32

July 1989

THE DURATION OF UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE BENEFITS IN NEW JERSEY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF CLAIMANTS

by
Jean L. Behrens
Program Analysis and Evaluation

The number of weeks of benefits received by Unemployment Insurance (UI) claimants is a fundamental dimension of the UI system. Information on the duration of benefit receipt can aid policymakers in planning programs, such as employment and training services, to assist unemployed workers. In addition, average benefit duration is a major determinant of the amount of benefits paid out of the UI trust fund.

To increase knowledge in this area, a study was undertaken based on a random sample of 5,053 UI recipients who received their first benefit payments from December 1985 to November 1986. Elements of the study included the presentation of data on a variety of demographic, economic and UI program characteristics of claimants; a description of the distribution of claimants by benefit duration; and an analysis relating the duration of benefits and benefit exhaustions to claimant characteristics. The principal results of the study are summarized in this article.

CHARACTERISTICS OF CLAIMANTS[1]

Table 1 presents summary data on a variety of characteristics of the UI recipients studied. Fifty-six percent were male, while 44% of claimants were female. Almost two-thirds of recipients were white, while nearly equal percentages of the remainder were black and Hispanic (about 17% each). The mean age of recipients was 37.5 years, with women being older by an average of 2.5 years. Claimants had an average of 12 years of education.

On average, recipients had worked about 40 weeks in their base years (a 52-week period preceding the filing of their UI claims) and earned an average of $336 per week. Average earnings for the year were $13,588. Women's annual and weekly wages were substantially below those earned by men.

About one-third of claimants (35%) had worked in manufacturing industries before becoming unemployed. Eighteen percent had worked in service industries, 13% were in construction and 12% in retail trade. Compared with the distribution of employed workers, the proportions of UI recipients were higher in manufacturing and construction, and lower in services, in retail trade and in finance, insurance and real estate.

The UI program characteristics in Table 1 show that, on average, claimants qualified for a maximum of about 24 weeks of UI benefits. The average weekly benefit amount received by claimants was $152 for all claimants, $170 for men and $128 for women, reflecting differences in weekly base period earnings between men and women.

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[1] The characteristics of unemployment insurance (UI) recipients presented in this study differ somewhat from those reported in *Unemployment Insurance Developments in New Jersey* and in *New Jersey Economic Indicators*, pg. S-34. The sample for this study is a sample of all UI recipients who began receiving UI benefits at some time during the one-year period beginning December 1985. The regularly published data are based on a sample of claimants who have filed for benefits during a given week of each month. Claimants with higher durations will have a higher representation in the regularly published data than in this study, since they will be more likely to be collecting benefits in any given week.

THE DURATION OF BENEFITS

Claimants, on average, received 15.0 weeks of UI benefits while 35.1% exhausted their benefits (i.e., received the maximum benefits to which they were entitled). When the distribution of claimants by the number of weeks of benefits collected was examined (see Table 2), it was found that the highest percentage of claimants at any single duration level was the 17% who collected exactly 26 weeks of benefits (the statutory maximum). Six percent collected just one week of benefits. Between the first and 26th week, recipients were spread quite evenly (about 2% - 4% each) over duration levels.[2] A small percentage of claimants (3.7%) collected more than 26 weeks of benefits, because they had received partial payments, due to part-time earnings, which allowed them to stretch out their benefit durations.

The study also examined the distribution of UI payments by when claimants actually received the payments during their benefit years. It was found that a high percentage of claimants (48%) had at least one gap in their benefit receipt. Thirty-four percent of claimants received at least one UI payment during the second half of the benefit year (i.e., after the 26th week from the date of filing). However, the total number of payments received in the second half of the year accounted for only 13% of all UI payments.

CHARACTERISTICS AFFECTING BENEFIT DURATION AND EXHAUSTIONS

The analysis of the relationship between benefit duration and exhaustions and claimant characteristics combined simple cross-tabulations and statistical regression analysis (which permitted testing the effect of each characteristic on duration while holding other characteristics constant). The analysis revealed no significant differences in either duration or benefit exhaustions between men and women. (The difference in exhaustions seen in Table 1 became smaller and insignificant when other factors were controlled for in the regression analysis.) Racial/ethnic background had a strong effect on both duration and exhaustions. Blacks, on average, collected 2.7 more weeks of benefits than did whites and had an average exhaustion rate 17 percentage points higher than whites. Duration and exhaustions for Hispanics were in between those for blacks and whites.

For men, there appeared to be no effect of age on either duration or exhaustions. However, for women it was found that both tended to be relatively high for claimants in the 25-34 and 55-64 year age groups and low for those between 45 and 54 years or 65 and over. Although there was no significant effect of education on UI duration, exhaustion rates declined with increases in educational attainment.

Increases in the potential weeks of UI benefits had the expected effect of increasing actual duration of benefits, but reducing the probability of exhausting benefits. The effects of the claimant's weekly wage and the weekly benefit rate (WBR) were difficult to measure because of the statutory relationship between them. Generally, an increase in the average weekly wage, without a change in the WBR (e.g., after the maximum WBR is reached), reduces the replacement rate (the extent to which UI benefits replace lost wages). This increases the incentive to find a job, thereby tending to reduce both the duration of benefits and the probability of exhausting benefits. Similarly, an increase in the WBR, at a given weekly wage, raises the replacement rate, and thus tends to increase duration and exhaustions. Although, because of the benefit formula, the ratio of the WBR to the weekly wage is almost constant for WBRs below the maximum WBR, it was possible in the regression analysis to derive estimates of the separate effects of these variables using the data on variations in weekly wages above the maximum WBR. Although these estimates should be viewed with caution, they showed the expected effects, with increases in the WBR associated with higher levels of duration and exhaustions, and increases in the weekly wage reducing duration and exhaustions. Among industrial groups, the highest levels of duration and exhaustions occurred for claimants who had worked in finance, insurance and real estate; wholesale trade; transportation, communications and utilities; and in personal and social services. The lowest duration and exhaustion rates occurred in apparel and construction, both seasonal industries in which layoffs are typically of short duration. A surprising result was the low or average duration and exhaustions in manufacturing industries, given concern about declines in this sector. It appears that frequent temporary layoffs offset the effect on duration of permanent layoffs and plant closings.

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[2] The low percentage of claimants (1.7%) receiving three weeks of benefits is due to the one-week waiting period. The first week of the benefit year (or "waiting week") is payable only if the claimant remains unemployed for four consecutive weeks. Hence, most claimants who receive a third UI payment also receive a fourth payment, for the waiting week.

It was found that even the many characteristics examined in the study explained only a small proportion of individual variations in duration and exhaustions. Thus, while the results provide a good deal of information on what characteristics, on average, are associated with benefit duration, they do not provide an accurate way of predicting the duration or exhaustion probability of individual claimants.

A copy of the complete study may be obtained from: New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Program Analysis and Evaluation, CN 057, Trenton, NJ 08625-0057, or by calling (609) 292-3403.

Table 1
Selected Characteristics Of Unemployment Insurance Recipients With First Payments
From December 1985 To November 1986

	Total	Male	Female
Sample Size	5,053	2,851	2,201
Sex (Percent)	100.0	56.4	43.6
Race (Percent)	100.0	100.0	100.0
White	64.3	65.0	63.4
Black	17.7	18.7	16.4
Hispanic	17.0	15.4	19.1
Other	1.0	0.9	1.1
Average Age (Years)	37.5	36.4	38.9
Average Years of Educational[1]	12.0	11.9	12.0
Average Base Weeks Worked in Base Year[2]	39.6	39.3	40.0
Average Weekly Wage	$ 336	$408	$ 244
Average Base Year Wages[3]	$13,588	$16,337	$10,025
Average Potential Weeks of UI Benefits	23.7	23.4	24.1
Average Weekly Benefit Amount	$ 152	$ 170	$ 128
Average Total Benefits Paid	$ 2,315	$ 2,568	$ 1,988
Average Weeks of Benefits Paid	15.0	15.0	15.0
Percent Exhausting Benefits	35.1	37.2	32.4

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[1] Available only for recipients who filed their claims after July 1, 1986. Total sample size is 1,193.

[2] Prior to July 6, 1986, the base year was defined as the first 52 of the 53 calendar weeks preceding the filing of the claim. Since July 6, 1986 it has been defined as the first four of the last five completed calendar quarters. A base week is a calendar week during the base year in which the claimant earned at least 20% of the statewide average weekly wage (or $76 for 1986).

[3] The claimant's base wages are the total wages earned during all base weeks in the base year.

Table 2
Distribution Of Unemployment Insurance Recipients By Number Of Weeks Of Benefits Paid

	Distribution By Number of Weeks of UI Benefits Paid		
Number of Weeks Paid	Number	Percent	Cumulative Percent
1	292	5.8	5.8
2	208	4.1	9.9
3	86	1.7	11.6
4	175	3.5	15.1
5	178	3.5	18.6
6	162	3.2	21.8
7	161	3.2	25.0
8	157	3.1	28.1
9	177	3.5	31.6
10	162	3.2	34.8
11	160	3.2	38.0
12	157	3.1	41.1
13	157	3.1	44.2
14	166	3.3	47.5
15	201	4.0	51.5
16	152	3.0	54.5
17	104	3.6	58.1
18	163	3.2	61.3
19	162	3.2	64.5
20	130	2.6	67.1
21	155	3.1	70.2
22	118	2.3	72.5
23	114	2.2	74.7
24	115	2.3	77.0
25	110	2.2	79.2
26	864	17.1	96.3
27	144	2.9	99.2
28	16	0.3	99.5
29	7	0.1	99.6
30	5	0.1	99.7
31 or More	15	0.3	100.0
Total	5,053	100.0	

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6 The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the U.S. City Average.

The N.Y. CPI is for the New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic Indicators, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers**.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

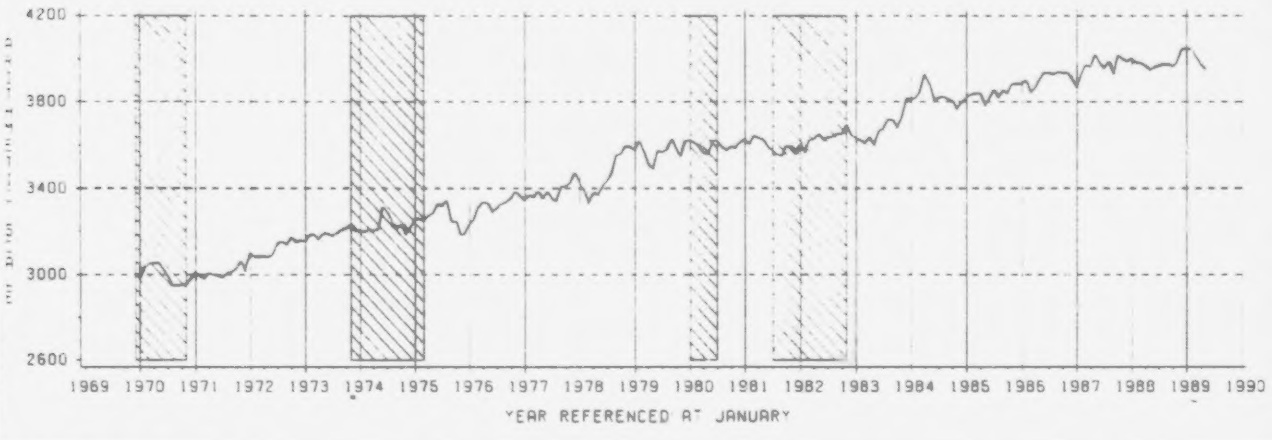
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

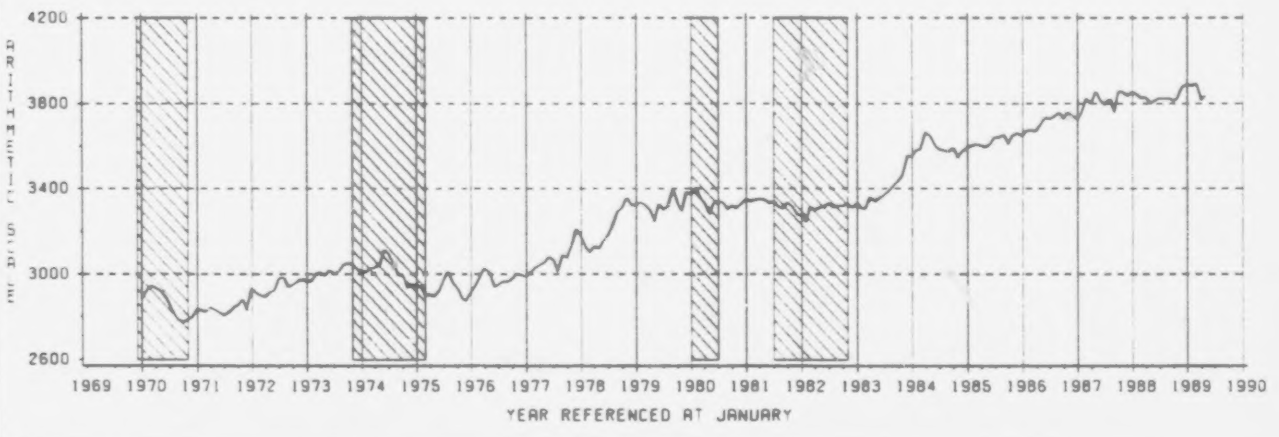
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

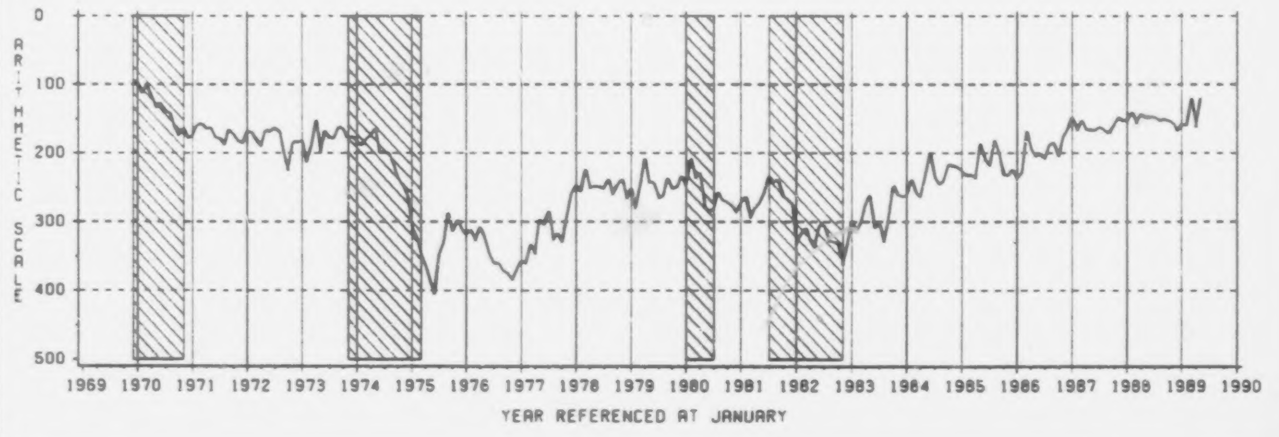


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

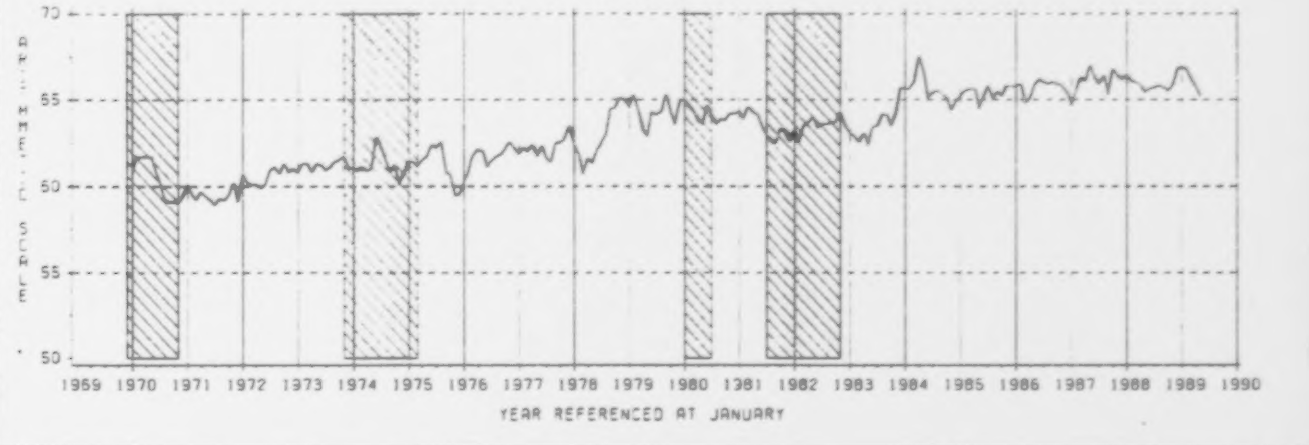
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

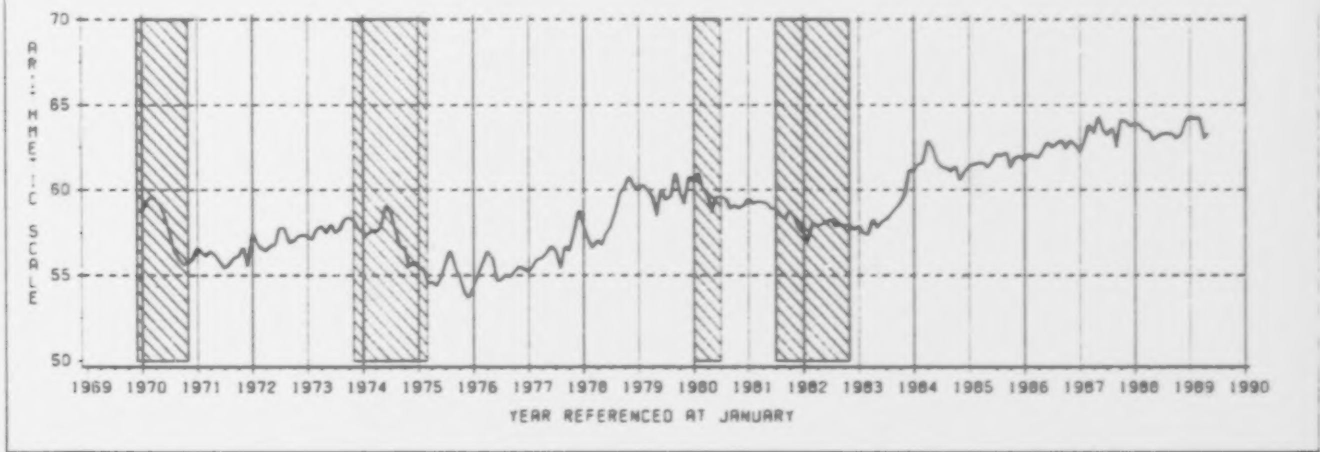
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

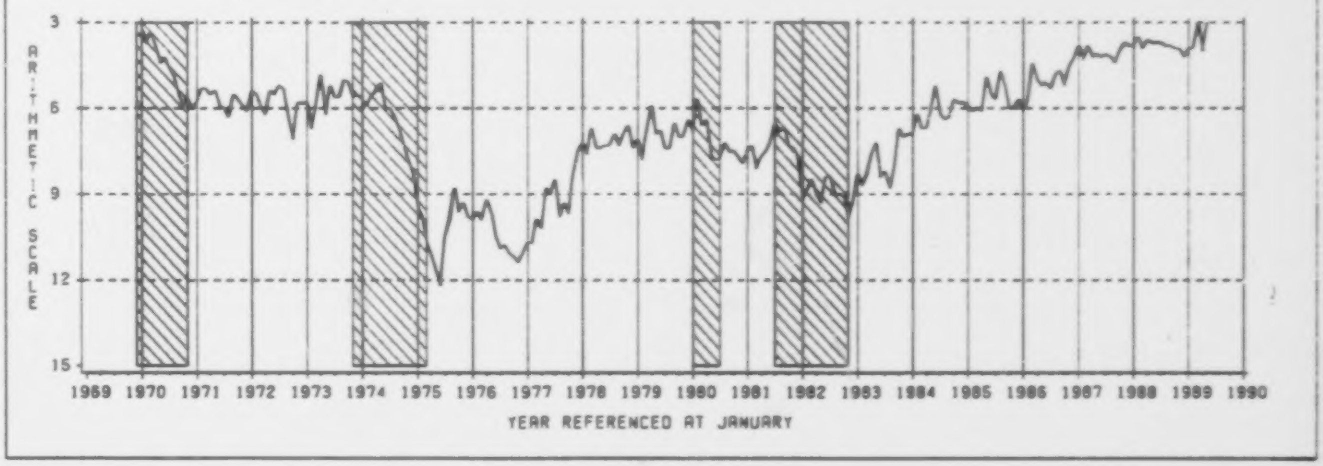


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1R	3683.0R
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3683.8P	3678.7P
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6		
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

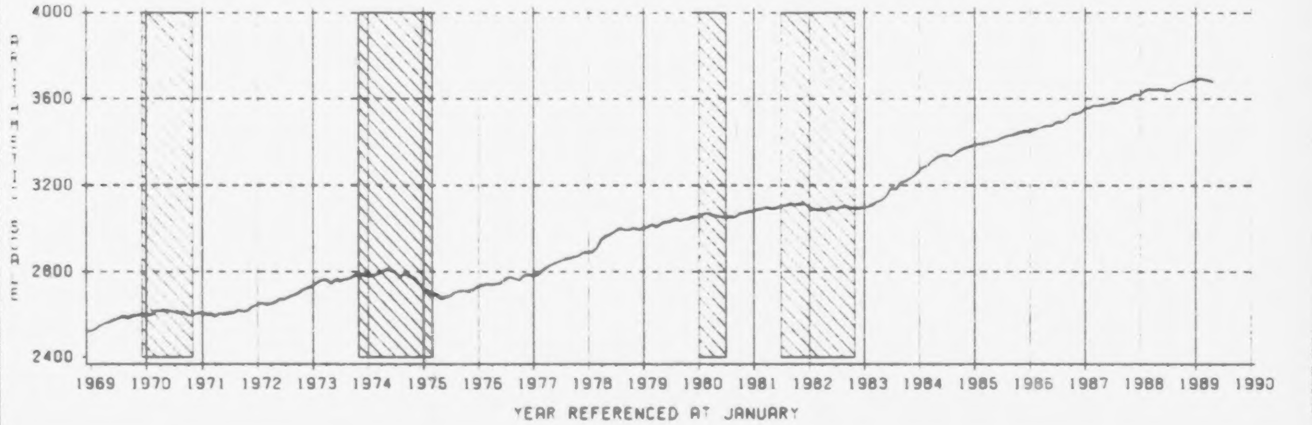
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4R	3126.7R
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3123.2P	3121.3P
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2		
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

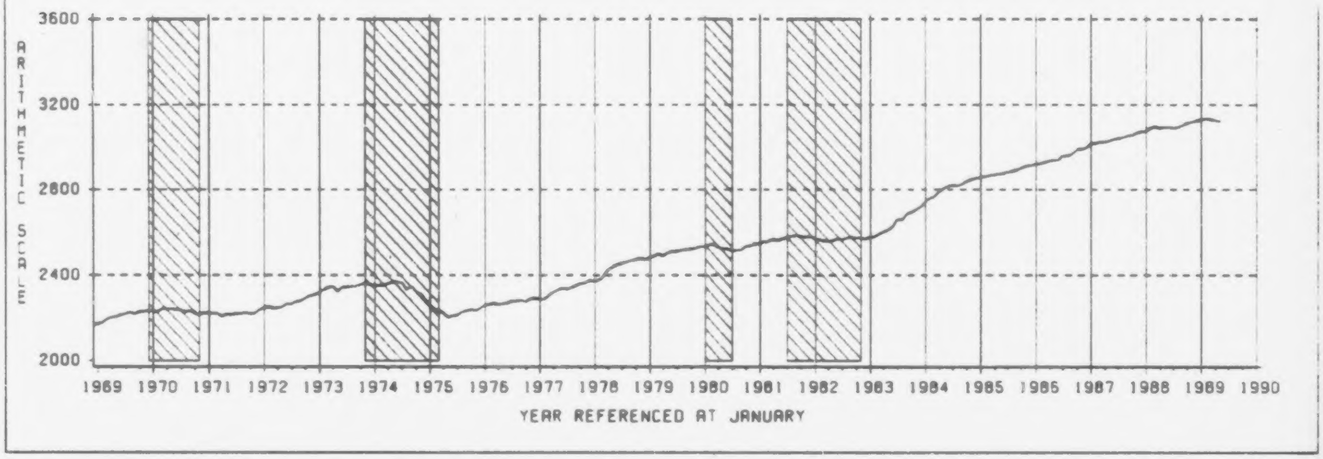
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7R	556.3R
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6P	557.4P
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4		
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

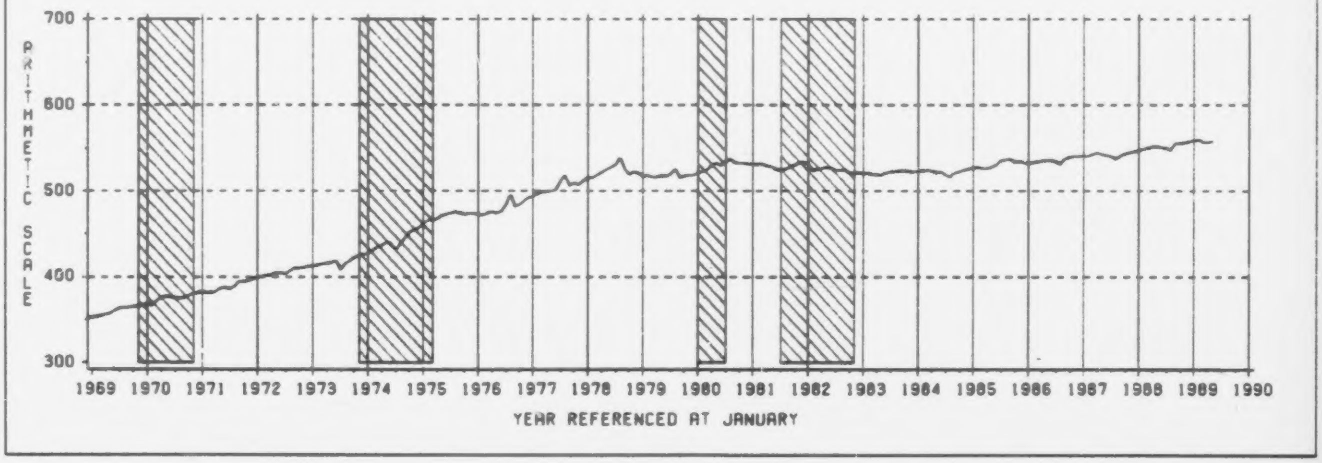


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1R	661.3R
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.2P	661.3P
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7		
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

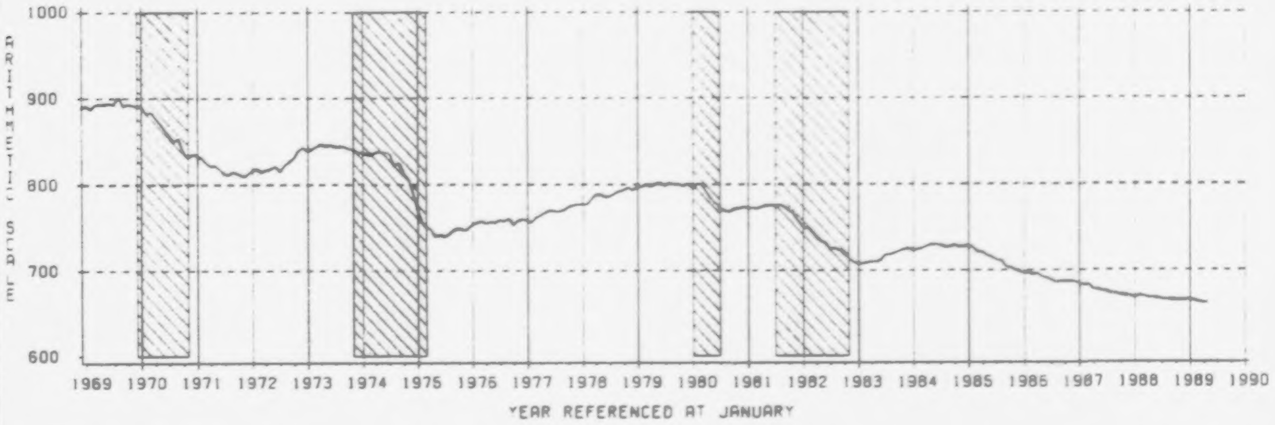
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6R	178.5R
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.3P	176.4P
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3		
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

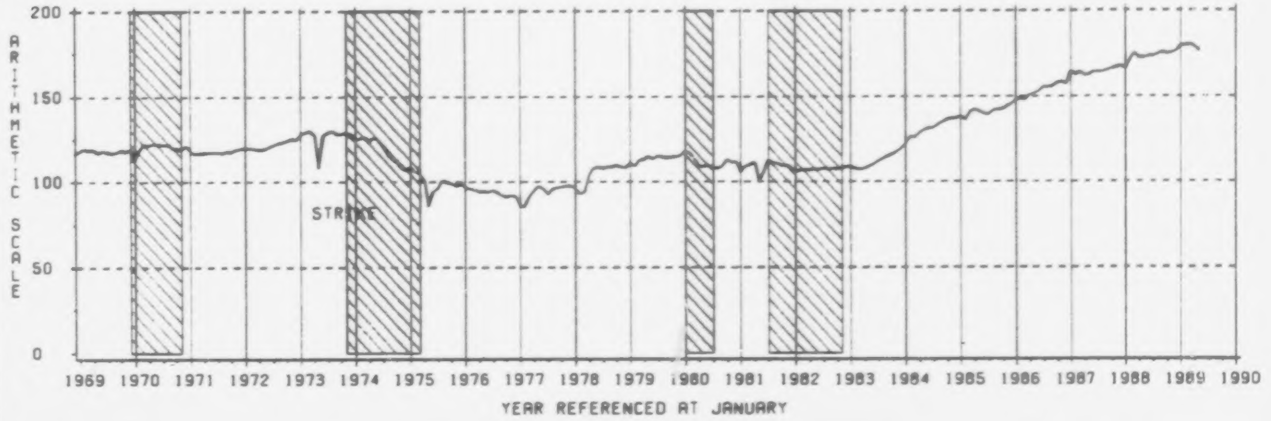
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3R	2284.5R
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2281.2P	2281.1P
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9		
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

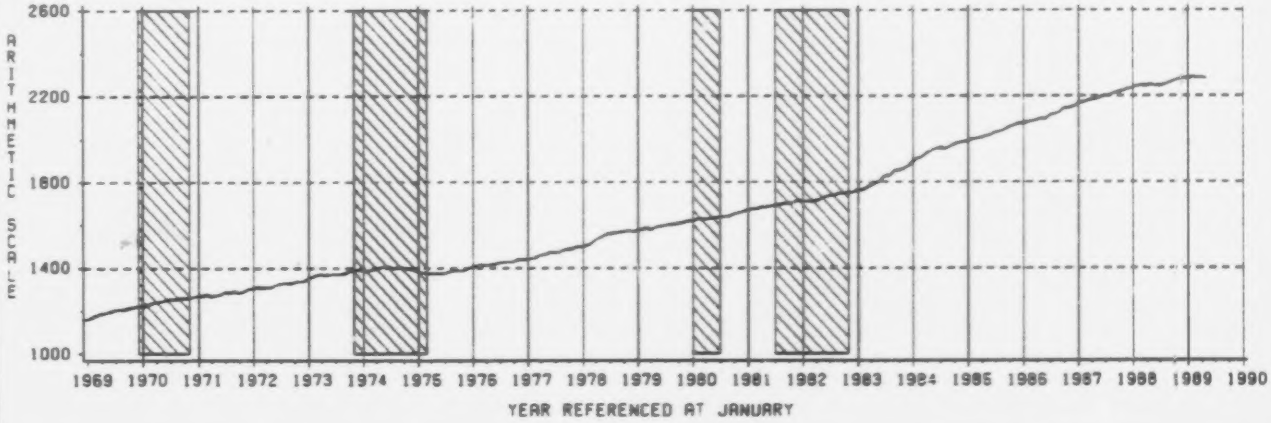


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7R	421.4R
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0P	420.8P
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8		
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

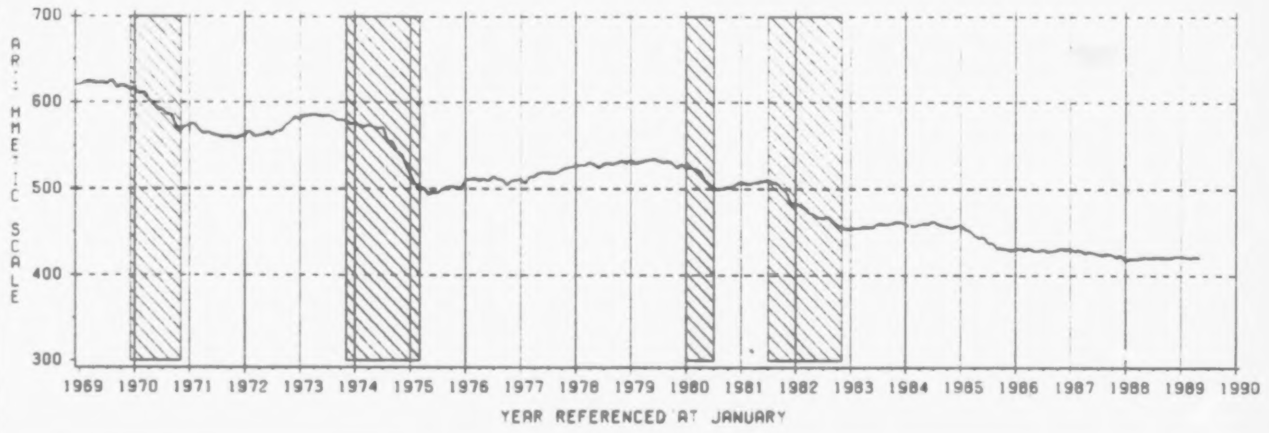
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9R	41.0R
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	40.9P	41.0P
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0		
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

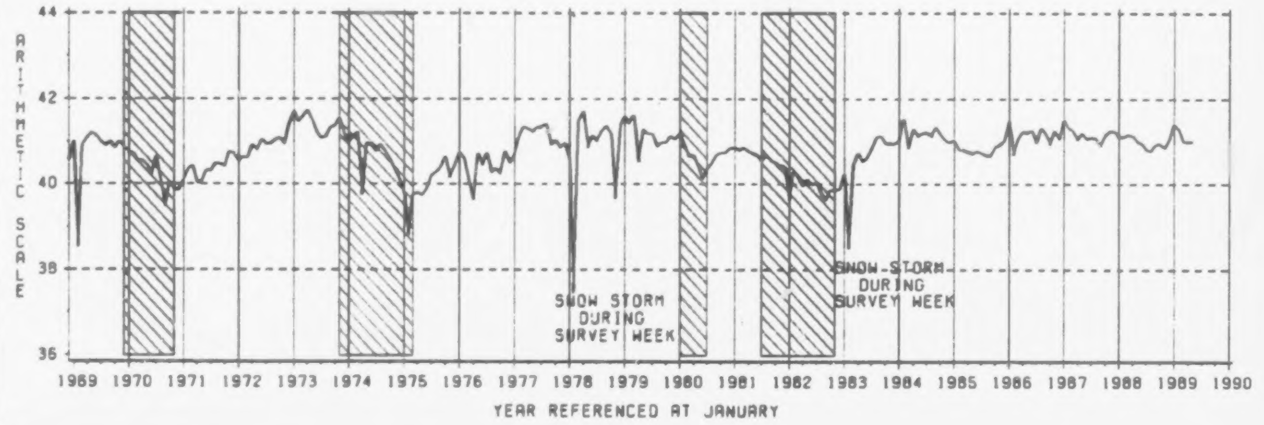
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,166R	17,277R
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,178P	17,253P
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140		
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

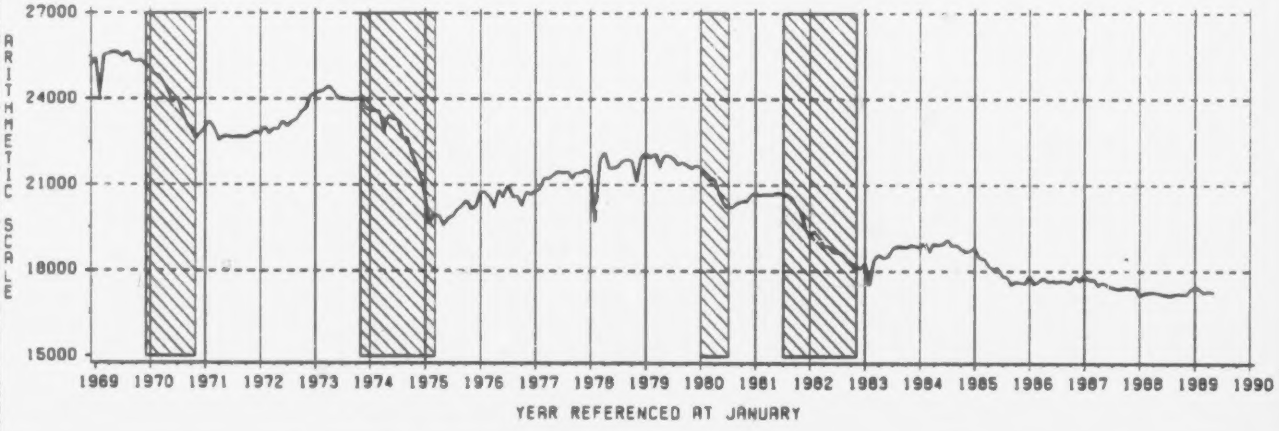


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72R
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	461.35P
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

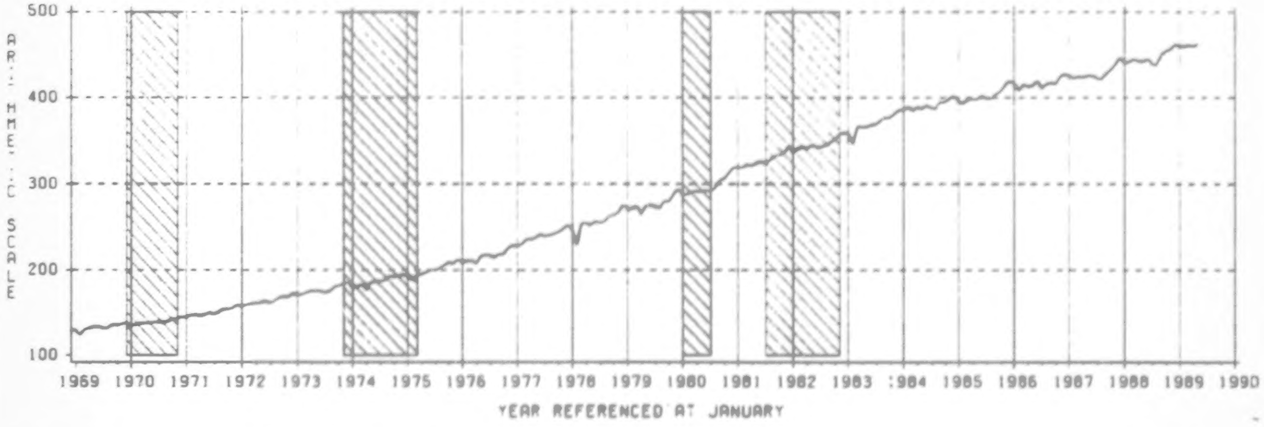
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8			
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

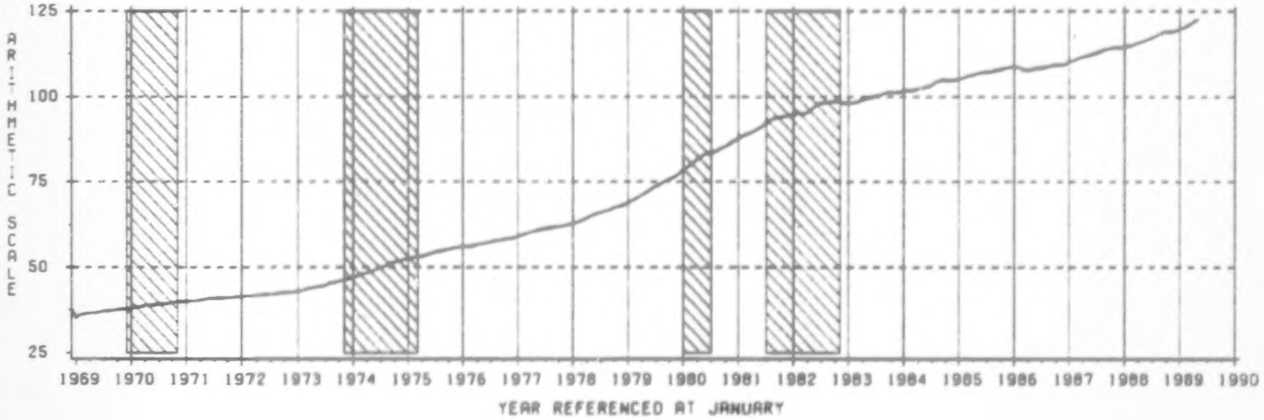
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02R	302.04R
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.61P	300.64P
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91		
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982–84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982–84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

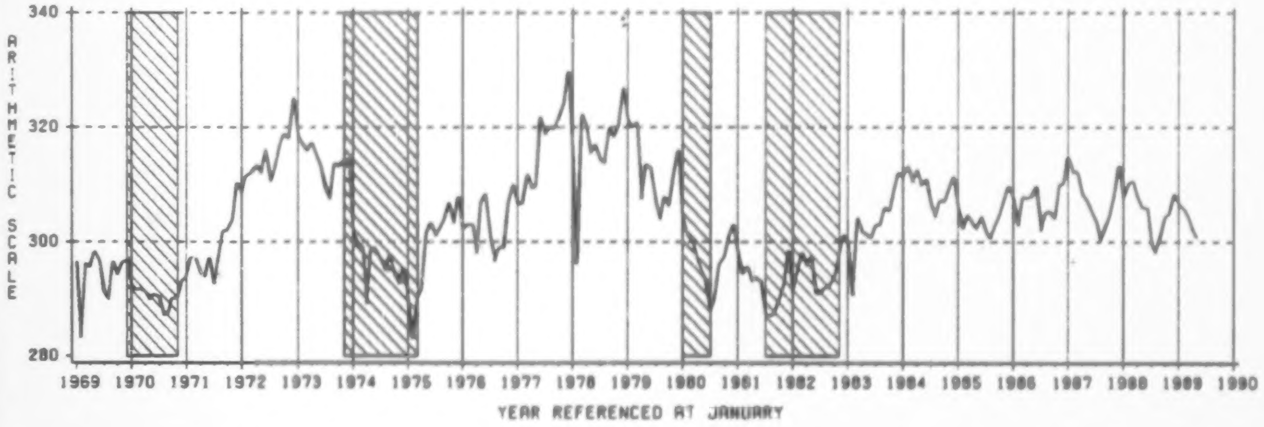


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481		
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854		
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,84[illegible]	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

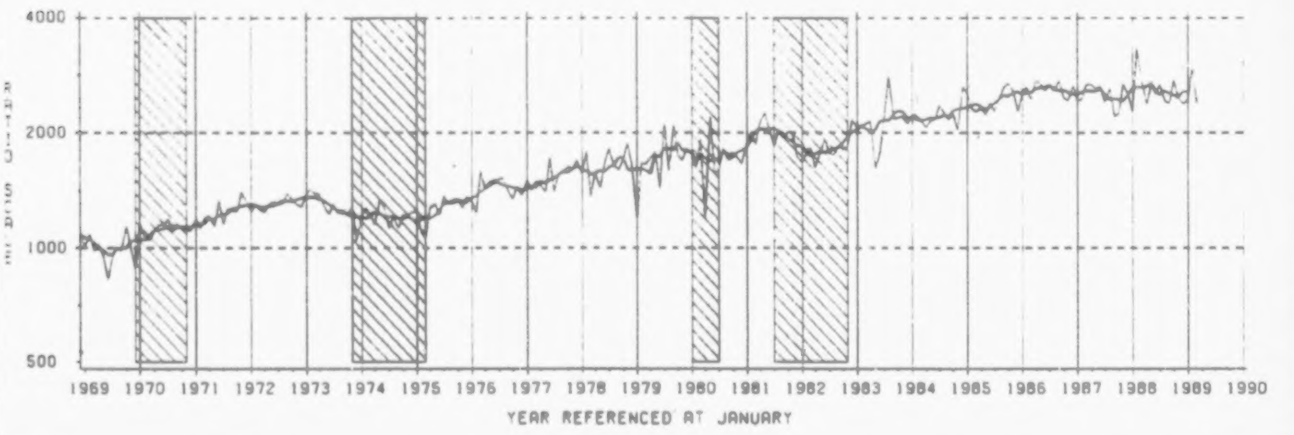
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

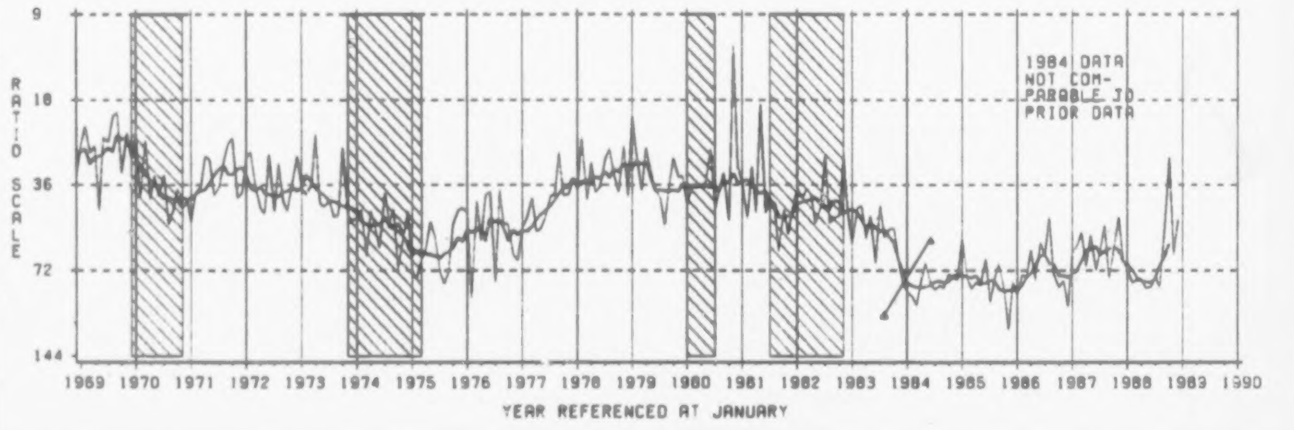
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320		
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

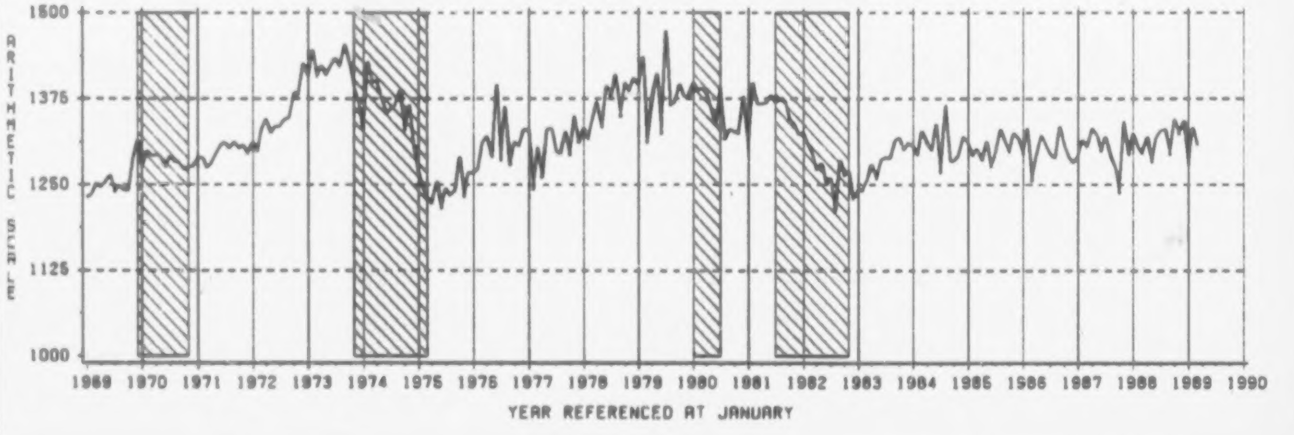


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5R	840.2R	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	919.0	767.3		
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

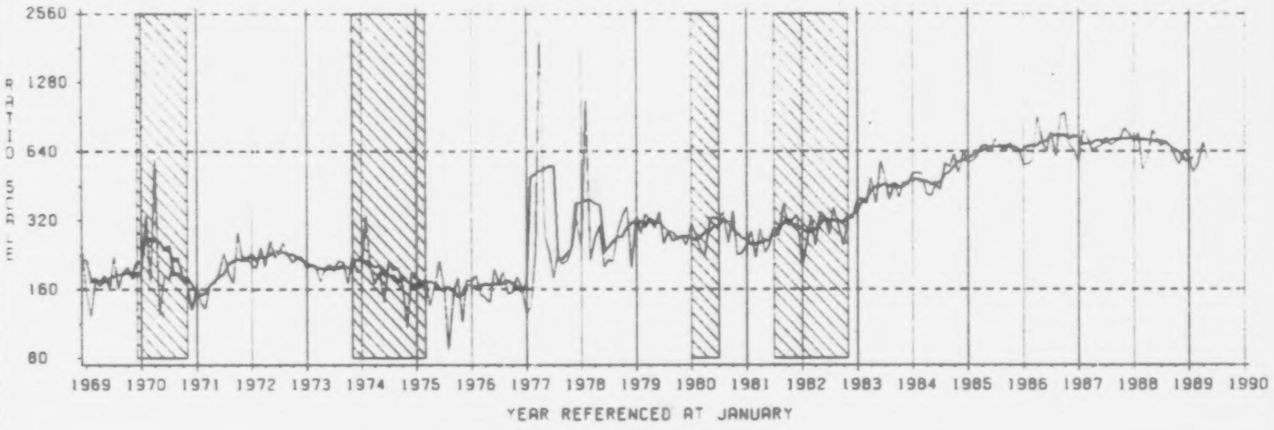
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8R	341.5R	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	387.0	310.7		
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

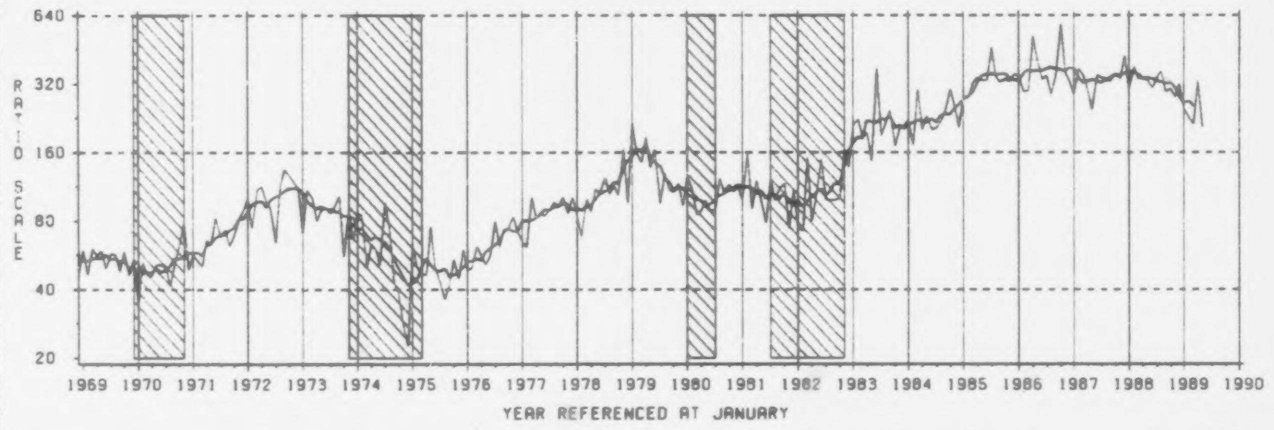
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0R	244.6R	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	316.8	254.1		
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

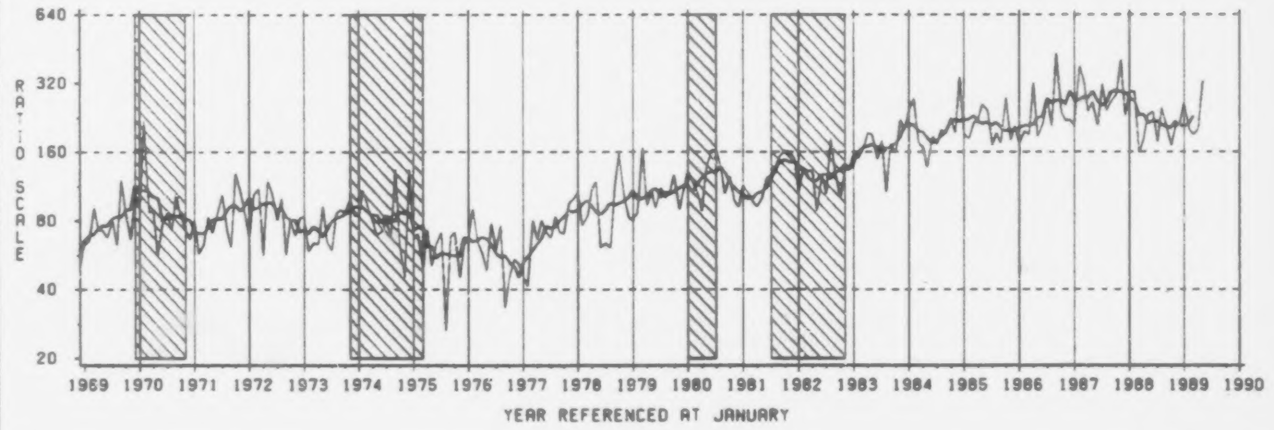


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035		
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

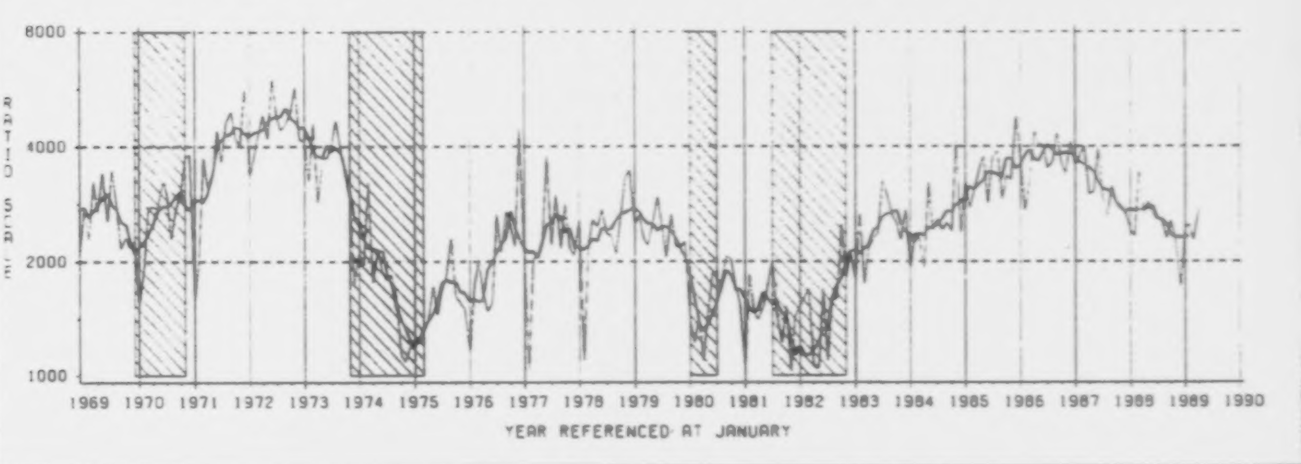
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,703	1,690
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876		
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2.599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

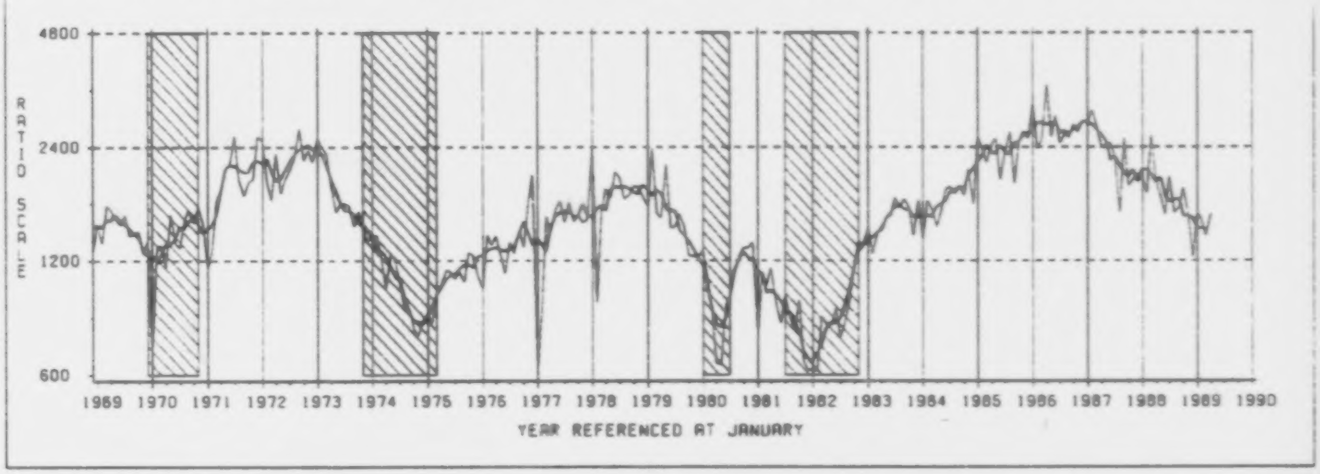
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
		*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT		
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	
Jun	764	1,274	1.016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

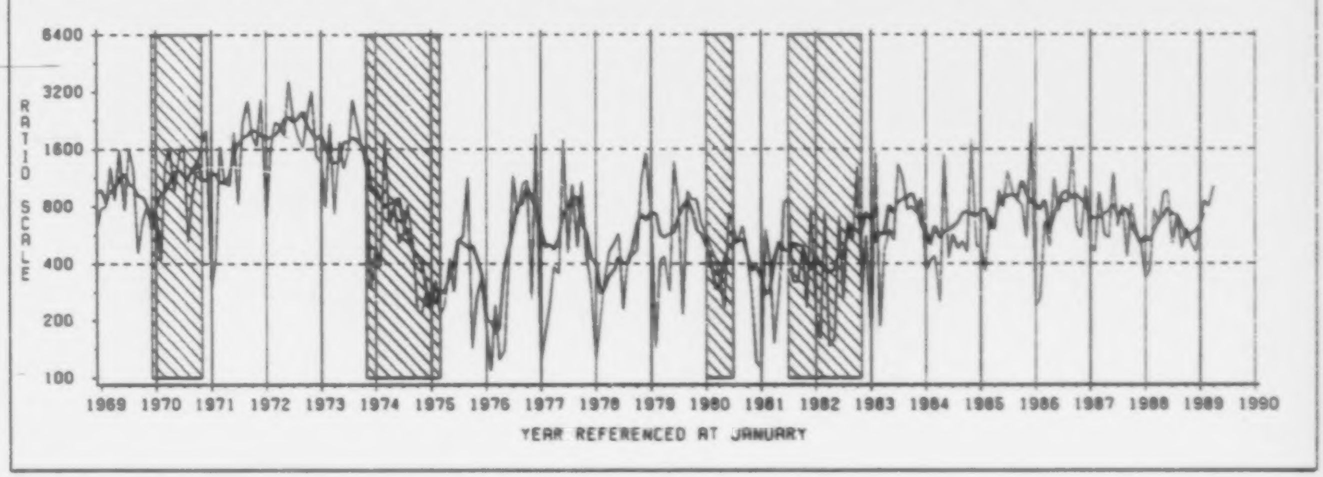


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884R	5,039R
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,826	5,040
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880		
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

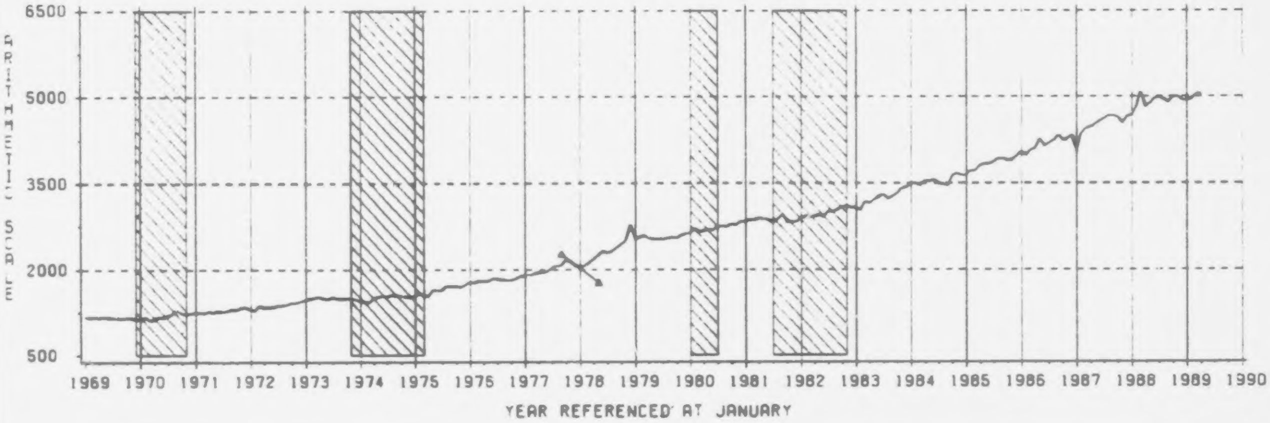
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367R
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,322
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

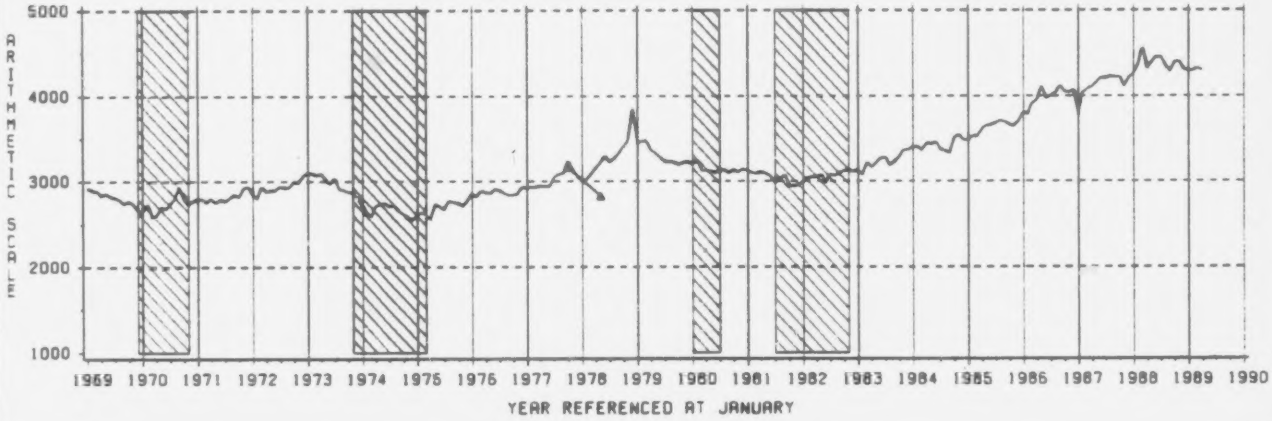
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253		
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

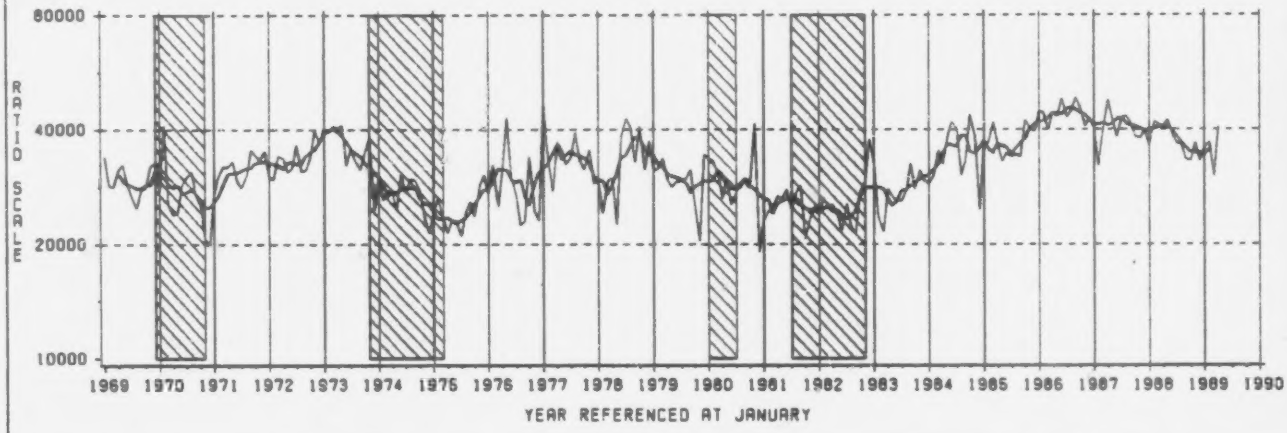


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1		
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

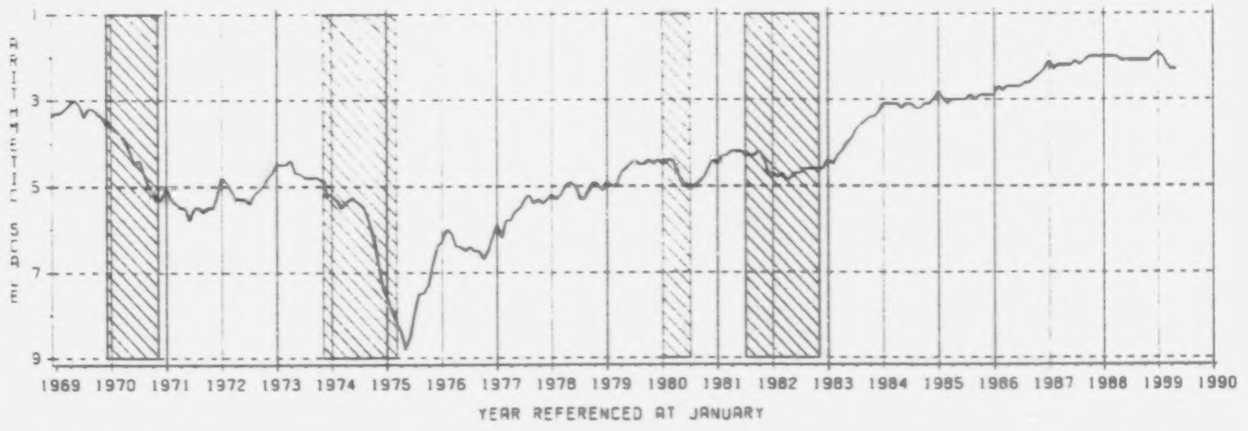
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481		
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

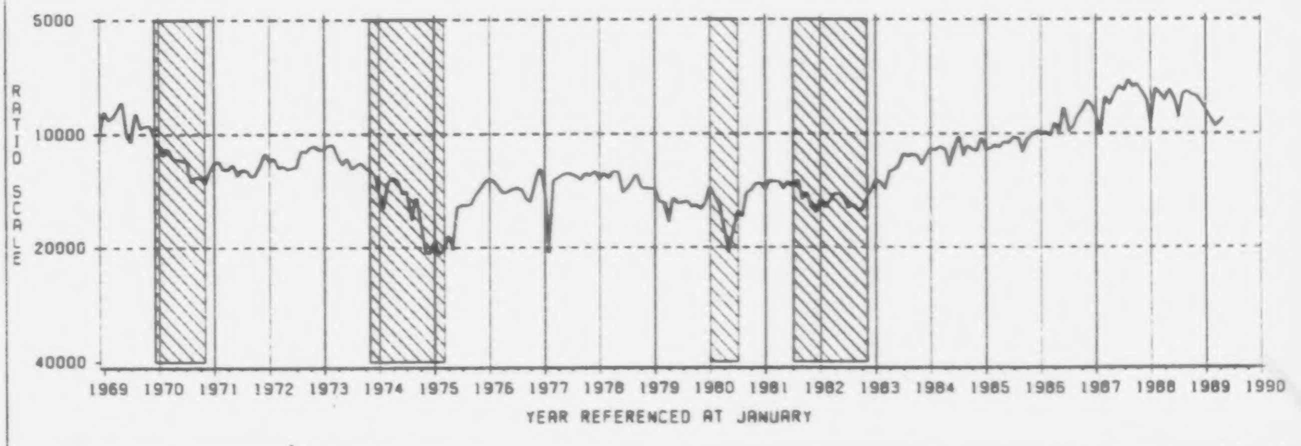
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,360	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807		
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

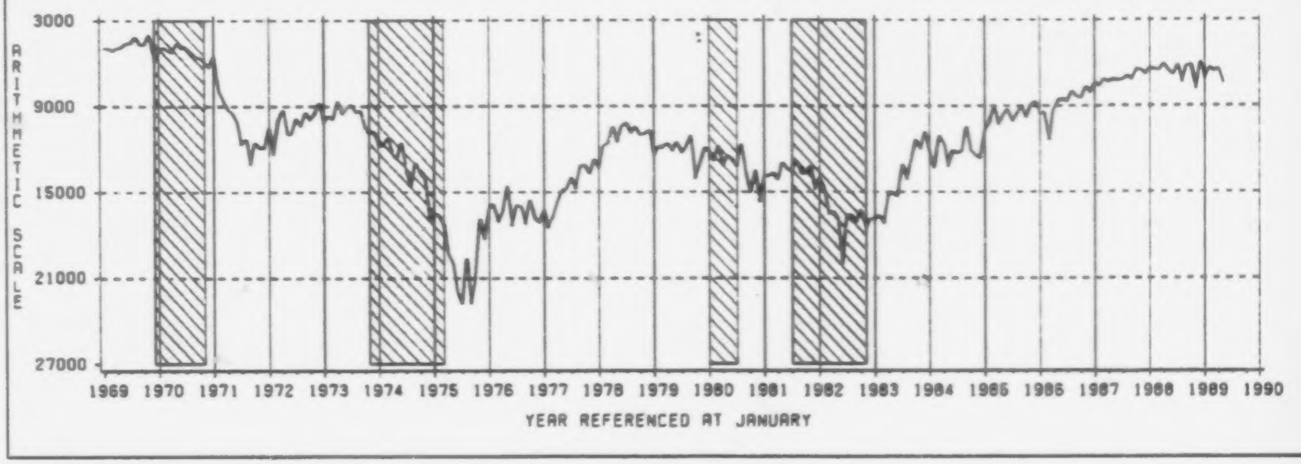


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9		
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

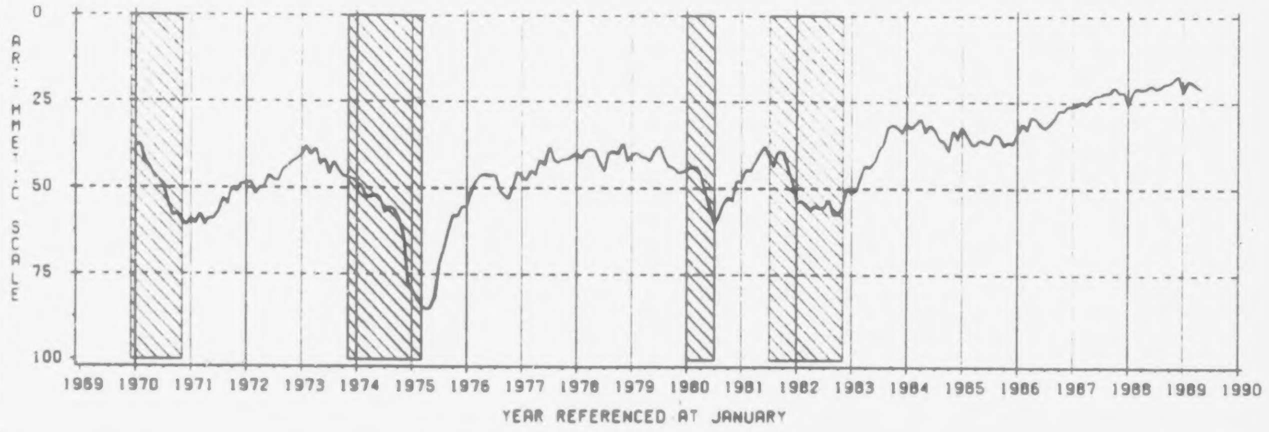
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6		
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

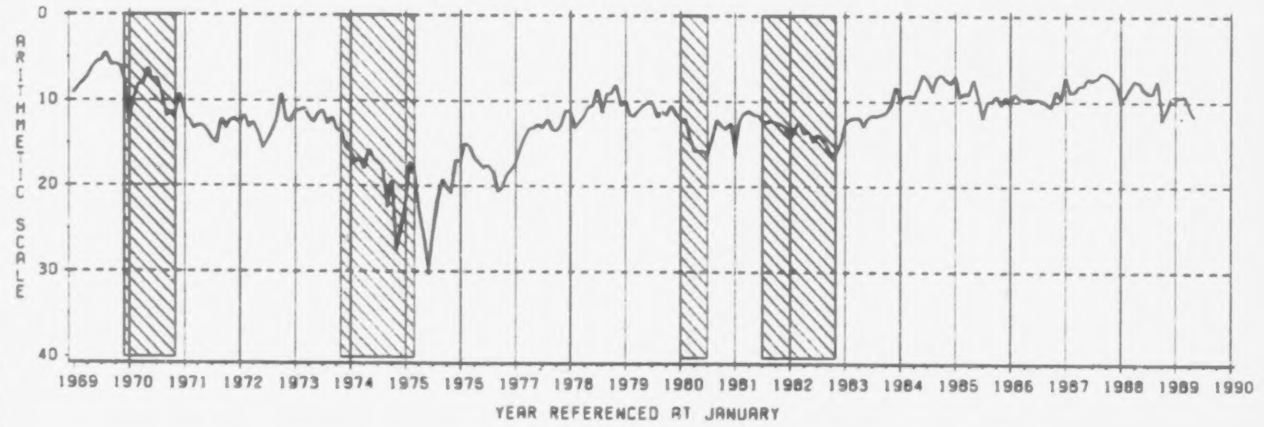
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	36.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0		
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

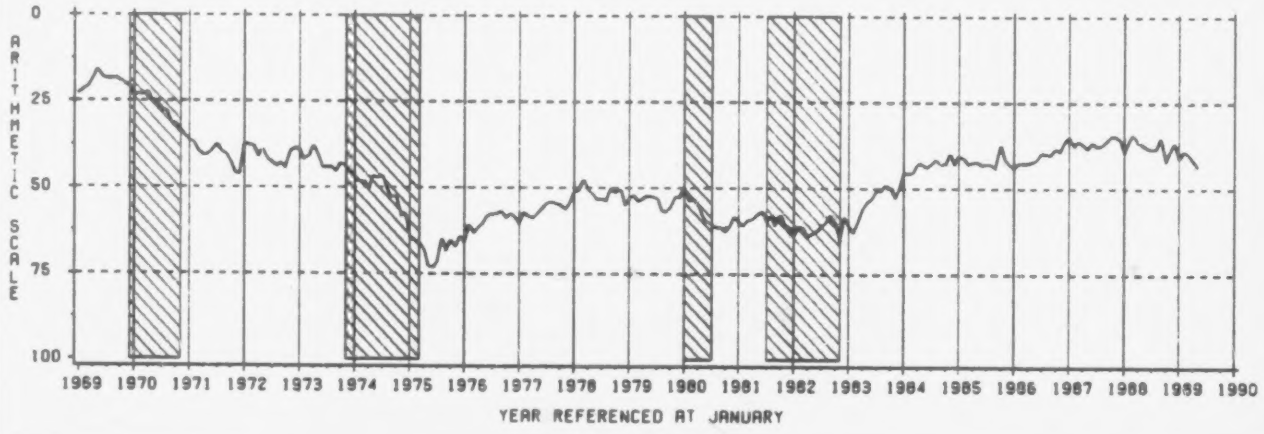
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3645.3	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3678.7
PRIVATE SECTOR	3093.4	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3121.3
GOODS PRODUCING	841.6	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2251.8	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2281.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	551.9	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3649.4	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3683.8
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	843.3	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0
MINING	2.3	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	174.2	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.3
MANUFACTURING	666.8	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.2
DURABLE GOODS	307.0	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.2
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.3	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.9	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.8
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.6	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.5
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.5	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.8
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.5	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.2	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.8
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.4	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.5
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.2	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.5	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.1	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	81.6	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.5	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.0	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.1	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	8.9	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.5	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.4	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.3
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	21.0	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.8
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4
NONDURABLE GOODS	359.8	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	360.0
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.5	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.4
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.1	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.6	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5
BEVERAGES	4.3	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.2	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.6
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	39.2	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.0	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	15.2	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	16.7
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.9	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	2.4
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	67.8	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.5
NEWSPAPERS	19.0	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	118.3	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9
DRUGS	44.4	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	46.0
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.6	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.6	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.1	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.7	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.0
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.1	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.6	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	27.9
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.8	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2806.1	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2841.8
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2251.0	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2281.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	242.8	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	242.9
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	143.2	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0
COMMUNICATIONS	65.5	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.4	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	868.1	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	873.3
WHOLESALE TRADE	270.6	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.5
RETAIL TRADE	597.5	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.8
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	22.9	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	76.9	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	72.0
FOOD STORES	108.5	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	60.2	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	54.3	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	160.0	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	234.0	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.6
BANKING	55.0	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	56.9
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	86.4	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.2
SERVICES	906.1	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	924.4
LEGAL SERVICES	31.9	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	52.5	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.6
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.4	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8
MISC. SERVICES	45.9	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	67.8	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.1
CASINOS	40.6	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	41.9
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.6	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1
BUSINESS SERVICES	262.4	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	267.8
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	229.1	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9
HOSPITALS	116.6	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2
PUBLIC SECTOR	555.1	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6
FEDERAL	77.7	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.2
LOCAL	354.1	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	358.8
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.2	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0
STATE*	123.3	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.6
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	77.3	77.3	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	88.2

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988

(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	442.13	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	461.35
DURABLE GOODS	444.64	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	461.73
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	368.02	350.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	356.64
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	364.11	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	460.46	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	484.21
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	475.58	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	489.77
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	438.59	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	476.64
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	446.75	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	462.97
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	485.82	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.58
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	500.35	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	363.43	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	423.04	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	448.10
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	453.11	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	463.20
METAL CANS	495.06	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	492.50
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	654.60	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	431.07	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	459.10
METAL STAMPINGS	446.42	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	427.51
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	464.96	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	485.90
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	444.43	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	502.43
METALWORKING MACHINERY	520.65	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	564.44
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	589.15	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.88	652.65
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	482.47	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	481.40
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	404.43	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	422.65
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	444.21	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	459.95
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	339.83	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	253.16
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	328.55	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	414.70	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	396.80
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	586.05	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	592.95
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	303.77	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	336.40
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	579.51	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	591.72
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	637.22	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22	629.22
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	424.92	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.52
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	339.16	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	361.49
NONDURABLE GOODS	439.55	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	461.62
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	450.17	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.59
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	451.93	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	501.23
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	414.47	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	418.40	428.49
BEVERAGES*	502.33	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38	590.52
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	384.01	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	411.24
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	262.80	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	267.22
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	218.82	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	232.01
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	251.41	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	283.71	273.47
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	288.22	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21	300.30
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	439.11	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	457.55
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	427.04	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	452.77
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	449.92	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	483.27
NEWSPAPERS	425.75	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	437.20
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	475.50	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	533.18	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	554.51
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	546.11	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	627.34
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	573.92	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	645.12
DRUGS	566.89	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.64
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	343.76	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	383.90
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	608.84	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	682.23	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	657.08
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	801.92	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	814.96
PETROLEUM REFINING	876.43	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	877.50
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	365.33	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	380.59
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	331.17	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	375.91
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	372.20	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	380.89
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	264.65	269.79	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.9	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9
DURABLE GOODS	41.4	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	40.8	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.1	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.4	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.4
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	43.0	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.7
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	39.3	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	40.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.5	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.8
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.9	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	43.9
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.2	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	37.7	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	43.3	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	41.8	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.1
METAL CANS	44.4	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	44.2	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	40.4	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	40.7
METAL STAMPINGS	40.4	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	38.9
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.7	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.4
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	39.4	41.1	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.9	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.3
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.7	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	45.8
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.1	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.5
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.0	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.2	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.1
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.7	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	28.9
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	39.3	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	44.4	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.0
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.3	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	38.5	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.0
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	42.8	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.7
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	42.2	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.7
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.7	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.3	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.4	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.6
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.3	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9
PRESERV FRUITS/VEGS*	43.0	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	44.2
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.7	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	40.0	40.5
BEVERAGES*	38.7	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	42.0
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	44.6	46.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.7
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.5	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	35.3
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	36.9	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	35.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.5	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.3	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	41.9	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	41.9
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	41.5	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.5
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.0	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.6	38.6
NEWSPAPERS	32.5	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	32.7
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	39.2	38.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.3	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.2
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	42.4	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	45.1
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.2	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8
DRUGS	41.5	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.3	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.7
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.2	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	44.1	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.8	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2
PETROLEUM REFINING	45.6	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.8	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	39.9	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.4
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.2	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	38.3	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.81	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.28
DURABLE GOODS	10.74	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.18
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	9.02	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.41
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.08	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.86	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.42
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	11.06	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.47
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.16	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.74
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.27	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.57
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	10.82	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.38
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.83	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.64	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.77	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.98
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.84	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.27
METAL CANS	11.15	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.27
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	14.81	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.67	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.28
METAL STAMPINGS	11.05	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	10.99
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.15	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.51	11.46
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.28	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.55
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.86	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.46
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.18	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.46	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.60
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.37	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.54
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.05	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.56	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.76
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.36	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.34	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.92
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.19	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.75
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.89	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.41
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.54	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.19
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.10	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.19	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.88
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.63	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.86
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.88	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.37
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.90	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.47
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.51	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.34
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.44	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.58
BEVERAGES*	12.98	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.61	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.20	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.57
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	5.93	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.61
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.53	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.03
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.94	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.48	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.92
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.29	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	11.84	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.52
NEWSPAPERS	13.10	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.37
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.13	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.91	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.14
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.88	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.91
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.60	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.40
DRUGS	13.66	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.09
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.47	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.92
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.47	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.47	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.14
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.90	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.03
PETROLEUM REFINING	19.22	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.50
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.74	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.26
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.30	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.08
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.82	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.29
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.91	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	3,972	3,960	3,966	12.0	6.0
Total Employment	3,852	3,818	3,817	34.0	35.0
Total Unemployment	120	142	149	-22.0	-29.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	118	161	147	-43.0	-29.0
Unemployment Rate	3.0	3.6	3.8	- 0.6	- 0.8
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	3.0	4.0	3.7	- 1.0	- 0.7
NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.					

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	May 1989	Apr 1989	May 1988	Net Change From	
				Month Ago	Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	74.9	83.6	64.5	-8.7	10.4
Total Insured Unemployed	81.1	79.1	69.9	2.0	11.2
Male	47.8	47.1	38.3	0.7	9.5
Female	33.6	32.6	31.8	1.0	1.8
White, Not Hispanic	51.5	48.8	42.3	2.7	9.2
Black, Not Hispanic	16.3	17.1	14.8	-0.8	1.5
Hispanic	12.3	12.1	11.8	0.2	0.5
Other**	1.0	1.1	0.8	-0.1	0.2
Manufacturing	21.0	20.2	20.8	0.8	0.2
Durable Goods	8.0	7.9	8.5	0.1	-0.5
Nondurable Goods	13.0	12.2	12.3	0.8	0.7
Nonmanufacturing	60.3	58.2	48.6	2.1	11.7
Contract Construction	11.8	10.9	7.7	0.9	4.1
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.3	5.6	4.9	-0.3	0.4
Wholesale & Retail Trade	18.5	16.9	15.2	1.6	3.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.6	3.5	3.2	0.1	0.4
Services	16.1	15.8	13.7	0.3	2.4
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	8.6	8.9	7.9	-0.3	0.7
25 Through 34	27.7	26.5	22.7	1.2	5.0
35 Through 44	18.2	18.7	16.9	-0.5	1.3
45 Through 54	12.8	12.6	11.4	0.2	1.4
55 Through 64	10.9	10.1	8.5	0.8	2.4
65 And Over	2.9	2.6	2.4	0.3	0.5
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.1	9.9	8.2	-0.8	0.9
3 to 4 Weeks	8.6	7.7	9.2	0.9	-0.6
5 Through 14 Weeks	38.9	39.2	34.1	-0.3	4.8
15 Weeks And Over	23.6	22.2	18.4	1.4	5.2

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Apr[1]	Mar[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,904	2,293	9,162	10,064	- 9.0
Private Units	2,904	2,293	9,060	10,064	-10.0
Single Family	1,730	1,380	5,144	7,257	-29.1
Two-Family	74	96	404	540	-25.2
Three-or-Four Family	27	16	74	79	- 6.3
Five or More Family	1,073	801	3,438	2,188	57.1
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$283,694	$235,000	$866,060	$919,261	- 5.8
New Buildings	$215,527	$170,466	$653,166	$706,960	- 7.6
Additions and Alterations	$68,167	$64,534	$212,894	$212,296	0.3

[1] Based on reports received from 460 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION

(Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±59	1.5%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun									
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun								
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

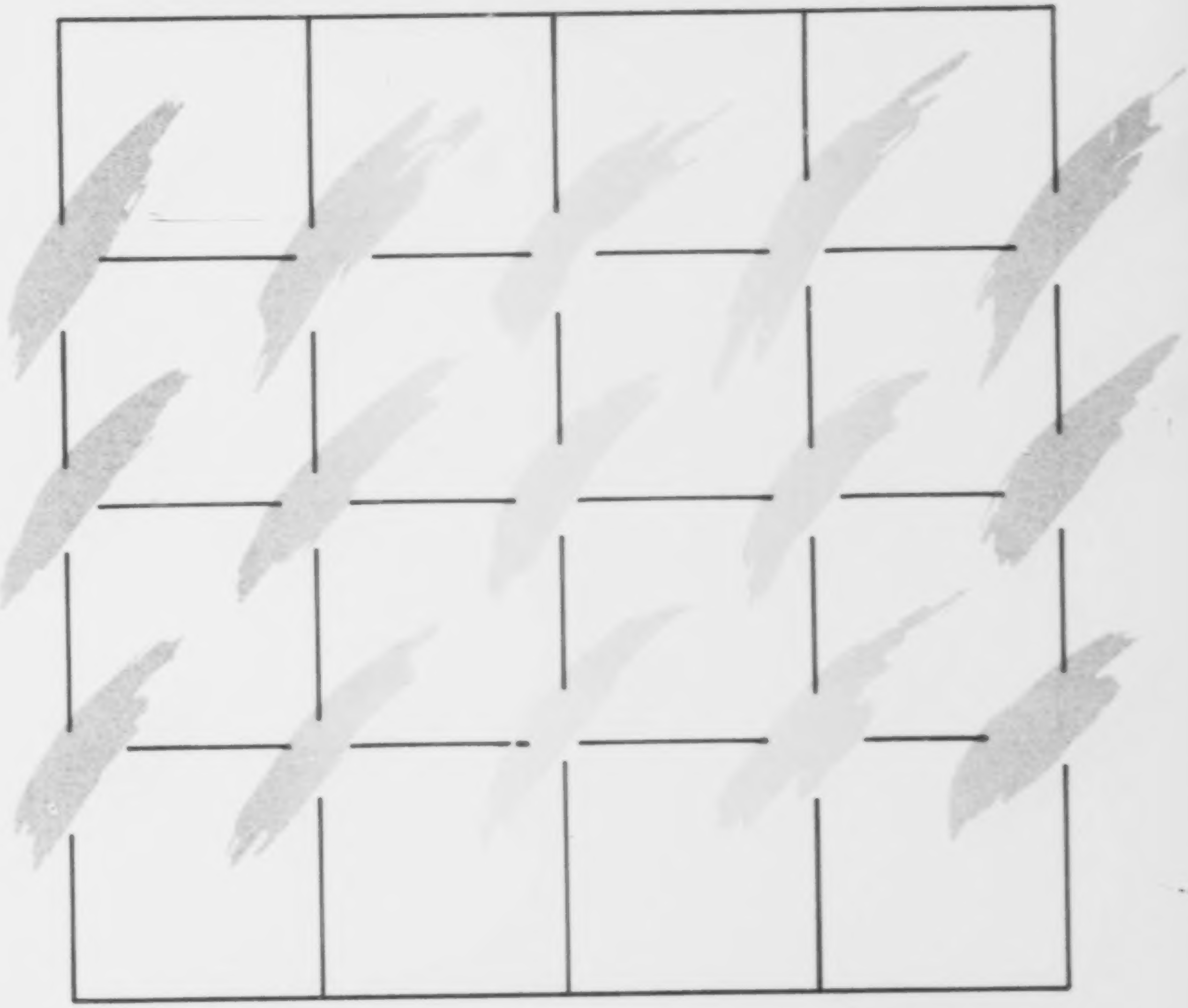
MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.[illegible]
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.[illegible]	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks.
See appropriate pages for monthly data.

55425-1A

New Jersey ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

AUGUST 1989

New Jersey
ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 296 Based on data through August 11, 1989

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy maintained its moderate pace of advance in June and July. Employment, income and retail sales all climbed to new highs, and unemployment remained little changed at 5.2%. Industrial production slipped in June for the second month, however, and construction activity continued to slide. This was accompanied by better news on the inflation front with the consumer price index climbing by only 0.2% in June and the price index for producers' finished goods declining in both June and July following big increases earlier in the year. Much of the improvement reflected a sharp drop in energy prices and promotional discounts offered by auto companies to reduce excess inventories.

Gross national product expanded at an annual rate of 1.7% during the second quarter, about the same as the 1.5% gain recorded during first three months of the year after removing the influence of the farm sector's recovery from last summer's drought. This is less than half the nation's growth rates of 1987 and 1988, which the U.S. Commerce Department now puts at 3.7% and 4.4%, respectively. The principal causes of this year's slower growth have been the retrenchment of construction activity, an easing of consumer spending, and (in the second quarter) somewhat less expansion of export demand. Business investment in new equipment, on the other hand, has continued to register strong gains, advancing at annual rates of 9.6% in the first quarter and 13.6% in the second.

Though held down by lower energy costs in June, consumer prices rose at annual rates of 5.7% during the second quarter and 5.9% during the full first half of the year, up sharply from 4.4% for all of 1988. Similarly, producers' prices increased at an annual rate of 5.7% during the first seven months, despite the declines in June and July. This remains a major concern of the Federal Reserve Board, which to date has been unwilling to engage in more than very modest easing of the tight money policy it has been pursuing to prevent inflationary pressures from getting out of hand. The Fed has permitted interest rates to move down in recent months in response to an easing of the market demand for credit, but has been reluctant to take actions that would push borrowing costs still lower as some economists have been advocating to head off the possibility of a business downturn.

There continues to be a broad consensus among business analysts that the nation faces, at best, only modest economic growth during the period immediately ahead. Big-ticket consumer spending and homebuilding are expected to remain sluggish and business investment in plant and equipment is expected to expand at a slower rate. Also, the increased foreign exchange value of the dollar over the past year and one-half is expected to dampen the rising trend of exports. Most forecasters see this resulting in an overall growth rate of somewhere between 1% and 2% for the year ahead, about in line with that during the first half of 1989. Though conceding that the risks of an actual downturn are quite high, the majority are counting on the Fed to engineer the "soft landing" it is seeking.

THE STATE

Business and construction activity in New Jersey has shown increased signs of moderating in recent months, mirroring developments in the nation as a whole. The pace of consumer spending has eased, following six years of strong expansion, and the State's extraordinary building boom of 1983-1988 appears finally to be losing some of its steam. The labor market remains tight, with total unemployment still holding at a peacetime low of about 3.7% after discounting erratic month-to-month fluctuations. There has been some increase in unemployment insurance claims, however, especially among adult men laid off by construction contractors, manufacturers and some service sector establishments. This has been offset by reduced unemployment among youth, for whom demand continues to outrun supply.

Expansion of nonfarm employment fell short of its usual seasonal pattern throughout the spring, reflecting a combination of softer demand for labor in some sectors and recruitment difficulties in others. According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the N.J. Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment in New Jersey edged down by 2,200 in June to an estimated 3,678,100, after adjusting for normal seasonal changes. This brought the seasonally adjusted decline since February to 14,100, meaning that springtime employment gains lagged 14,100 behind what would have been expected based on purely seasonal influences.

Were it not for the State's extremely tight labor market, which has both constrained the underlying rate of employment growth and dampened seasonal layoff and hiring patterns, a four-month hiring shortfall of this magnitude would be cause for considerable concern. Much of it, however, reflects the fact that layoffs were fewer than usual last winter, in part because of exceptionally mild and relatively storm-free weather, and that many service sector employers were unable to fill all of their seasonal job openings during the spring because of the continued decline in the number of teenagers entering the labor market.

Though much of the recent slippage of employment can be attributed to labor supply constraints, there is also reason to believe that some of it may be the result of an easing of the demand for labor in some sectors of the economy. This is particularly true for construction, where an emerging slowdown has been signaled by declining new contracts and building permits for more than two years. It now appears that construction employment may have finally peaked last fall and early winter (when good weather mitigated seasonal layoffs) and that at least some of the 5,500 hiring shortfall that has occurred in this sector since March may reflect a real moderation of the pace of building activity. This conclusion is reinforced by the number of construction workers collecting unemployment insurance which averaged about 12,000 per week during the second quarter, up from an average of 8,000 during the same period last year.

Weakness on the demand side is probably also the principal cause of less-than-seasonal employment increases in recent months in manufacturing. After stabilizing during the second half of 1988, following sizeable losses for several years, factory employment in New Jersey has edged down by another 5,800 since January on a seasonally adjusted basis, with small reductions scattered over a broad range of industries. This is consistent with the leveling off of industrial activity nationally since the start of 1989. With the demand for consumer durables and business equipment expected to grow only moderately during the period ahead (and output per manhour likely to keep rising), the demand for labor in this sector is likely to remain sluggish into the foreseeable future.

Hiring has also lagged somewhat in the service sectors since last winter, but the demand for services is still growing and would have generated greater-than-seasonal employment gains were it not for the short supply of qualified job applicants. On a seasonally adjusted basis, employment has continued to expand in health care, finance, business services, legal services and wholesale trade, though the rates of growth have slowed in some of these activities. Retail trade has about held its own, except for less-than-seasonal hiring by eating and drinking places. Employment has increased somewhat less than seasonally expected in transportation and communications (reflecting the Eastern Airlines strike and belt-tightening by AT&T) and at casino hotels (in part because of the closing of the Atlantis Casino). There also have been hiring shortfalls in the public sector because of fiscal constraints affecting the state and some local governments.

Despite the sluggishness of hiring in recent months, total wage and salary employment of New Jersey nonfarm establishments as of June was up 35,500 from the same month last year. Though this is only about one-third the torrid growth of 97,800 per year recorded during the 1982-1987 period, when employers were able to draw upon a sizeable labor surplus coming out of the recession, it is a respectable gain for an economy that has been operating at close to full capacity since early 1988. With the working age population (age 16+) currently growing at only about 25,000 per year, unemployment at a peacetime low since early 1988 and the labor force participation rate stabilizing at record 66% for the past 2 1/2 years, employment increases of the magnitude enjoyed earlier in the business expansion were simply not sustainable.

New Jersey's unemployment rate has been bouncing back and forth between 3% and just over 4% since the beginning of the year, without exhibiting any clear trend. Its average for the seven months through July was 3.7%, essentially unchanged from a year earlier. Demographic breakdowns for the second quarter recently released by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics do show, however, that an over-the-year increase in the jobless rate for adult men from 3.1% to 3.5% (about 8,000 persons) was masked by a drop in the rate for teenagers from 12.2% to 9.3% (also about 8,000 individuals). Though these data are subject to a substantial margin of sampling error, they are consistent with the fact that the weekly average of unemployment insurance claims climbed by about 10,000 over the same period, with most of the increase among adult men.

Assuming the Federal Reserve Board manages to keep the national economy on the moderately rising course that the majority of forecasters are anticipating, the New Jersey economy should experience comparable modest expansion during months immediately ahead. With building contracts during the first half of 1989 down 18% from a year earlier (a decline shared by all major categories of construction including new homes, nonresidential buildings and infrastructure projects), some further softening of construction activity is probably in the offing. Aggregate industrial demand and output are unlikely to change very much barring a national recession, though there could be some further erosion of factory jobs as manufacturers continue to seek ways to reduce labor costs. As has been the case over the past year, most of whatever job growth occurs will be generated by increases in the demand for services.

The recent pattern of less-than-seasonal growth of employment will probably remain evident in the data for July and August and then reverse itself after Labor Day as the shortfall of peak period hiring is translated into fewer-than-usual staff reductions at summer's end. The real underlying rate of job growth, which should once again become apparent in the fall, can be expected to be modest but not too far out of line with the number of persons joining the labor force. The possibility of some upward creep of the State's unemployment rate cannot be ruled out, however, if the recent easing of construction activity turns into a more significant slowdown.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

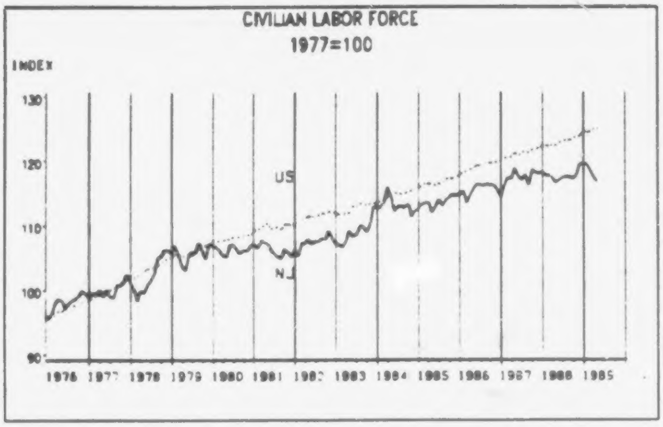
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$179,799	$177,373	$164,516	1st Qtr. '89	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.3	+ 9.5
$5,037	$5,001	$4,880	May	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.2	+ 5.0
2,906	2,199	2,854	May	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 4.8	+ 1.5
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,205	2,888	3,035	May	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-13.0	- 5.5
$425.3	$665.2	$758.1	Jun	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-18.3	- 1.0
$212.6	$219.3	$284.1	Jun	Residential	S-18	-22.9	- 0.5
$102.0	$333.6	$252.2	Jun	Nonresidential	S-18	-14.4	+ 0.8
$110.7	$112.3	$221.8	Jun	Nonbuilding*		-15.0	- 5.2
3,728.9	3,685.5	3,692.6	Jun	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.3	+ 3.1
664.2	661.3	671.8	Jun	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 1.1
3,064.7	3,024.2	3,020.8	Jun	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.8	+ 3.5
165	118	147	Jun	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	- 0.5	- 5.0
4.2	3.0	3.7	Jun	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
82.9	81.7	72.6	Jun	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 7.2	- 1.4
2.3	2.3	1.9	May	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.1	41.1	41.0	Jun	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	0.0
$11.28	$11.27	$10.85	Jun	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.0	+ 3.0
$463.61	$462.07	$444.85	Jun	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.1	+ 3.0

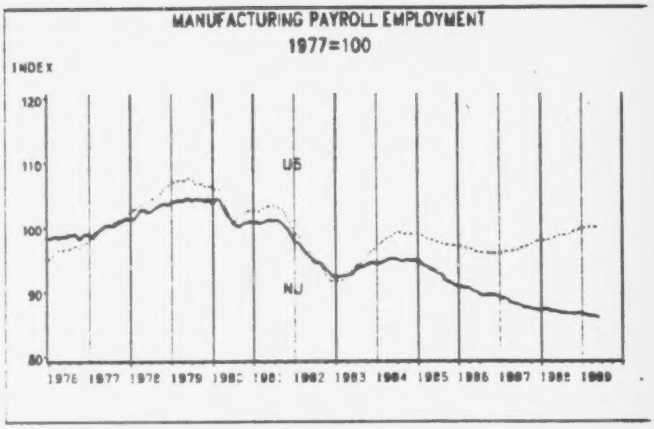
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-1st Qtr. '89) (Month Ago-4th Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-1st Qtr. '88)

Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States


CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100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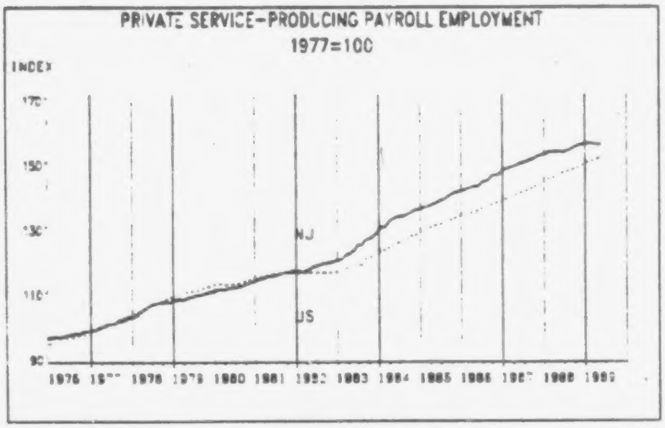
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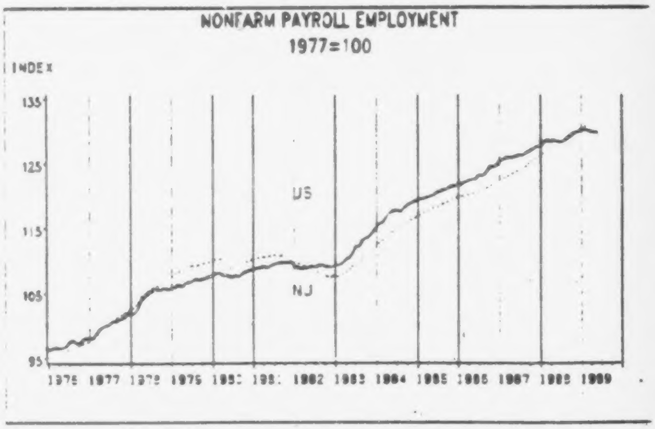
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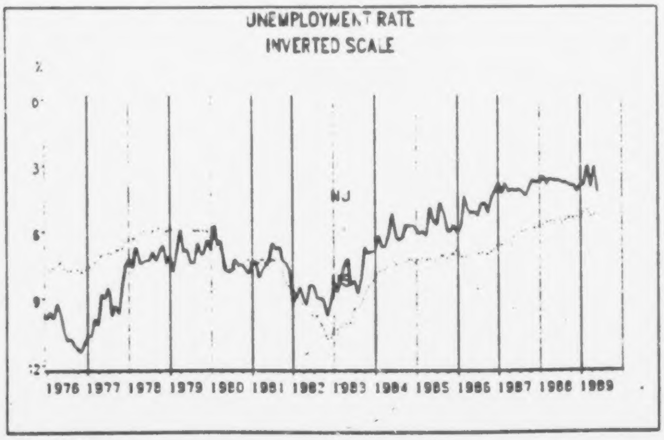
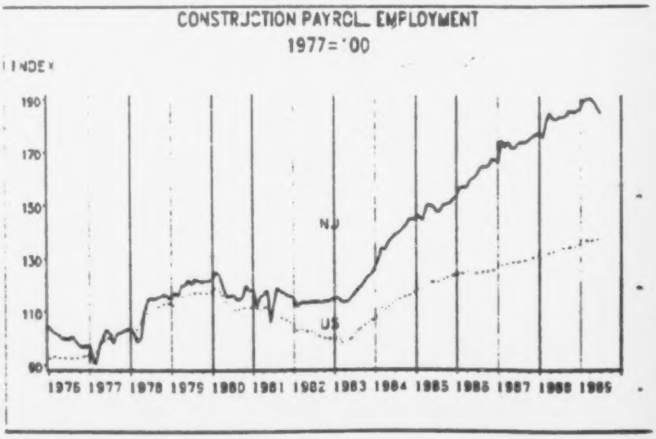

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE


CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
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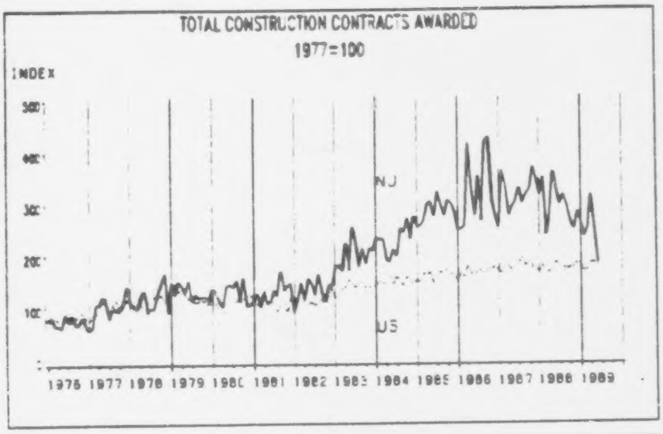
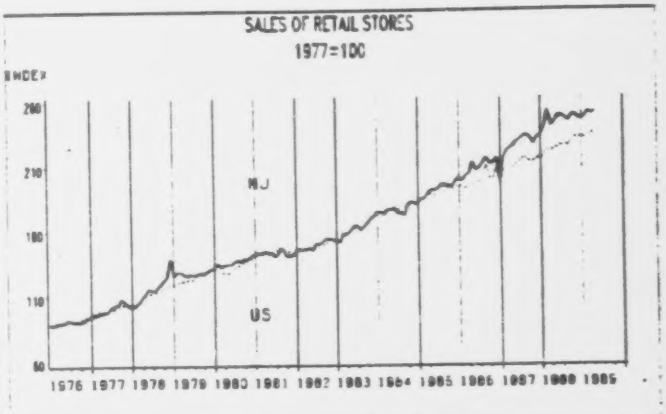
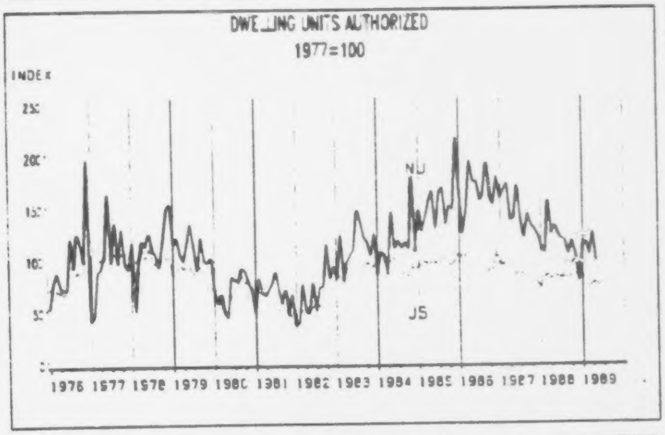
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.


TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
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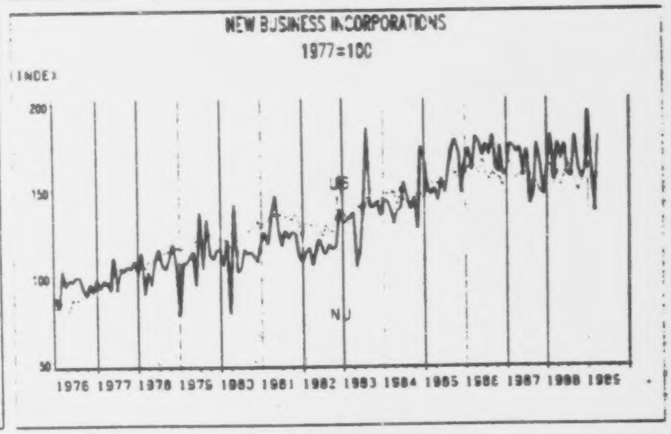
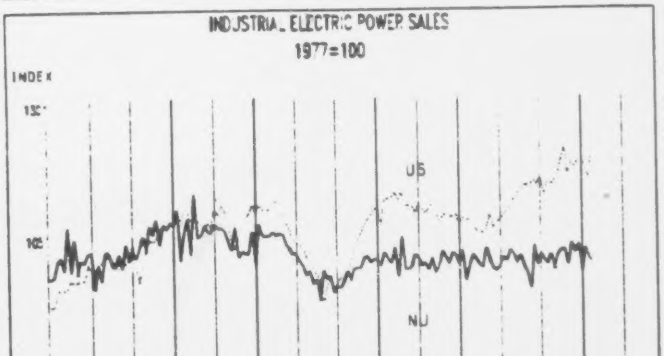

NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100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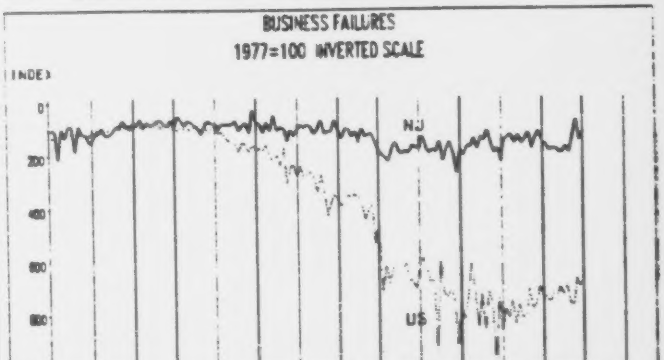
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

Economic Brief

LOCAL REVIEW TRAINING: KEY TO AN ACCURATE '90 CENSUS

Local officials will soon have the opportunity to spot errors in preliminary census counts of housing down to the census block level in the two-phase 1990 Census Local Review Program. Local Review liaisons have been designated by the highest elected official in each municipality participating in the Census Bureau's voluntary program.

The New Jersey State Data Center (NJSDC) in cooperation with the Census Bureau will offer Local Review training to its county affiliates on September 7, 1989 in Trenton. These county affiliates, together with State and Census Bureau personnel, will provide training in the review process to local officials in a series of half-day workshops held across the state. These workshops are slated for September and October of this year.

In the first phase of Local Review, there will be a 45-day period in which local records are checked against Census Bureau preliminary tallies of housing units. This will begin in November when the Bureau sends these counts to each municipality. In phase two of Local Review, there will be a 15-day review in August 1990 of post-census tallies of housing units.

It is essential that the Census Bureau locate all housing units since persons are counted where they live. (The purpose of the census, as mandated by the U.S. Constitution, is to apportion members to the U.S. House of Representatives.) To find out whether or not a particular municipality is participating in this important program, contact the municipal office of Leon Johnson at the Philadelphia Regional Office of the Census Bureau (215-597-1139). For general information on the 1990 Census Local Review Program, contact Mary Ann R. Unger (609-633-6434).

August 1989

CENSUS '90

MANAGEMENT POSITIONS AVAILABLE

The U.S. Census Bureau is looking for interested and qualified candidates to apply for various managerial and supervisory positions handling 1990 decennial census operations in our district offices.

The full-time, temporary positions and their pay rates are as follows:

District Office Manager	$14.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Field Operations	$11.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Recruiting	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Administration	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Electronic Data Proc.	$9.00 per hour
Asst. Manager for Office Operations	$9.00 per hour

All pay rates are subject to change. The positions have no benefits except paid vacation and sick leave. To qualify you must:

1. Be a U.S. citizen
2. Have a solid management background and commensurate education
3. Take a 1-hour written management skills test
4. Complete a SF-171 federal employment application

Applications may be obtained by writing or calling:

If you live in

Atlantic Co.
Burlington Co.
Camden Co.
Cape May Co.
Cumberland Co.
Gloucester Co.
Ocean Co.
Salem Co.

Call
Deptford MDO
(609) 384-3000

If you live in

Middlesex Co.
Mercer Co.
Hunterdon Co.
Monmouth Co.

Call
Trenton MDO
(609) 394-6680

If you live in

Hudson Co.
Union Co.
Somerset Co.
Bergen (South) Co.

Call
Jersey City MDO
(201) 714-7380

If you live in

Morris Co.
Warren Co.
Sussex Co.
Passaic Co.
Essex Co.
Bergen (North) Co.

Call
Newark, NJ MDO
(201) 624-8700

THE U.S. CENSUS BUREAU IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER

CHANGES OF BLACK, OTHER RACES AND HISPANIC POPULATION IN NEW JERSEY, 1980-1985

by
Sen-Yuan Wu
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

INTRODUCTION

The U.S. Bureau of the Census recently released a report entitled *Population Estimates by Race and Hispanic Origin for States, Metropolitan Areas and Selected Counties: 1980-1985.*[1] This is the first update of decennial census data for blacks, Hispanics and "other races" at the subnational level. The term "other races" refers to that portion of the population that is neither white nor black. "Other races" primarily consist of (1) Asians and Pacific Islanders, and (2) American Indians, Eskimos and Aleuts. Persons of Hispanic origin can be of any race as they belong to an ethnic group based on common cultural, religious and linguistic characteristics rather than any anthropological definition of races.

The race estimates presented in the report are consistent with the OMB-modified race categories.[2] Such classifications of racial groups are different from that used in the 1980 census in that persons who did not respond to the race question, and Hispanic surnamed persons who responded as "other" are reclassified to white, black or "other races". New Jersey's black, "other races", and Hispanic population as of April 1, 1980 before and after these modifications are as follows:

	Black	Other Races	Hispanic
Census-Reported	925,066	312,290	491,883
OMB-Modified	941,900	122,300	485,600

BLACK POPULATION

New Jersey had a black population of 1,024,700 as of July 1, 1985 according to the report. This figure represents an increase of 82,900 or 8.8% from the 1980 census figure of 941,900. During the same time period, the nation as a whole showed an 8.3% increase in its black population while the comparative rate for the Middle Atlantic region was 7.7%. This growth rate for blacks was higher than that of non-blacks in New Jersey; the increase in non-blacks was 1.8%.

The major source of the black population growth has been natural increase: 89% of the growth was accounted for by the surplus of births over deaths. The component of black population change due to net migration in New Jersey (21%) was larger than that of the Middle Atlantic region (18%) and the United States (15%).

Two Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs) in New Jersey had higher black population growth rates than the statewide rate: Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA (15.8%) and Jersey City PMSA (11.1%). Despite the relatively fast growth of blacks in the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA, this PMSA continued to have the lowest proportion of blacks (6% in 1985) among MSAs in New Jersey. Monmouth-Ocean PMSA was the only metropolitan area in New Jersey to exhibit a diminishing proportion of blacks (6.2% in 1980 and 6.1% in 1985). The PMSAs of Newark and Trenton had the highest percentage of blacks as of July 1, 1985 with 23.6% and 19.2%, respectively.

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[1] U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1, May 1989.

[2] For the Office of Management & Budget (OMB)-consistent race modification, see J.S. Passel, *Procedures for Producing Preliminary OMB-Consistent Modified Race Data from the 1980 Census by Age, Sex, and Hispanic Origin for States and Counties*, U.S. Bureau of the Census, unpublished paper, 1982.

"OTHER RACES" POPULATION

The Census Bureau's report estimated that there were 184,000 persons of "other races" in New Jersey as of July 1, 1985. Although accounting for a mere 2.4% of New Jersey's 1985 total population, the "other races" population had a growth rate (50.5%) from 1980 to 1985 much higher than their white and black counterparts. The rapid growth of the "other races" population has been a nationwide phenomenon; the rate in New Jersey, however, was substantially higher than in the nation (36.1%) and in the Middle Atlantic region (38.6%).

Unlike the black population, the major source of growth of the "other races" population has been net migration, especially international immigration. In New Jersey, about 80% of the increase of the "other races" population resulted from net migration from 1980 to 1985. A similar growth pattern was found in the nation and the Middle Atlantic region as the estimates showed a 67% and 75% component of change attributable to net migration.

The Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA topped New Jersey's metropolitan areas with a 70% growth of their "other races" population from 1980 to 1985, followed by the Bergen-Passaic PMSA with a 58% growth rate. The Jersey City PMSA, however, still had the highest proportion of "other races" in 1985 (4.3%).

HISPANIC POPULATION

New Jersey's Hispanic population was estimated to be 573,200 as of July 1, 1985. Its 18% growth from the 1980 census figure was slightly lower than the nationwide growth rate (22.9%) but higher than the Middle Atlantic region (14.7%). This growth pattern implies that relatively rapid growth of the Hispanic population had occurred in states of other regions (e.g., South Atlantic and Pacific). However, in New Jersey the Hispanic portion of the State's population (7.6%) in 1985 was higher than the national average (7.3%) and second to New York state's top ranking (10.6%) among the Northeastern states.

Net migration and natural increase contributed just about equally to the growth in Hispanics in New Jersey, not too different from the national level where net migration accounted for 52% of the change. International immigration played a very important role in New Jersey's Hispanic population growth. Without the 45,900 Hispanics from abroad, New Jersey would have had a net outflow of Hispanic migrants from 1980 to 1985.

Among New Jersey's MSAs, the Jersey City PMSA had the highest proportion of Hispanics (30% in 1985, 26% in 1980) while the Middlesex-Somerset-Hunterdon PMSA and the Bergen-Passaic PMSA had the most rapid growth rates at 23.5% and 21.5%, respectively.

Table 1
CHANGES IN BLACK POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Black Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Black Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	Internation	1985	1980
United States	28,902.4	26,698.3	2,204.1	8.3	3,094.4	1,211.3	321.0	278.7	12.1	11.8
Middle Atlantic	4,859.5	4,511.1	348.4	7.7	486.7	199.8	61.5	147.9	13.1	12.3
New Jersey	1,024.7	941.9	82.9	8.8	103.5	38.4	17.7	15.1	13.6	12.8
Atlantic City MSA	42.9	39.9	3.0	7.5	4.7	2.5	0.8	0.2	14.7	14.4
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	101.7	94.2	7.5	7.9	10.1	3.5	0.9	2.4	7.9	7.3
Jersey City PMSA	79.4	71.5	7.9	11.1	11.8	3.0	-0.8	1.9	14.1	12.8
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	55.6	48.0	7.6	15.8	5.3	1.7	3.9	1.1	6.0	5.4
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	57.0	52.8	4.2	8.0	6.1	2.5	0.7	0.5	6.1	6.2
Newark PMSA	443.0	413.8	29.2	7.0	40.6	16.8	5.4	7.5	23.6	22.0
Trenton PMSA	60.2	56.1	4.1	7.4	6.1	2.2	0.2	0.5	19.2	18.2
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA	22.3	20.6	1.6	7.9	2.6	0.8	-0.2	0.2	16.6	15.5

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more blacks.
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.
Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

Table 2
CHANGES IN 'OTHER RACES' POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Other Races Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Other Races Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	International	1985	1980
United States	7,292.5	5,358.7	1,933.7	36.1	747.4	100.9	1,287.3	1,102.4	3.1	2.4
Middle Atlantic	818.9	590.7	228.2	38.6	65.8	8.6	171.1	166.1	2.2	1.6
New Jersey	184.0	122.3	61.8	50.5	13.3	1.1	49.6	35.3	2.4	1.7
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	42.4	26.9	15.5	57.6	3.0	0.2	12.7	8.9	3.3	2.1
Jersey City PMSA	24.2	17.1	7.2	42.1	1.6	0.2	5.8	7.1	4.3	3.1
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	29.8	17.5	12.3	70.0	2.1	0.1	10.3	4.5	3.2	2.0
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	13.8	8.7	5.0	57.5	0.9	0.1	4.2	1.7	1.5	1.0
Newark PMSA	40.8	28.5	12.3	43.1	2.9	0.2	9.6	8.2	2.2	1.5

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more "other races".
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

Table 3
CHANGES IN HISPANIC POPULATION FOR SELECTED AREAS: 1980-1985

	Hispanic Population		Change, 1980-85		Components of Change				% Hispanic Population	
							Net Migration			
	July 1, 1985	April 1, 1980	Number	Percent	Births	Deaths	Total	International	1985	1980
United States	17,516.7	14,251.0	3,265.8	22.9	1,918.0	341.0	1,688.8	1,384.7	7.3	6.3
Middle Atlantic	2,610.4	2,275.8	334.6	14.7	261.4	56.4	129.5	189.1	7.0	6.2
New Jersey	573.2	485.6	87.6	18.0	55.6	10.7	42.7	45.9	7.6	6.6
Atlantic City MSA	10.1	8.7	1.4	16.1	1.1	0.2	0.5	—	3.4	3.1
Bergen-Passaic PMSA	109.7	90.3	19.4	21.5	11.2	1.7	9.9	10.2	8.5	7.0
Jersey City PMSA	168.5	145.4	23.1	15.9	14.4	4.3	13.0	19.9	30.0	26.1
Middlesex-Somerset Hunterdon PMSA	47.5	38.5	9.0	23.5	4.4	0.7	5.3	3.2	5.1	4.3
Monmouth-Ocean PMSA	24.4	20.4	4.0	19.6	2.1	0.4	2.3	0.5	2.6	2.4
Newark PMSA	147.5	126.8	20.8	16.4	14.8	2.7	8.7	11.0	7.9	6.7
Trenton PMSA	12.1	10.5	1.6	15.7	1.5	0.1	0.3	0.3	3.9	3.4
Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton PMSA	13.7	12.2	1.4	11.8	1.7	0.2	—	0.2	10.2	9.2

Notes: All population figures are in thousands.
The estimates were only produced for MSAs with 10,000 or more Hispanics.
Data for the New Jersey portion of multi-state PMSAs are unavailable.
— represents zero or a number which rounds to zero.

Source: U.S. Bureau of the Census, *Current Population Reports*, Series P-25, No. 1040-RD-1.

PROJECTIONS OF NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION AND LABOR FORCE, 1990 - 2030*

A new set of New Jersey population and labor force projections was recently completed by the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research based on four projection models: Economic-Demographic Model, Historical Model, Zero Migration Model and Linear Regression Model. New features of these projections as compared with those released in 1985 include an extension of the projection periods to 2030 for each age-race-sex group, projections of median age for each race-sex group, as well as projections of the civilian labor force to 2010. The projections were adjusted to conform to July 1987 provisional estimates of total population, whereas the previous projections used the 1984 estimates as the control.

Due to the greater scope of input information, the Economic- Demographic Model, is designated as "preferred." This designation does not imply any superior predictive qualities. All projections produced by the Division are based on past trends and not intended as predictions or forecasts. Because the Economic-Demographic Model is designated preferred, most of the ensuing analysis will concentrate on that model. In addition, the reader should note that the population and labor force projections from the Economic-Demographic Model are consistent with the Division's latest set of employment projections by industry and occupation for the year 2000.[1]

The present article will be devoted to demographic findings at the state level; county-level results will be discussed in a future article.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE ECONOMIC-DEMOGRAPHIC MODEL

The principle results of the economic-demographic projections follow. It should be emphasized that the interpretation of the results depends largely on the assumptions of the model, which will be discussed briefly in the next section.

1) The projections show New Jersey's population growing continuously from 1987 to 2030, reaching a population of 9.6 million by July 1, 2030. Relatively rapid growth of 0.8% annually in the rest of this century produces a July 1, 2000 population of 8.5 million; after 2000, the rate of growth declines, but remains positive. Census Bureau projections of the United States population show a similar drop in growth rates although New Jersey will account for a slightly higher share of the U.S. population in 2030 (3.20%) than in 2000 (3.17%) or in 1987 (3.15%).[2]

2) The proportion of retirement-aged persons in the population will rise significantly from the current level to 2030. The growth of the pop-

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[1] See Jan DeJong and Robert Vaden, *New Jersey 2000: Statewide Industry Employment Projections* in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** October 1988, pp. 14-20; and James Dougherty, *Occupational Outlook for New Jersey, 1986-2000* in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** November 1988, pp. 19-28.

[2] All references to national population projections of the Census Bureau refer to the "middle series" projections found in the U.S. Bureau of the Census' *Current Population Reports,* Series P-25, No. 1018, Projections of the Population of the United States by Age, Sex, and Race: 1988 to 2080, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C., 1989.

* This article is a revision and expansion of *Projection of New Jersey's Population, 1990-2020* by Frederick W. Hollmann, in ***New Jersey Economic Indicators,*** November 1985, pp. 6-11. The major differences between this analysis and Hollmann's are the updated figures and the discussion of labor force projections. This set of projections was prepared by Sen-Yuan Wu under the direction of Connie O. Hughes.

ulation 65 years of age and over slows after 1990, but returns with renewed vigor after 2010. By 2030, a projected 21.9% of New Jerseyans will be 65 and over, compared with 12.9% in 1987 and 11.7% in 1980. The Census Bureau projections also show the national proportion of 65 years and over increasing from 11.3% in 1980 to 12.3% in 1987 and to 21.8% in 2030.

3) Largely a consequence of different migration patterns, the projected proportion of New Jersy's non-white population (including blacks, Asians and Native Americans, but excluding most Hispanics) increases from 16.4% in 1987 to 25.5% in 2030. For the nation, the Census Bureau projects an increase from 15.4% in 1987 to 21.8% in 2030.

4) New Jersey's civilian labor force is projected to grow at a rate greater than that of the total population, reaching 4.9 million in 2010, the last year for which the labor force projections were made. Due to the expected continued good health of New Jersey's economy and the "birth dearth" of the late 1960s and 1970s, the labor market will be very tight throughout the projections period. Nonwhite and female labor force will account for most of the future growth in the labor force, outpacing their white and male counterparts.

Since the picture of New Jersey's demographic future presented in this report is determined by the methods and assumptions employed in the projections, the assumptions underlying the economic-demographic projection will be discussed.

METHODS AND ASSUMPTIONS

The "preferred" Economic-Demographic Model is distinguished by its reliance on the projection of employment, adjusted to a residence basis, as the major determinant of migration. Like most other demographic projection methods, it utilizes a cohort- component procedure to project the population by age and sex; although in this case the procedure is carried out separately for whites and non-whites.

The essential characteristics of the cohort-component procedure is that it causes the age distribution of a base population to be "aged" through the human life span, subject to projected patterns of fertility, mortality and migration. This means that the 1980 age structure of each race-sex grouping is reflected in the population by age at each successive projection year.[3] For example, the population 20 to 24 years of age in 1980 forms the basis for the population 60 to 64 years of age in 2020, subject to the rates of mortality and migration for all intermediate age groups in the appropriate years. Fertility rates applied to females in this group--by age--contribute to the projected cohorts zero-to-four-years old in each five-year interval until 2010, by which time all females in this group are past reproductive age.

The procedure therefore requires projections of fertility, mortality and migration by age, race and sex. Fertility and mortality rates are trended according to the U.S. Census Bureau's "middle series" projections, but adjusted to reflect the 1980-1985 levels observed in New Jersey. The projected fertility rates are further assumed to gradually converge to national rates by the year 2040. This implies steadily declining rates for non-whites and slightly increasing rates for whites since the national rates suggest that white and non-white rates are to converge to 1.8 children per woman by 2050. (The 1985 rates for whites and nonwhites in New Jersey were 1.61 and 2.01 children per woman, respectively.) The projected mortality trend assumes no geographic convergence over time; however, the year 2025 level is held constant through the end of the projection cycle.

This leaves migration, which is the most distinctive aspect of any projection model at the subnational level. For the population under 65, net migration is determined by the balance of the supply and demand for labor. Demand is determined by projections of employment adjusted to a residence basis. Labor supply before migration in each five-year interval is determined by the five-year survivors in the labor force age groups and rates of labor force participation by age, race and sex. Labor force net migration is defined as the adjustment necessary to balance supply and demand, subject to a projected level of the unemployment rate. Net migration of the labor force is proportionately expanded to include all persons under 65.

Migration of persons 65 years of age and over is assumed to be primarily non-economic in origin, and is based on rates inferred from population data for 1980 and 1985. Note that while economic activity does not determine migration for persons over 65 in a given time interval in the model, the population 65 and over is affected by econnomic activity in previous time intervals, when the cohort had not yet reached age 65.

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[3] The age-race-sex distribution is adjusted by the 1984 experimental county population estimates by age, race and sex, which is available from the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The most decisive aspect of the treatment of labor force migration--and of the model overall--is the projection of employment. The trend in statewide total employment from 1986 to 2000 is based on the projection of employment in various industries. Industrial projections are based on a historical series of current employment statistics maintained by this Division. From 2000 to 2030, national demographic projections developed by the Census Bureau indicate the likelihood of demographic constraints on growth of the labor force. Consequently, New Jersey is assumed to maintain a constant share of national employment according to these projections.

In the present series, labor force participation rates are assumed to parallel the national trend projected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics until the year 2000.[4] After 2000, rates of certain age-race-sex groups that declined in the 1990-2000 period are assumed to remain constant while others are assumed to continue to increase gradually until the year 2015. When the majority of the "baby boom" cohort has passed the primary working ages (25 to 54 years of age), the participation rates of all age- race-sex groups are projected to increase after 2015 under the assumption that a tight labor market would result in high participation. The state unemployment rate is assumed to decline somewhat from its 1988 average of 3.8%, reaching a level of 3.0% by the year 2015.

THE INCREASE IN NEW JERSEY'S POPULATION: ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEMOGRAPHIC CONSTRAINTS

The Economic-Demographic Model projects continued growth of New Jersey's population to 2030, with most of the growth occuring prior to 2000. As indicated in Table 1, the annual growth rate accelerates from 0.6% in the 1987-1990 period to 0.86% in the 1990-1995 period. In the 1995-2000 period the rate declined to 0.83%, then drops rapidly after 2000, falling to a mere 0.3% from 2020-2030.

The sustained growth until 2000 is largely a consequence of New Jersey's economic recovery since the mid-1970s, which is assumed to continue. In order to meet the rise in employment through 2000 that the employment projection implies there is a net influx of migrants under 65 years of age, roughly 29,400 per year from 1980 until 2000 and reaching an average of 45,200 per year during the 1990s. This stands in sharp contrast to the decade of the 1970s, when New Jersey was a net exporter of migrants (see Table 2).

After 2000, an unprecedented development in the employment- population relationship will occur in this nation, which forces the imposition of a demographic constraint on the projection model. Because of the changing age structure, a moderate level of migration would be inadequate to bring about moderate employment growth. For instance, to maintain the projected (1986 to 2000) 1.4% annual employment growth beyond 2000, the number of net in-migrants in the next century would have to be double the number reflected in the projections in this report. However, the likelihood of this occurring is improbable. Either New Jersey's share of national employment would have to rise substantially, or there would have to be a dramatic increase in labor migration to the United States from abroad. The former alternative implies an unfounded assumption of relative economic stagnation in other states. The latter implies a modification of national immigration policy to ensure economic growth; a plausible yet speculative development.

The policy of relaxing immigration restrictions to encourage greater importation of foreign labor has precedent in the post-war history of the European Common Market. Labor migration to the United States also has ample historical precedents, as much of our national character has been shaped by European, and more recently Hispanic and Asian migrations. Continued rapid population growth in the Third World would ensure a supply of potential migrants to the United States in the early 21st century. In fact, the populations of the sending counties would be sufficiently youthful to mitigate the long-term problem of natural decline. However, the European experience with this policy has not been free of social problems. These have included issues ranging from xenophobic concerns among the native populations to apprehensions among economists regarding the nationality-typing of certain occupations, and the long-term impact on the structure of the labor force. The present economic projection model, therefore, assumes a substantial decline in the rate of employment growth statewide after 2000. This would be just sufficient to maintain a constant share of national employment levels, as would be plausible under the assumption of Middle Series demographic projections of the U.S. Census Bureau.

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[4] All references to national labor force and participation rate projections refer to Projections 2000, U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, Bulletin 2302, 1988, pp. 17-27.

This labor supply constraint has developed as one of the consequences of America's transition to low fertility. The post- war rise in births that began in the mid-1940s and peaked around the early-1960s--known affectionately as the "baby boom"--and the subsequent decline in fertility to record low levels will continue to impact the age distribution of the population of most states.

In the early 1970s, the baby boom was credited with the development of excess supply in the labor market as the post-war babies attained working age. The early 21st century will see the back side of this development, as the cutting edge of the baby boom begins to reach the age of retirement. Persons born during the period of declining fertility in the late-1960s and 1970s (or the "baby bust") will make up the older labor force, which will begin to decline in size. This fact is relatively independent of the choice of projection model. Future baby booms or major increases in youthful migration could compensate for the aging of the post-war births in New Jersey, but such developments would have to be both substantial and prompt to affect the labor force before it declines in the early 21st century.

THE DEMOGRAPHIC BASIS FOR POPULATION GROWTH: NET INMIGRATION

The Economic-Demographic Model shows a slowdown in the growth of the overall population and labor force in New Jersey after 2000. From the demographic standpoint, population growth originates from two sources, net migration and natural increase, the latter being the excess of births over deaths. As shown in Table 2, the assumptions of the model produce a fluctuating but basically consistent trend in net migration to New Jersey. The decline in population growth can be blamed entirely on a persistent drop in natural increase, which becomes negative after 2010.

The causes of this apparent end to natural growth is basically the same as the cause of the previously discussed constraints in the labor market. The age structure of the U.S. population, and New Jersey's population in particular, is becoming less favorable to natural growth. While the post-war baby boom brought an excess supply of labor in the 1970s and a small rise in births in the 1980s, due to the increasing numbers of potential parents (the baby boomers), these same cohorts will advance into the ages of increasing mortality after 2000, with the obvious effects on natural growth.

Such a development could be forestalled somewhat by a major rise in fertility during the 1990s, or mitigated somewhat by a further decline in mortality. In the latter case, the effect will be only temporary. As noted earlier, the only remaining escape would be a high volume of youthful in-migration, accompanied by an out-migration of elderly persons. It suffices to note that significant in-migration is already assumed in this model: a projection of New Jersey's population without migration shows lower total population levels throughout the projection years.

The likelihood of the emergence of natural decline is made more compelling by its long-term character. Positive natural increase in the long run, without migration, requires each generation of parents to reproduce itself. This implies a level of fertility sufficient to produce 2.1 children per woman; 2.0 to replace the parents, 0.1 to compensate for child mortality. In the United States, this has not occurred since 1972, and New Jersey's fertility has tended to be substantially lower than that of the nation. The positive natural increase the nation and the state have enjoyed is therefore a bonus--the relic of a long history of higher reproductivity and its effect on the age structure.

To place this long-term development in current perspective, it is interesting to consider the decade of the 1970s, when an excess of births over deaths kept New Jersey's population growing--albeit at a slow pace--against losses to migration. Barring major unforeseen developments in natural increase in the coming decades, such an experience cannot be repeated after about 2010 in New Jersey and 2030 in the United States. For the first time in recent history, positive net migration will become a necessary element for population increase.

CHANGES IN THE STATE AGE DISTRIBUTION: THE "GRAYING" OF NEW JERSEYANS AND THE SHIFT FROM YOUTHFUL TO ELDERLY DEPENDENCY

As the average American's life expectancy increases, the proportion of the retirement-aged population grows. In New Jersey, such a development will taper off in the 1990s, leaving a proportion 65 years of age and older in the 14% range until around 2010. After 2010, the growth rate will accelerate as the vanguard of the post-war baby boom enters this age bracket. The proportion will reach 21.9% in 2030.

At the same time, the proportion of those under 15 years of age shows a gradual decline in New Jersey. This result should be interpreted with some caution: unlike the trend in the elderly, the trend in youth is sensitive to the future fertility trend assumed by the model. Viewing these developments in terms of the overall dependency ratio (ratio of persons under 15 years of age and 65 years of age and over to persons aged 15 to 64 years), we see the current slow decline continuing until 2010, then followed by a rapid increase to near the 1970-level by 2030. More important than the trend in dependency is the shift in the age character of dependency from a dependent population that was 26% elderly in 1970 to one that will be 59% elderly in 2030.

The changing age structure in New Jersey is also reflected in the rising median age. As Table 3 depicts, New Jersey's median age will increase from 31.7 in 1980 to 37.7 in 2000 and to 42.6 in 2030.

THE INCREASE IN THE NONWHITE POPULATION

Another important characteristic of the projected population growth for New Jersey is that a large portion of it is attributed to the nonwhite population (Table 4). While national projections also show an increase in the proportion of nonwhites, the growth in New Jersey of the portion of the population that is nonwhite will exceed that of United States. This is the outgrowth of the current trend of migration rates for nonwhite persons in New Jersey –usually positive and usually higher than those of the white population.

Of lesser importance is that fertility rates for the nonwhite population are assumed to remain somewhat higher than those of whites. Although higher than those of whites, New Jersey's nonwhite fertility rates are substantially below national levels for nonwhites. The total fertility rate of nonwhites, therefore, is below the 2.1 children per woman that is required for generation replacement through most of the period. Furthermore, the projections assume a gradual convergence of fertility by race through the entire projection period. The increasing proportion of nonwhites in New Jersey is thus mainly due to different migration patterns between whites and nonwhites, which implies higher migration rates for nonwhites than whites.

THE CHANGING LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION

Compared with the projected 0.8% annual population growth rate from 1980 to 2000, the civilian labor force in New Jersey is projected to grow more than 1% per annum until 2000 (see Table 5). However, this represents a significant decline from the 1970s when the bulging baby boom entered the labor force en masse. During the early 1980s, the last of the baby boom generation joined the labor force, and through the end of the century the youth entering the labor force will represent the smaller-in-size baby bust generation. After 2000, as total population growth slows its pace and the changing age structure generates even less new entrants to the labor market, the increase of labor force in New Jersey will drop more dramatically though its growth rate remains greater than the population's. The declining rate of increase in the labor force coupled with the expected continued good health of New Jersey's economy translates into a very tight labor market during the entire projections period. As stated earlier, the unemployment rate is assumed to be 3.5% in 2000 and decline to 3.0% in 2015.

Also, as mentioned earlier in the discussion of methods and assumptions, increasing labor force participation rates and labor inmigrants are expected to fill the increasing labor demand in New Jersey. The female labor force is more likely than their male counterparts to increase their participation rates because of their currently lower participation rate. In addition, currently observed migration patterns suggest that those who migrate to New Jersey for jobs, nonwhites account for a larger proportion than whites. Nonwhites and females, therefore, will account for most of the growth of New Jersey's work force, especially before 2000.

The increasing proportion of females and nonwhites in the labor force is a national trend. However, the participation of nonwhites in New Jersey's labor market has been and will be relatively more active than the nonwhites will be nationwide.

ALTERNATIVE DEMOGRAPHIC SCENARIOS FOR NEW JERSEY

As noted at the outset, this Division developed four alternative projection models: the "preferred" Economic-Demographic Model, the Historical Migration Model, the Zero Migration Model, and the Linear Regression Model (Table 6). The Historical Migration Model is purely demographic. It assumes that the future components of population change are an outgrowth of past components of population change. The current migration pattern, the inferred 1980-85 migration rates by age-race-sex, are applied to the projection years with the assumption that rates among race and sex will converge. The Zero Migration Model assumes that the population change will occur in the absence of net migration, which leaves the difference between births and deaths as the only dynamic element in population change. The Linear Regression Model assumes that the population growth observed in New Jersey from 1900 to 1987 will continue until 2030. In other words, it is a simple extrapolation of past total population trends. The Zero Migration and Linear Regression Models are presented primarily for illustrative purpose.

Since the level of natural increase will gradually decline in New Jersey, as has been discussed, the zero migration assumption yields lower population levels than those models with net migration in every projection year. Also, except for the Historical Migration Model (which declines after 2015), it is the only other model to show declines in population (after 2010), reflecting the increased mortality of the aging baby boomers. Comparing the Economic-Demographic Model with the purely demographic model (the Historical Migration Model) also shows the demographic model to be relatively conservative in every year of the projection cycle. Population projections which, in part, are driven by employment projections are likely to support higher population growth than purely demographic cohort projections because the former compensates for natural increase deficits with migration when needed. The assumption of significant increases in employment, at least until 2000, also contributes to the relatively rapid growth rates projected by the Economic-Demographic Model. However, the projected growth rates are in line with recent trends.

Again, numbers presented in this report are projections, not predictions or forecasts. Projections are by their nature biased in favor of continuity. All comments regarding these projections are welcomed. These projections are contained in the report entitled *Population and Labor Force Projections for New Jersey: 1990 to 2030, Volume I.* The report can be obtained from Sen-Yuan Wu, New Jersey Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research, CN 388, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0388.

Table 1
TOTAL POPULATION, 1950 TO 2030
NEW JERSEY VS. UNITED STATES

	Population (000)		Annual Growth Rate		
	New Jersey	United States	New Jersey	United States	N.J. as % of U.S.
1950	4,835	151,326	---	---	3.20
1960	6,067	179,323	2.30	1.71	3.38
1970	7,171	203,302	1.69	1.26	3.53
1980	7,365	226,546	0.27	1.09	3.25
1987	7,675	243,827	0.59	1.06	3.15
1990	7,814	250,410	0.60	0.89	3.12
1995	8,157	260,138	0.86	0.77	3.14
2000	8,500	268,266	0.83	0.62	3.17
2010	8,996	282,575	0.57	0.52	3.18
2020	9,308	294,364	0.34	0.41	3.16
2030	9,606	300,629	0.32	0.21	3.20

Notes: 1950 through 1980 populations are from Census of April 1, of each year. The 1987 population are estimates as of July 1. Populations of 1990 through 2030 are projections to July 1.
Projected U. S. population are from Census Bureau's *Current Population Reports*, P-25, No. 1018.

Table 2
COMPONENTS OF POPULATION CHANGE IN NEW JERSEY, 1950-2030

Interval	Total Population Increment	Natural Increase		Net Migration
		Births	Deaths	
1950-60	1,231.5	1,187.8	538.2	581.9
1960-70	1,104.3	1,253.3	644.6	495.6
1970-80	193.9	977.7	667.1	-116.7
1980-90	449.3	1,007.5	694.2	136.0
1990-00	685.9	998.3	764.6	452.2
2000-10	496.3	932.3	848.1	412.1
2010-20	311.3	954.3	968.0	325.0
2020-30	298.1	965.5	1,126.5	459.1

Table 3

PERCENTAGE OF THE POPULATION UNDER 15 OR 65 AND OVER, THE DEPENDENCY RATIO, AND THE MEDIAN AGE IN NEW JERSEY

(Economic-Demographic Model)

Year	Percent Under 15	Percent 65 and Over	Dependency Ratio	Median Age
1970	27.8	9.7	0.600	30.1
1980	21.4	11.7	0.495	31.7
1987	19.9	12.9	0.489	(n.a.)
1990	19.1	13.6	0.486	35.3
2000	18.4	13.9	0.477	37.7
2010	16.3	14.8	0.451	41.2
2020	15.5	18.5	0.515	42.4
2030	15.3	21.9	0.592	42.6

Notes: The 1970 and 1980 figures are from the decennial Census as of April 1. The 1987 figures are the provisional estimates as of July 1. The 1990 through 2030 figures are projections to July 1. Dependency ratio is defined as the ratio of persons under 15 years and 65 years of age and over to persons aged 15 to 64 years.

Table 4

POPULATION BY RACE, NEW JERSEY: 1980 TO 2030

(Economic-Demographic Model)

Year	Total (000)	White (000)	Nonwhite (000)	% Nonwhite
1980	7,365	6,311	1,054	14.3
1990	7,814	6,474	1,340	17.1
1995	8,157	6,613	1,544	18.9
2000	8,500	6,741	1,759	20.7
2010	8,996	6,892	2,105	23.4
2020	9,308	7,012	2,296	24.7
2030	9,606	7,153	2,453	25.5

Note: The definitions of race used here are different from the 1980 census in that they are modified to be consistent with the national projections and vital statistics.

Table 5
NEW JERSEY CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE, 1970 TO 2010

	Total		Female		Nonwhite	
Year	Number (000)	Growth Rate	Number (000)	Growth Rate	Number (000)	Growth Rate
1970	2,973	---	1,129	---	305	---
1980	3,523	1.71	1,514	2.98	450	3.96
1990	4,030	1.35	1,860	2.08	640	3.59
1995	4,286	1.24	2,005	1.51	763	3.58
2000	4,557	1.23	2,151	1.42	891	3.14
2005	4,746	0.82	2,228	0.71	996	2.27
2010	4,866	0.50	2,276	0.43	1,080	1.62

Note: The 1970 and 1980 figures are from the decennial censuses, based on sample data, and therefore, do not match the labor force data published in the statistical section of *Economic Indicators*, which are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics' monthly sample survey.

Table 6
POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY, 1987 TO 2030
Four Alternative Models
(000s)

	Economic-Demographic Model	Historical Migration Model	Zero Migration Model	Linear Regression Model
1987	7,675	7,675	7,675	7,657
1990	7,814	7,804	7,773	7,884
1995	8,157	8,008	7,906	8,231
2000	8,500	8,159	7,987	8,578
2005	8,767	8,253	8,021	8,925
2010	8,996	8,301	8,023	9,272
2015	9,147	8,315	8,005	9,619
2020	9,308	8,291	7,966	9,966
2025	9,490	8,212	7,897	10,314
2030	9,606	8,083	7,778	10,661

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living–food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators**, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers**.

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	3,971
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

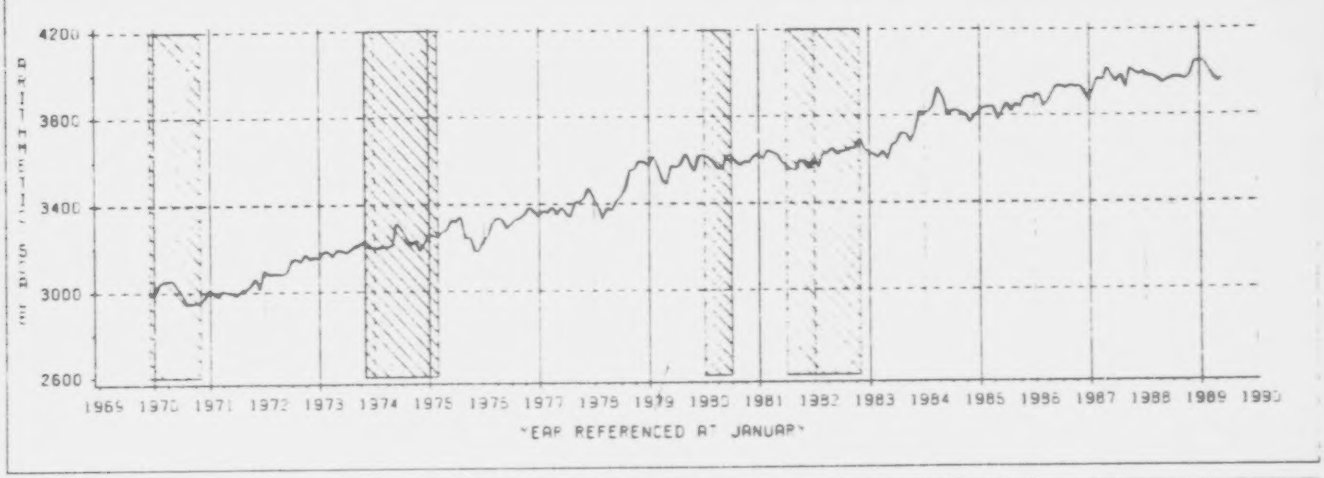
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	3,806
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data.

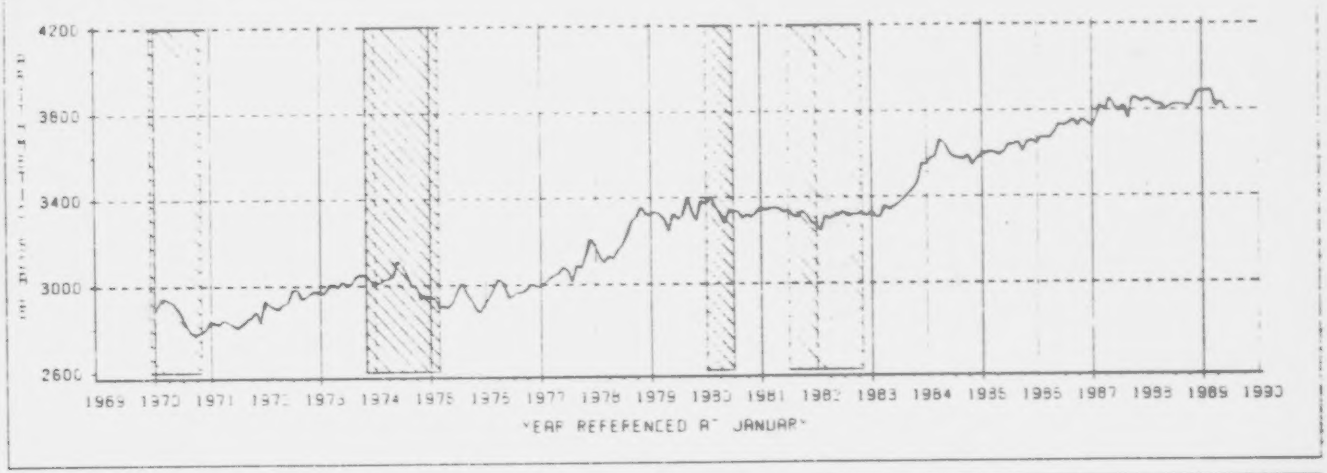
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	165
Jul	208	161	146	
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) -INVERTED

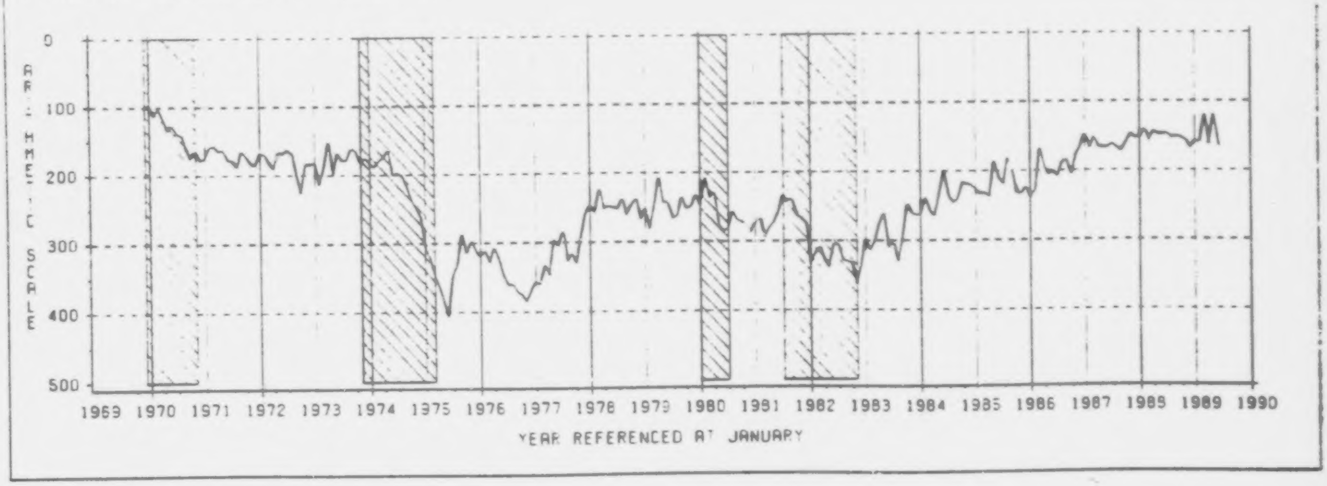


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.5
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

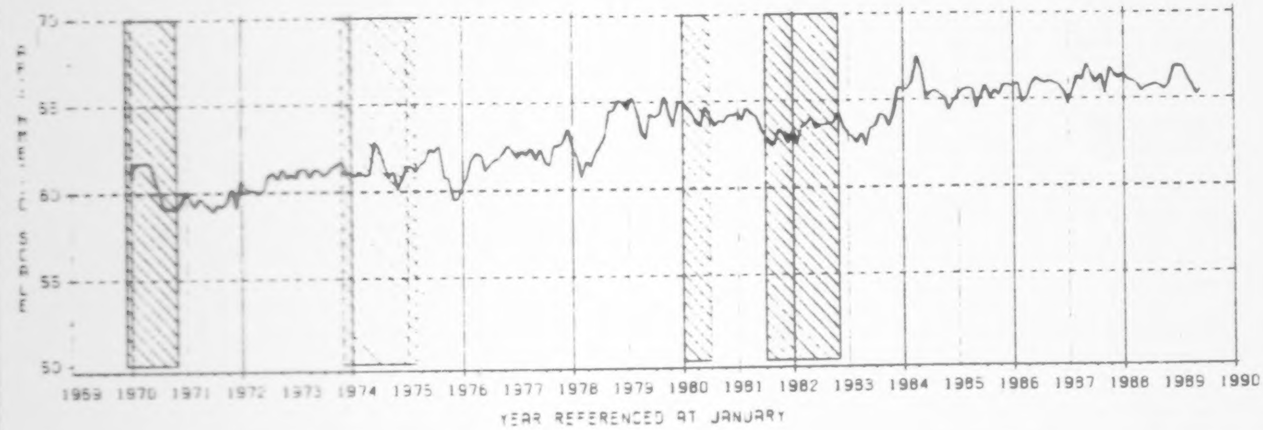
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	62.8
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

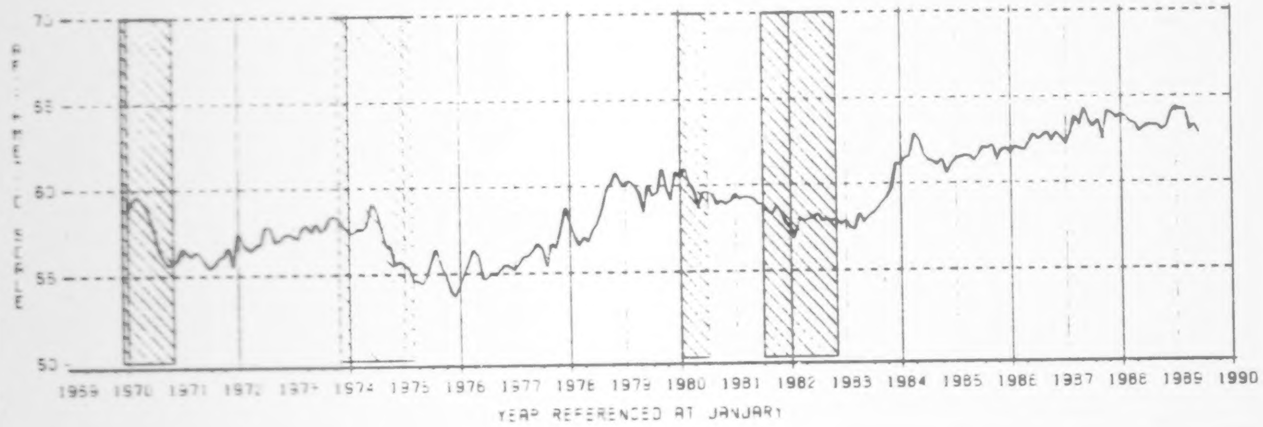
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.2
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4 LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5 EMPLOYMENT-POPULATION RATIO (%)



6 UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

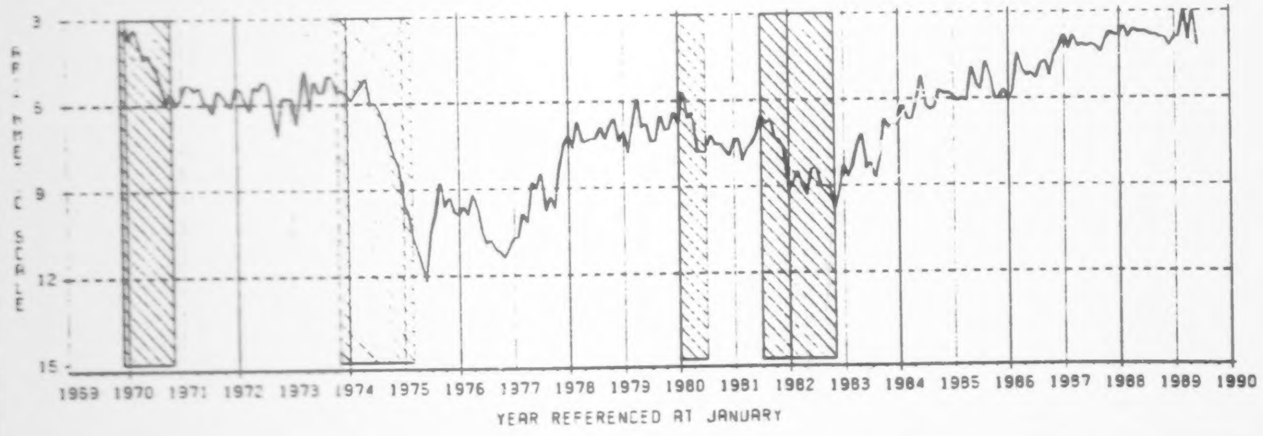


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1	3683.0
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3685.5R	3680.3R
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6	3728.9P	3678.1P
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8		
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

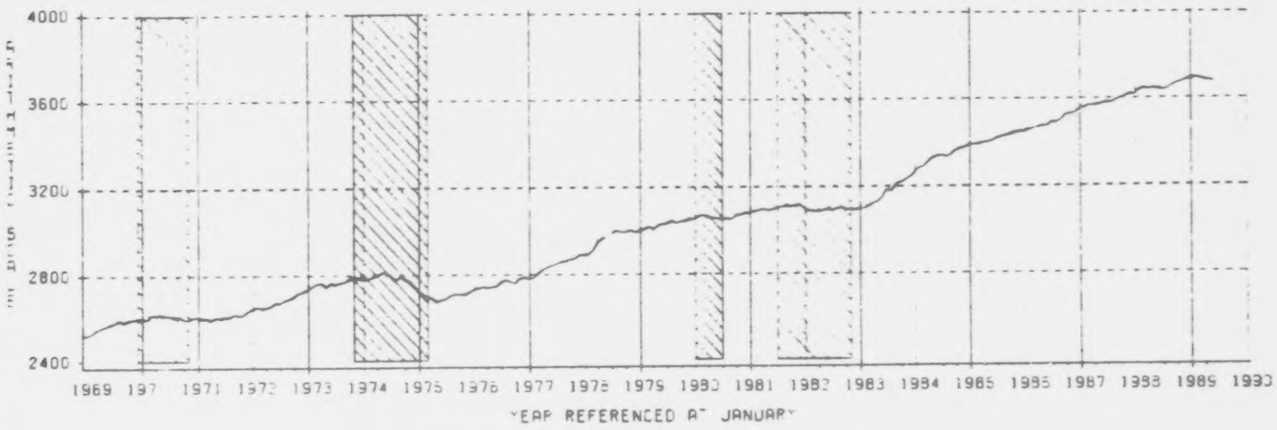
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4	3126.7
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3124.9R	3122.9R
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2	3164.6P	3120.0P
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0		
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

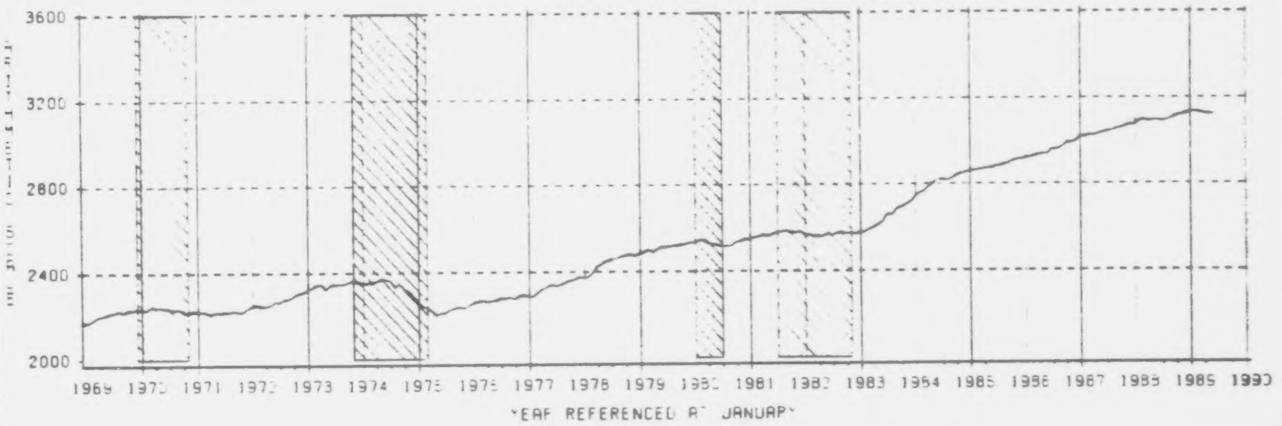
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7	556.3
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6	557.4
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4	564.3P	558.1P
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8		
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8 PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9 PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

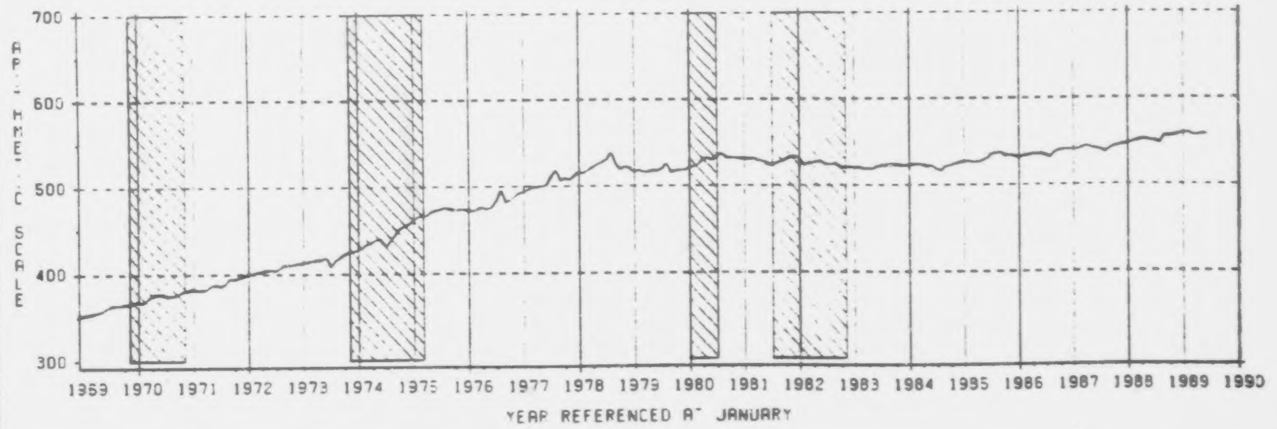


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1	661.3
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.3R	661.4R
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7	664.2P	659.0P
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4		
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

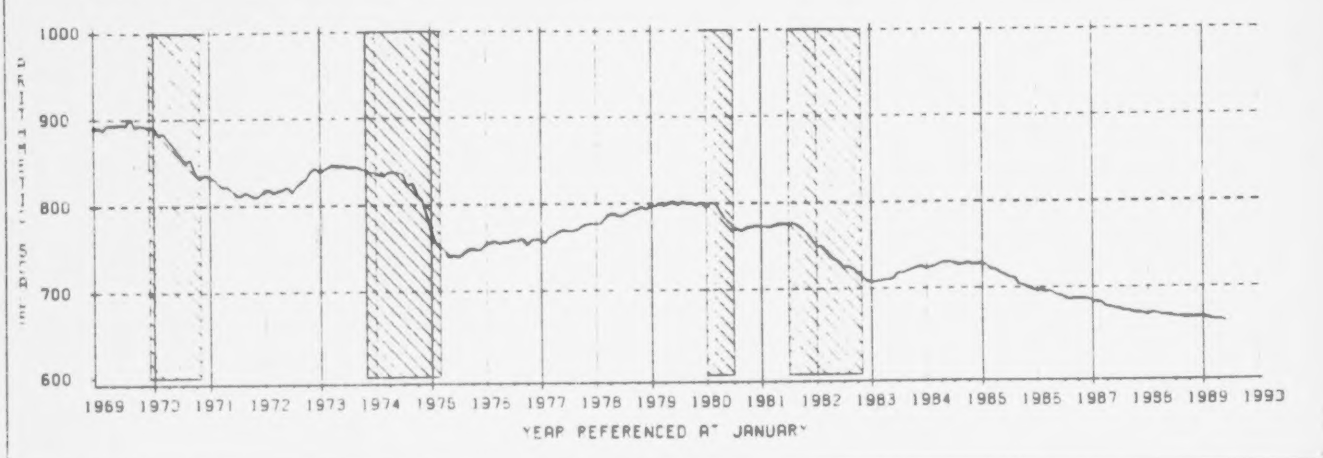
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6	178.5
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.2R	176.3R
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3	181.8P	174.5P
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0		
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

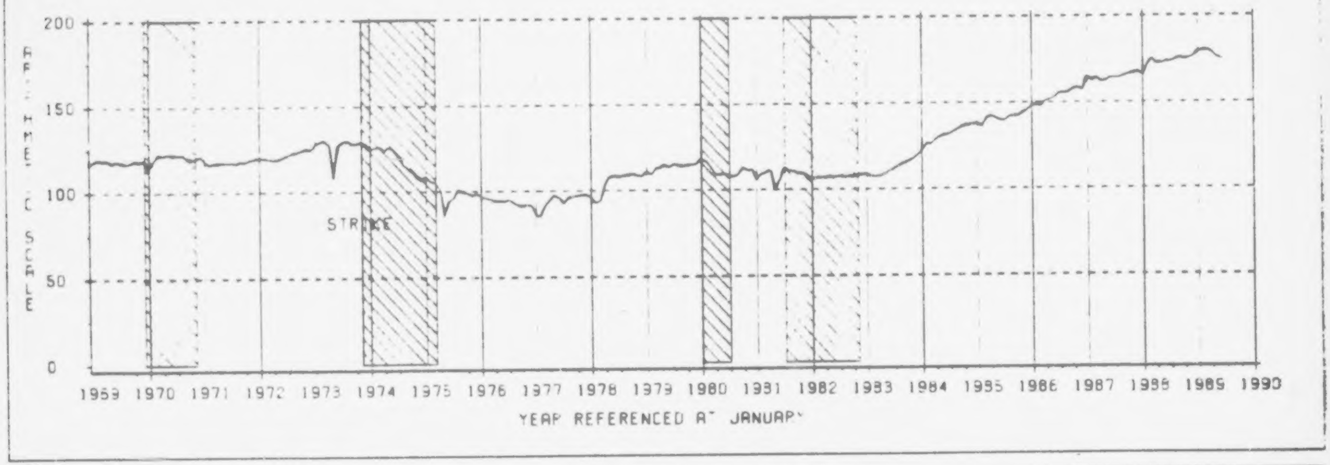
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3	2284.5
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2282.9R	2282.7R
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9	2316.1P	2284.1P
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4		
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

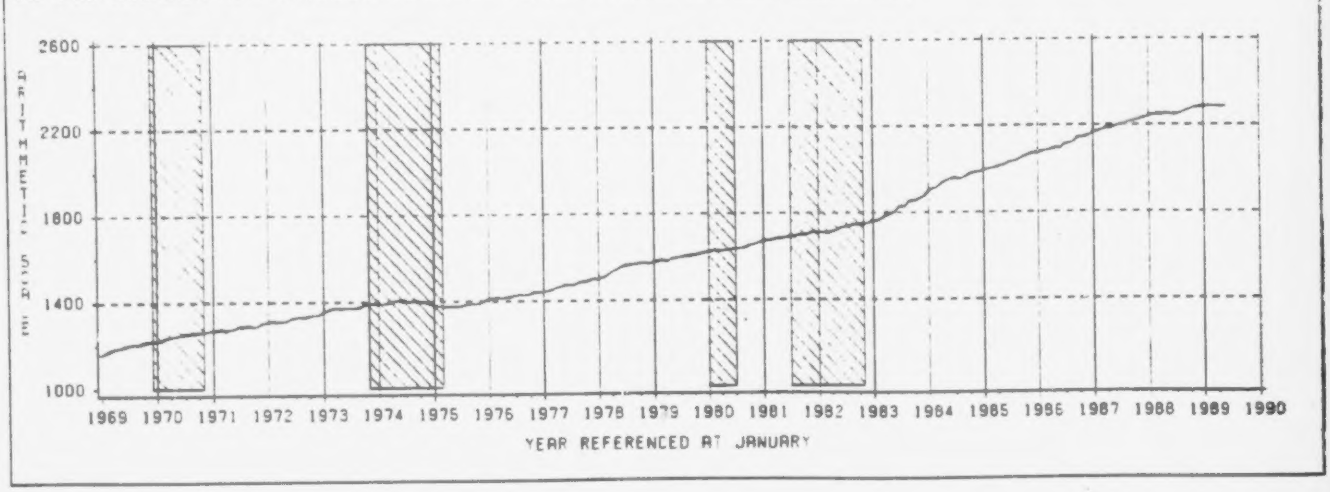


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7	421.4
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0	420.8
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8	422.1P	419.6P
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1		
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

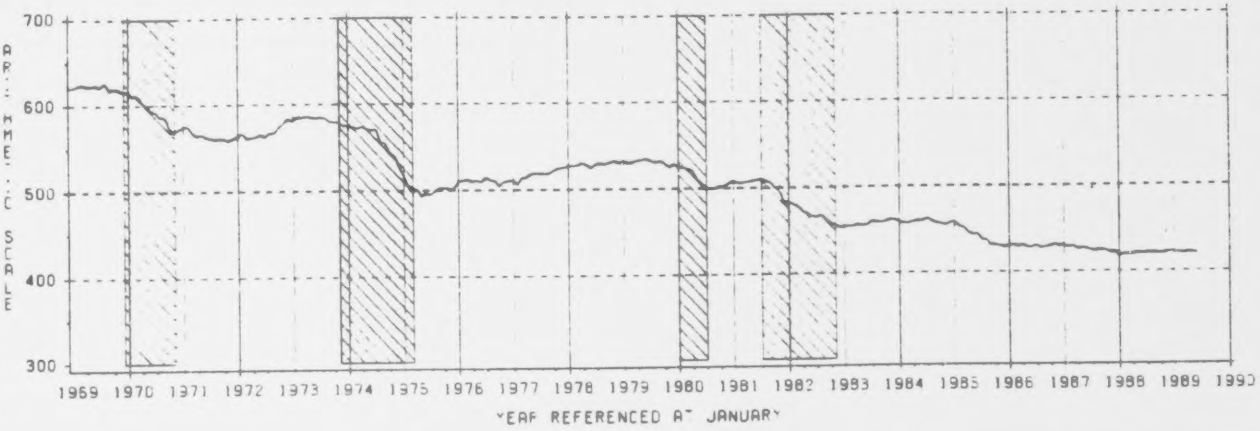
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0R	41.1R
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8		
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

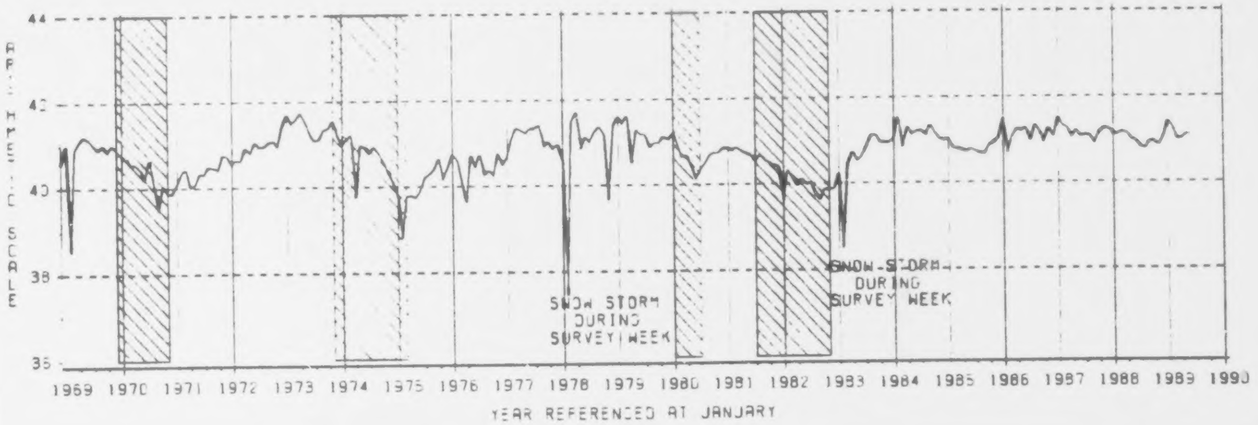
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,166	17,277
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,220R	17,295R
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140	17,348P	17,246P
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

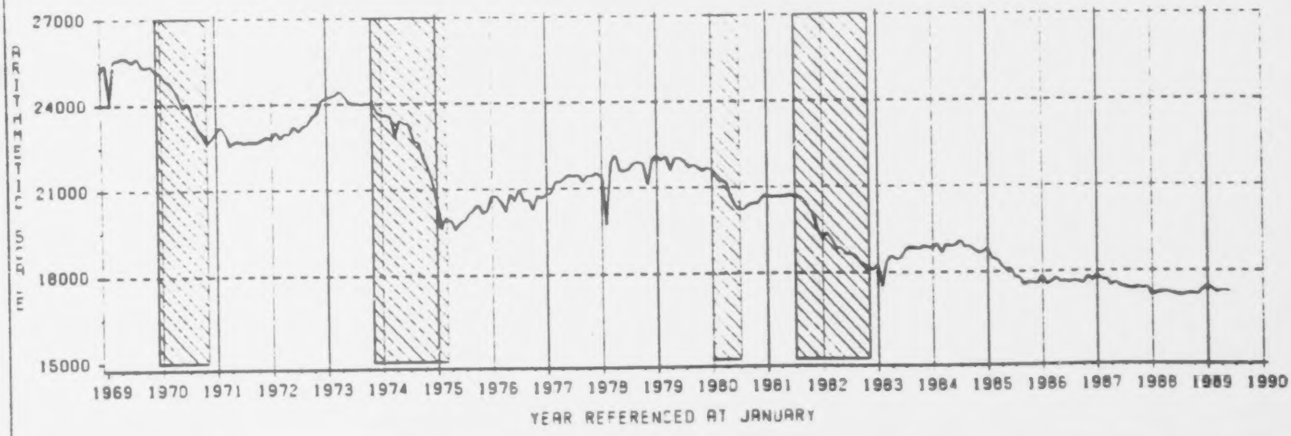


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	462.07R
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	463.61P
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

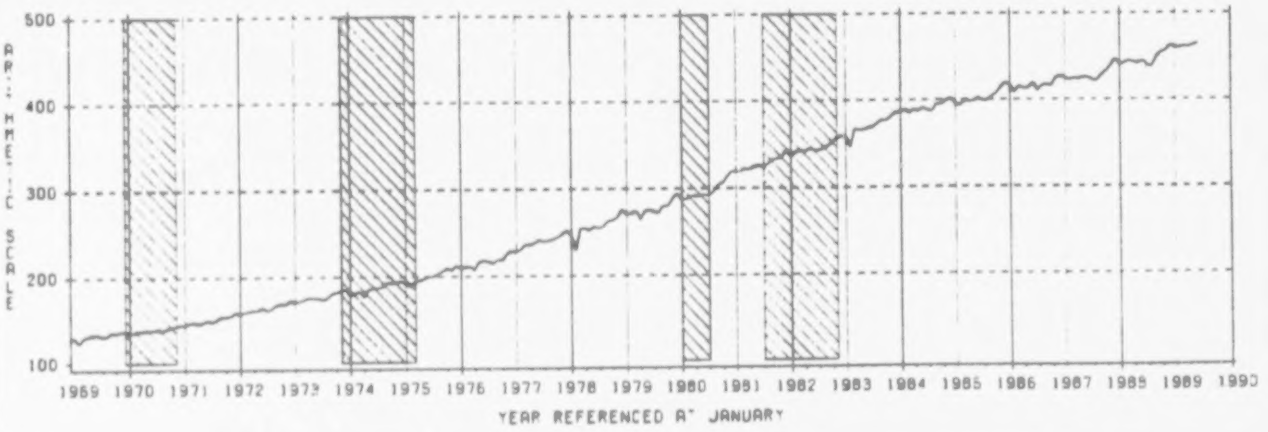
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1			
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

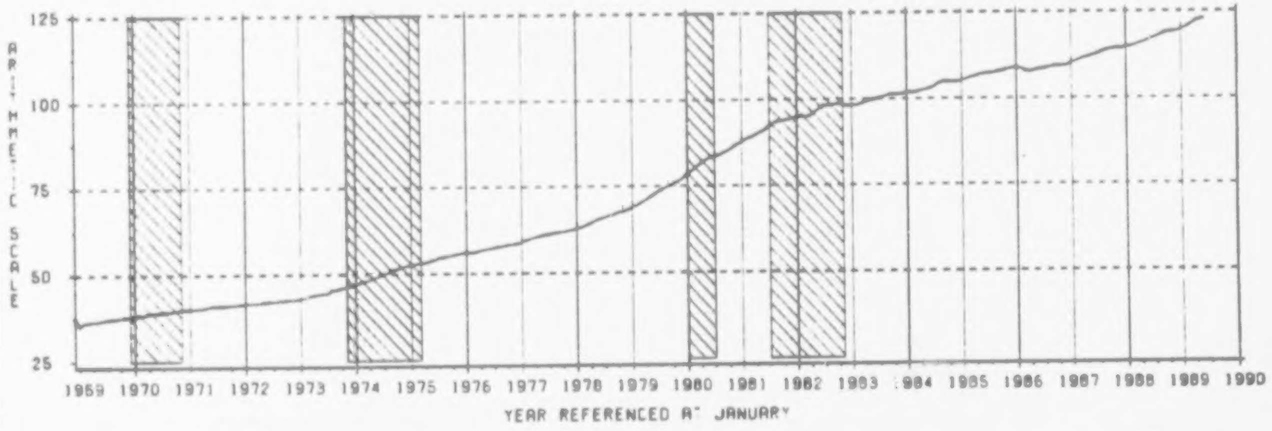
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02	302.04
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.96R	301.06R
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91	280.17P	300.33P
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72		
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

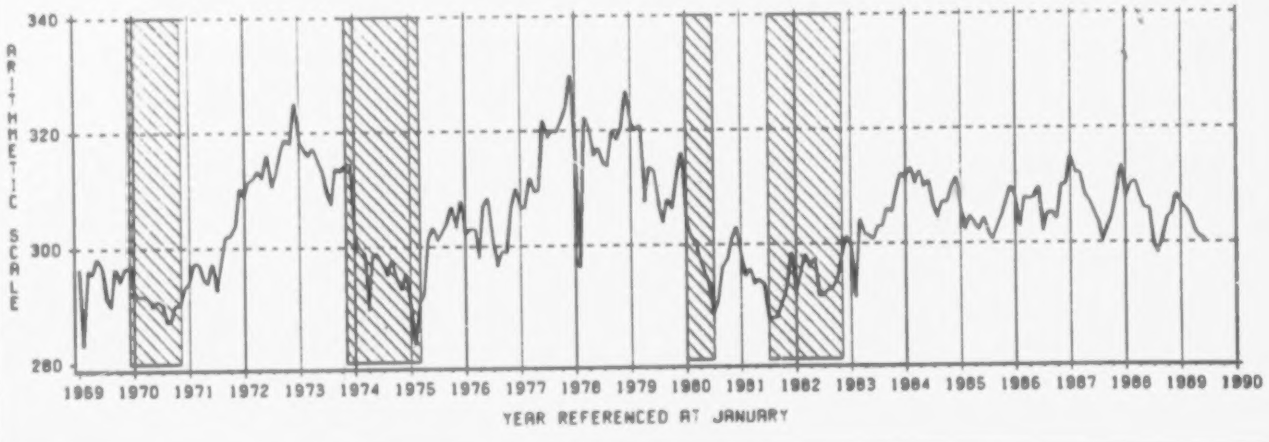


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481	2,393	2,199
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854	3,322	2,906
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684		
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

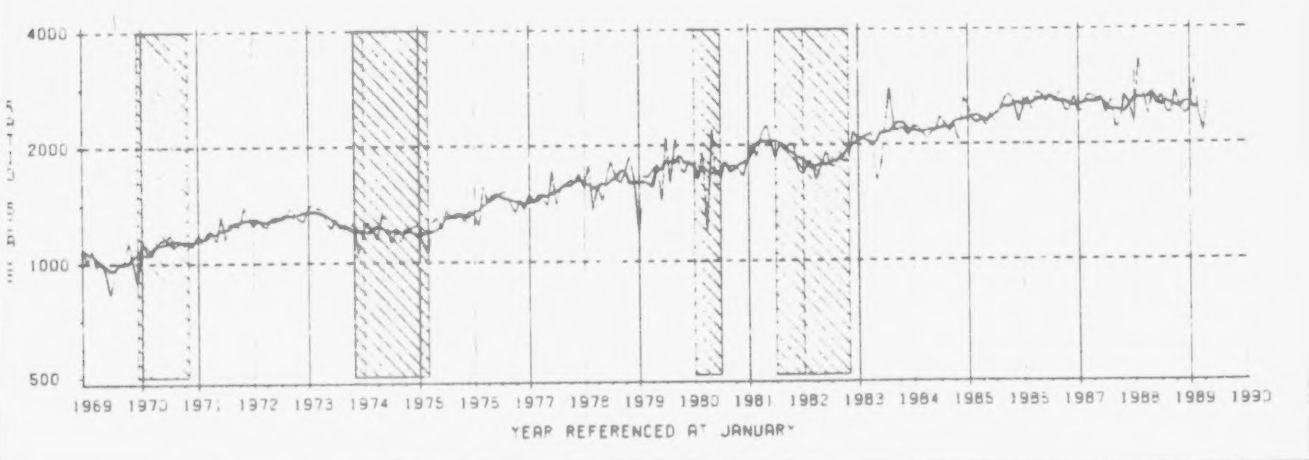
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

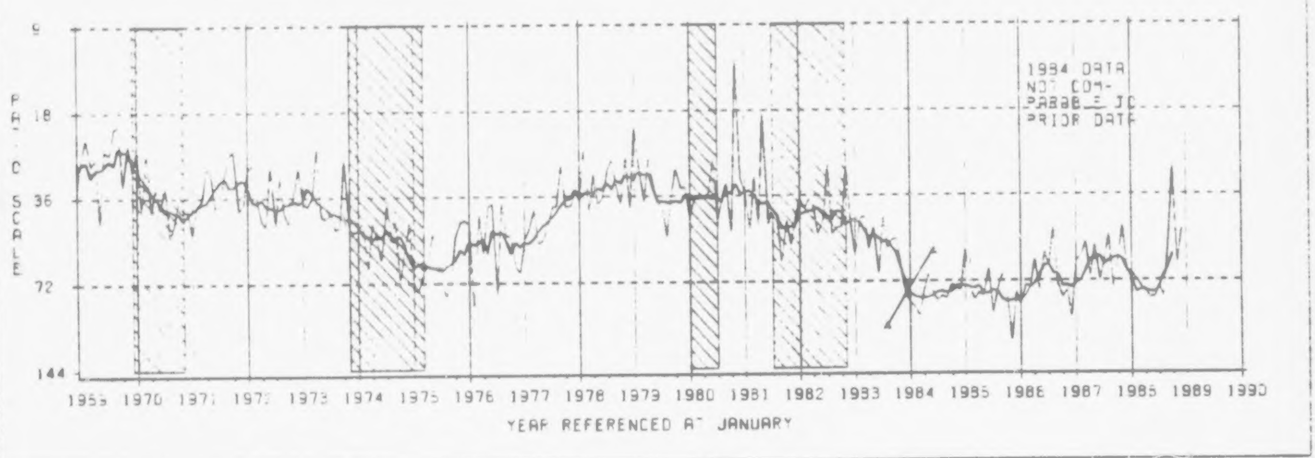
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,302
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281		
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19 NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20 BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21 INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

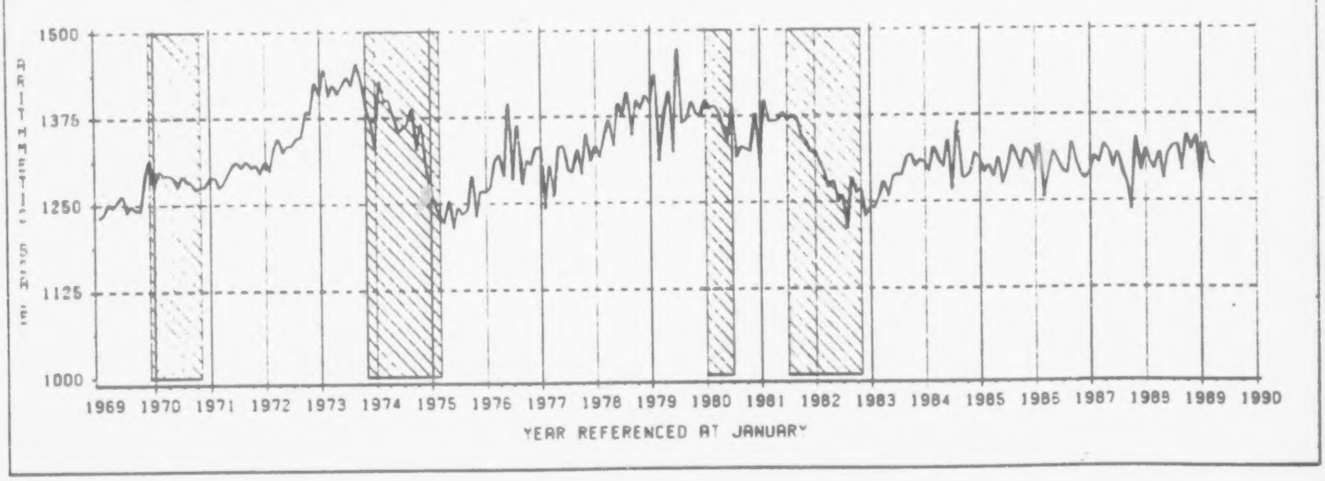


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5	840.2	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	890.2R	758.1R	502.8	425.3
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	737.9	651.5		
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

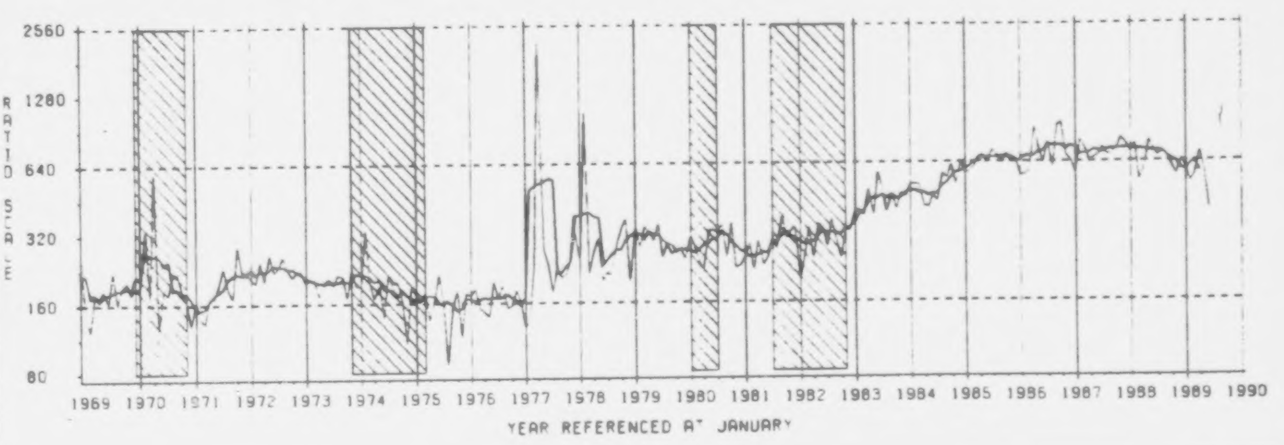
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8	341.5	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	354.0R	284.1R	264.9	212.6
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	375.3	348.8		
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

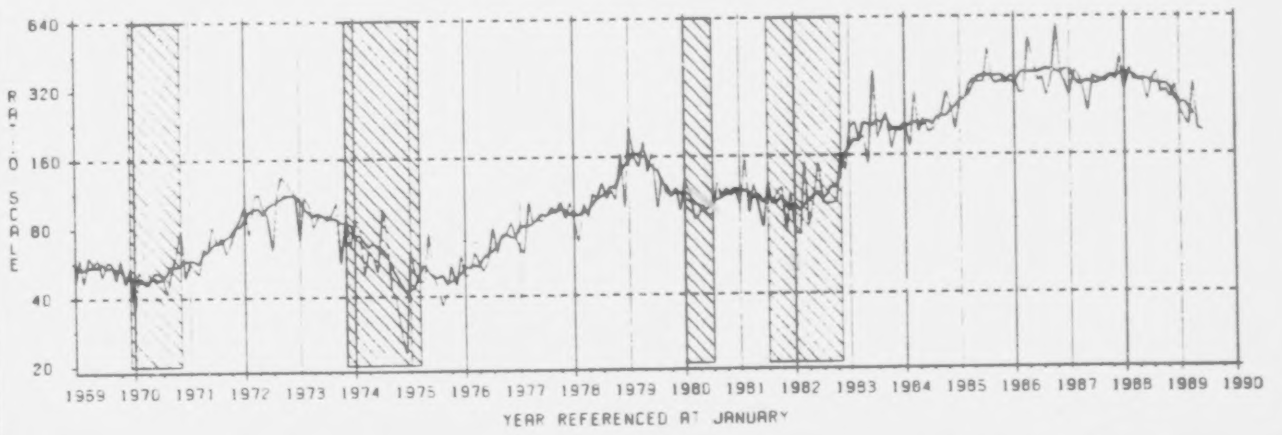
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0	244.6	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	314.5R	252.2R	127.2	102.0
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	205.0	183.7		
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

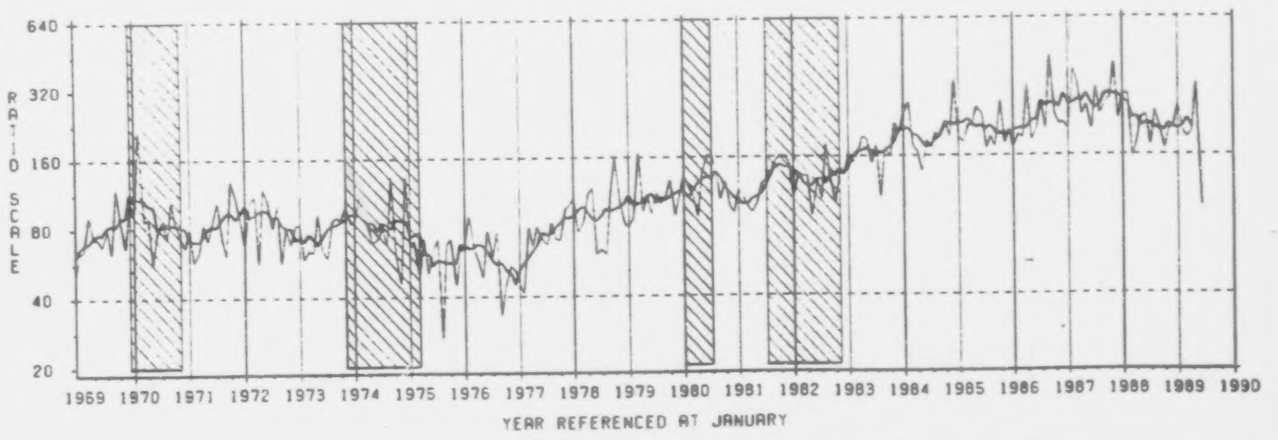


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035	2,491	2,205
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851		
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,730R	1,717R
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876	1,714	1,442
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686		
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

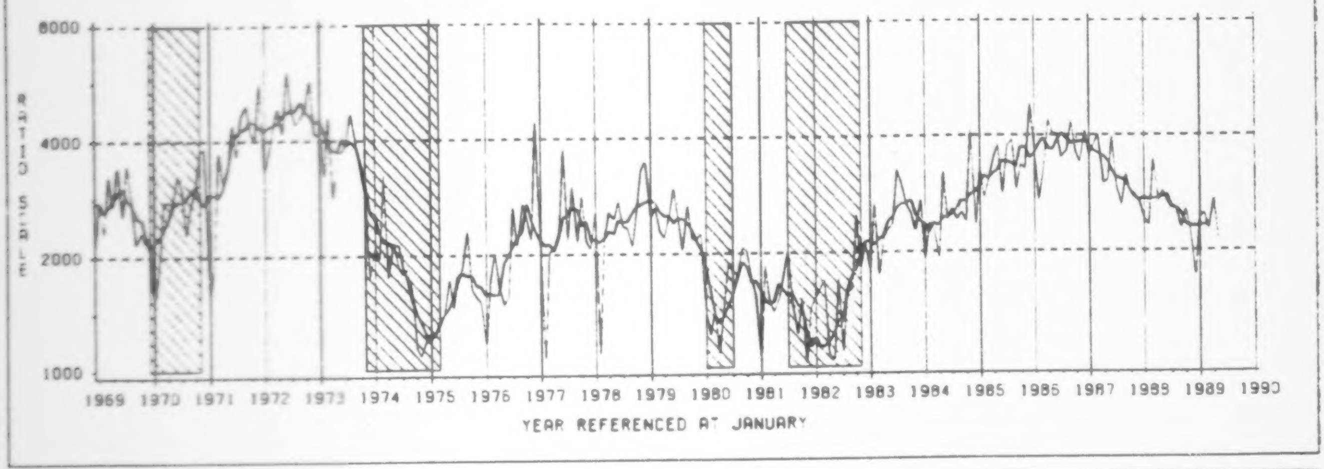
27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

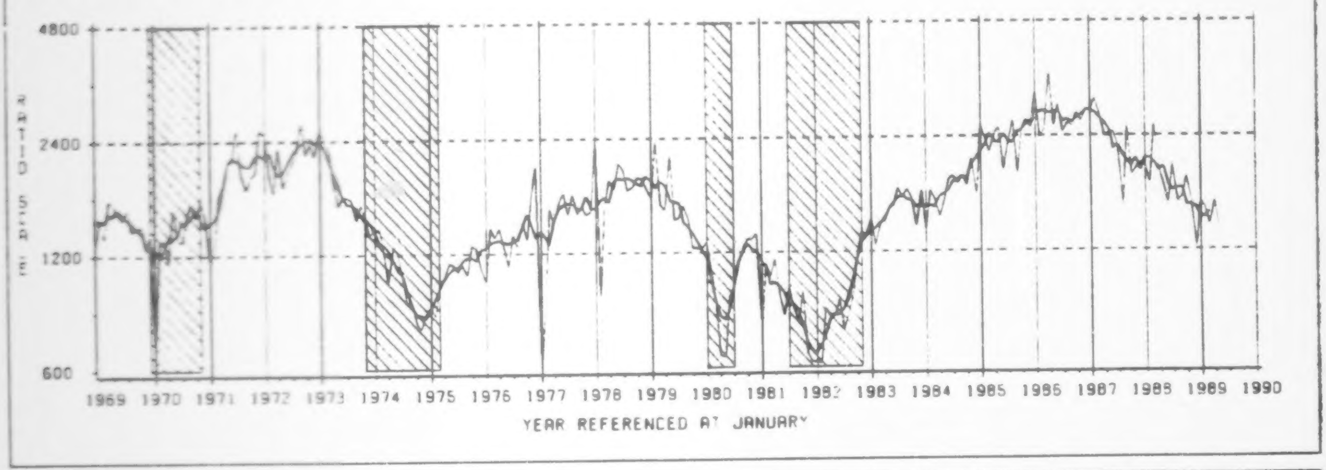
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	667
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25 TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27 MULTI-FAMILY(5-) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

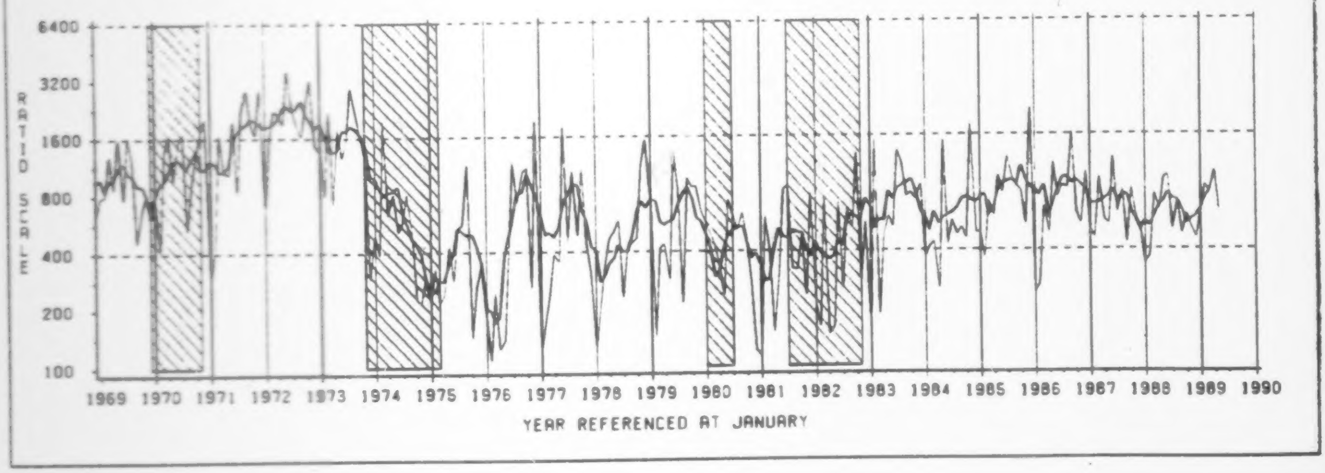


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884	5,039
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,788R	5,001R
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880	5,135	5,037
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969		
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

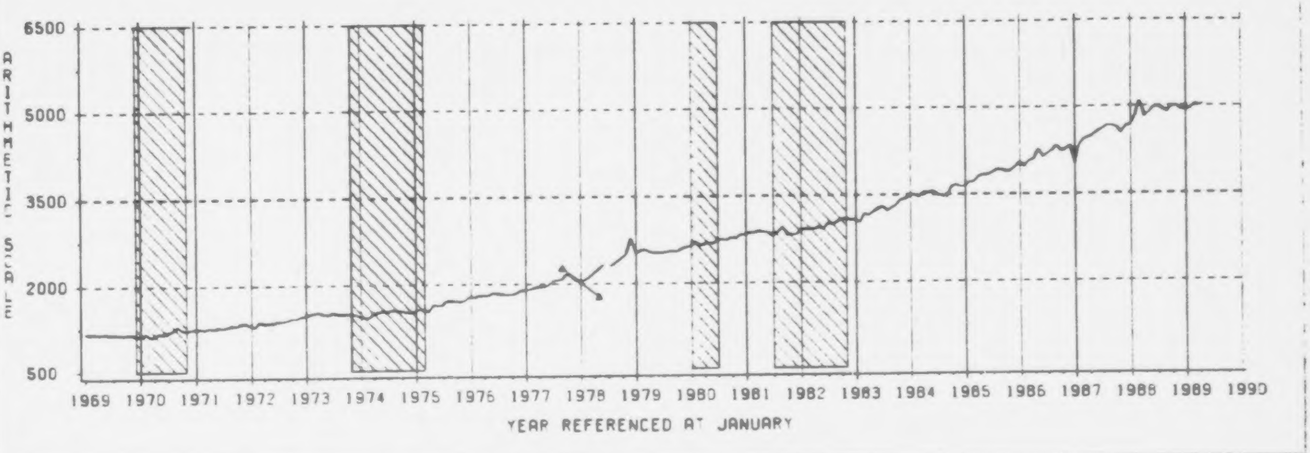
29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

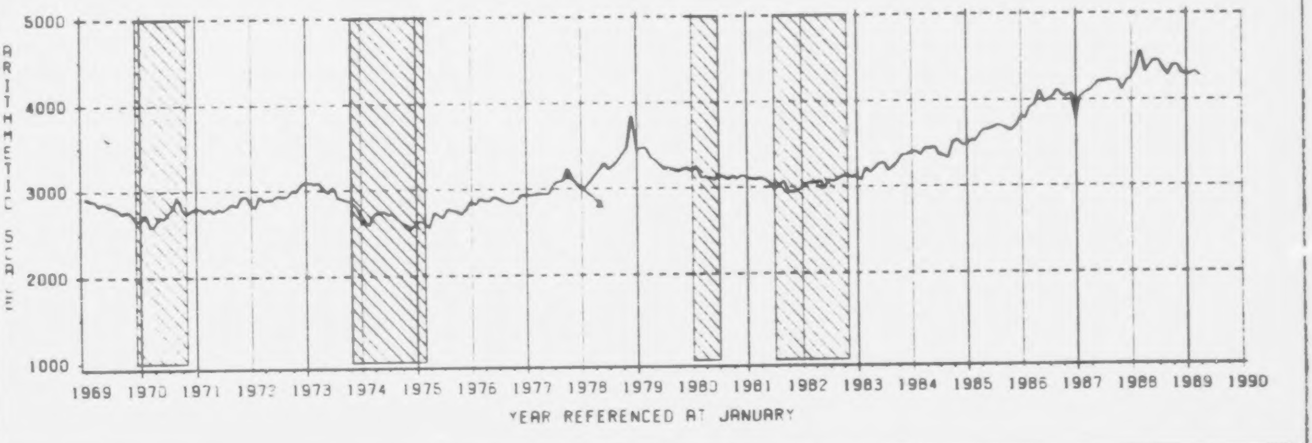
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,289R
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	4,298
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253	40,231	38,189
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111		
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)


29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)

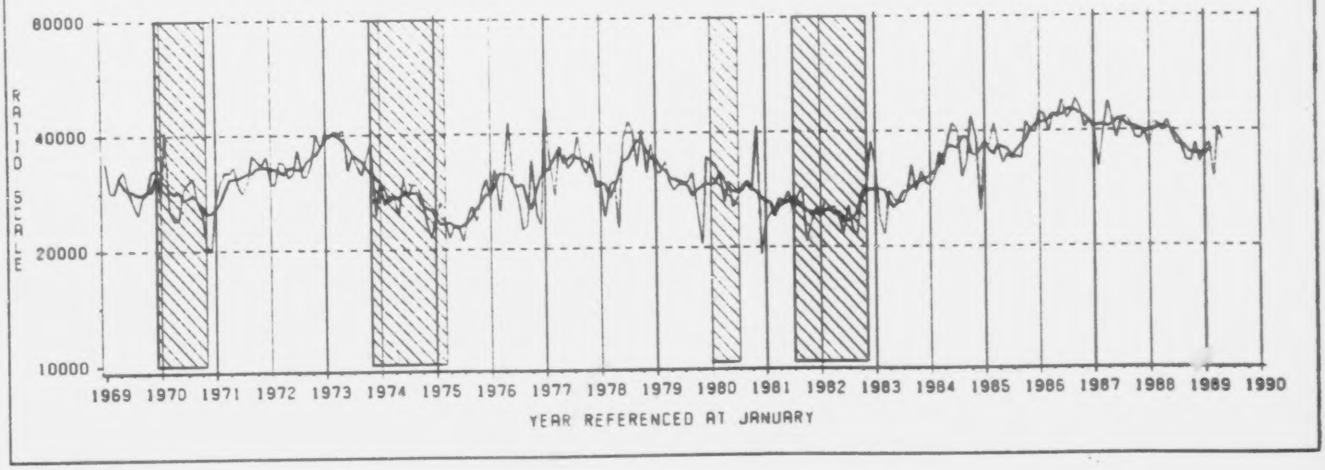

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	2.0	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1	82.9	2.4
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1		
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

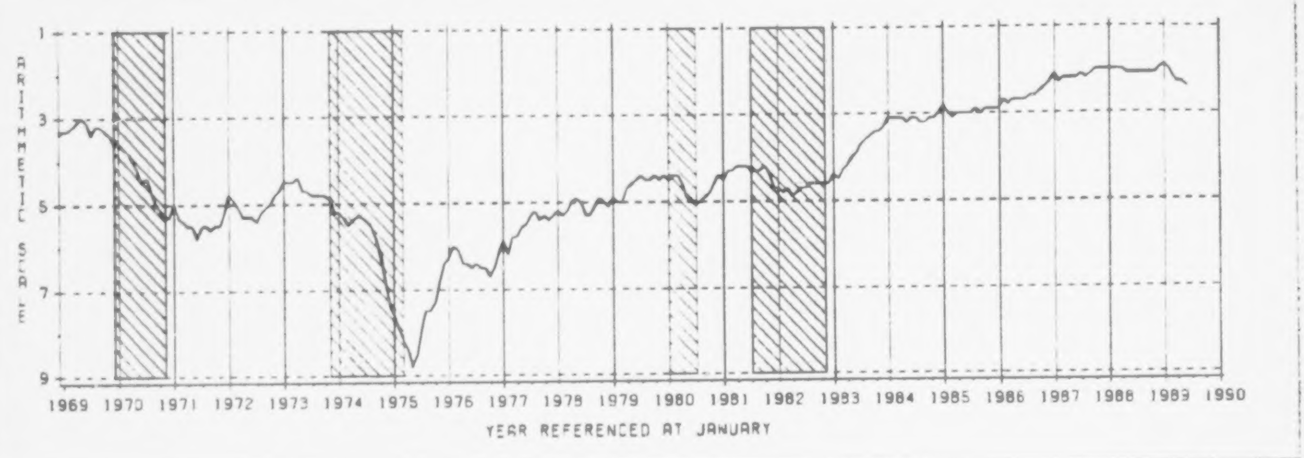
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,776
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290		
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

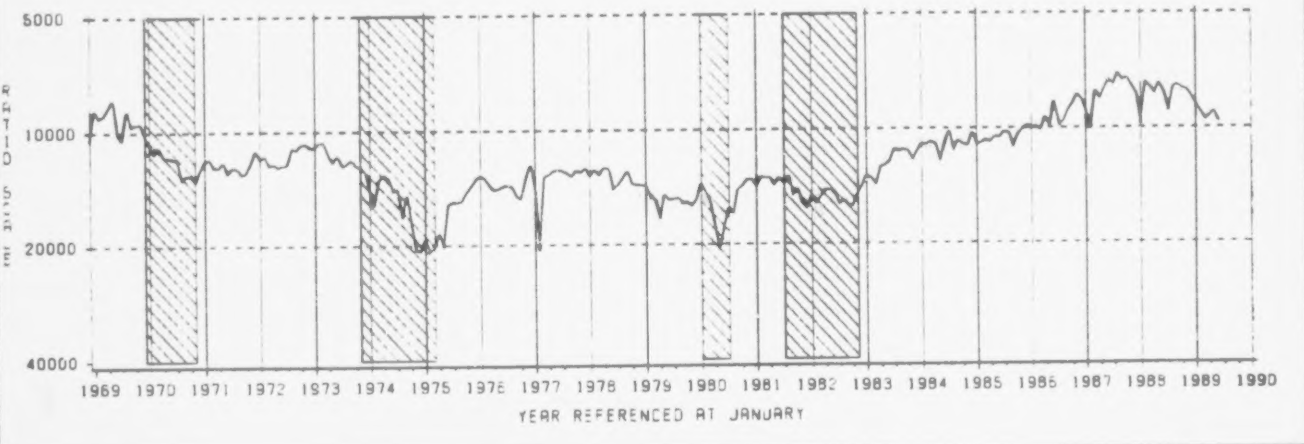
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807	7,639	8,738
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108		
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6.324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

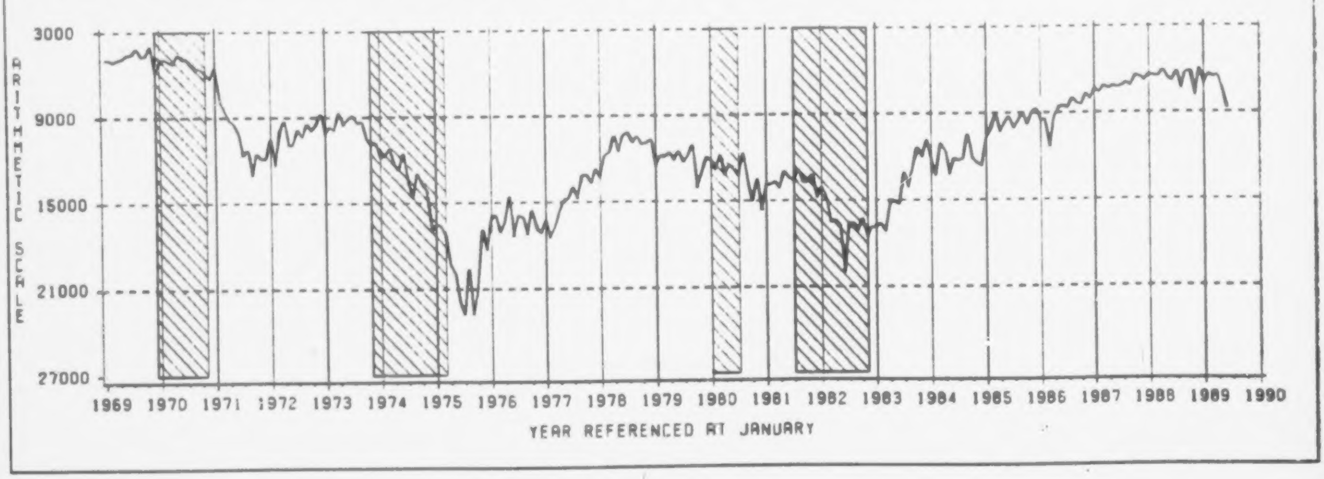


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9	20.6	22.8
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9		
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

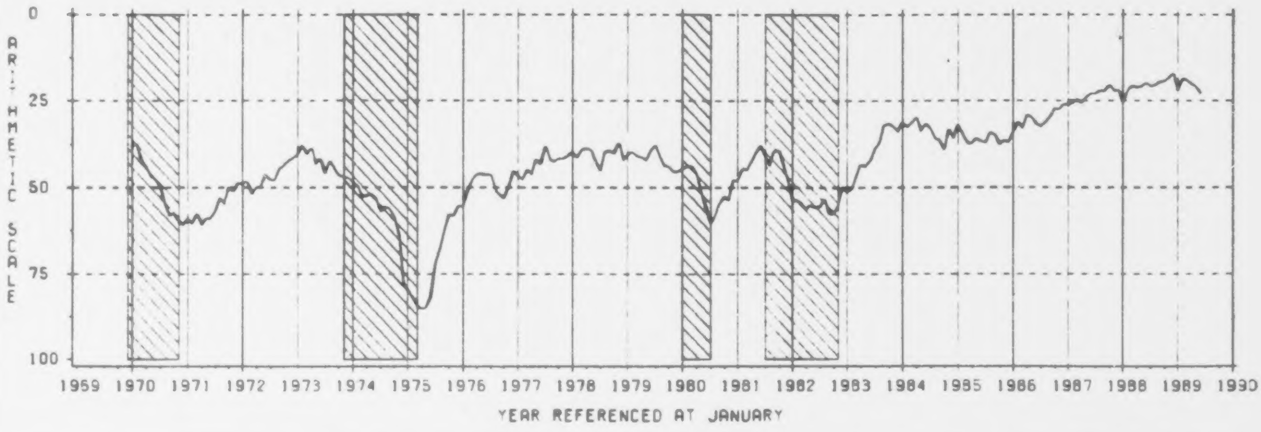
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6	9.7	13.9
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0		
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

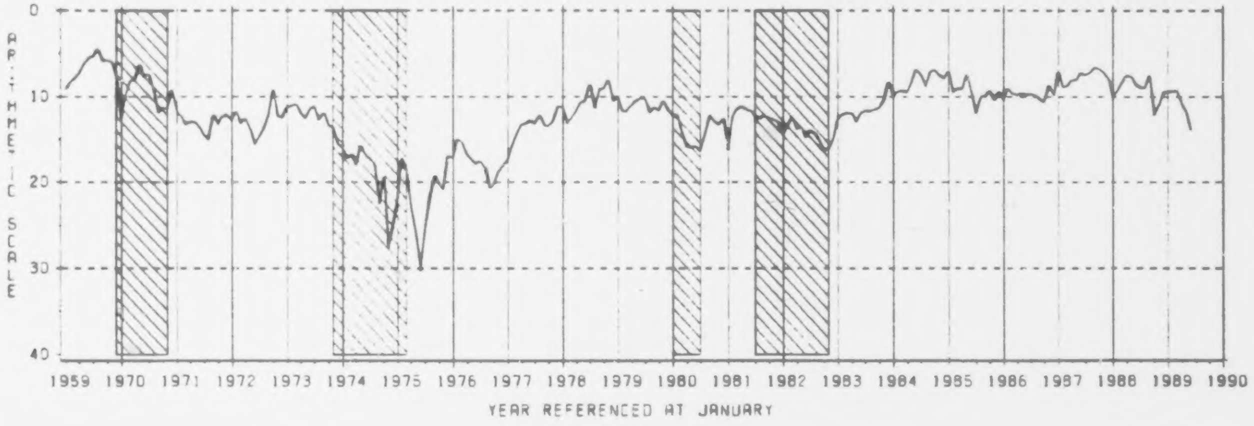
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.3	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0	41.1	45.0
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4		
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

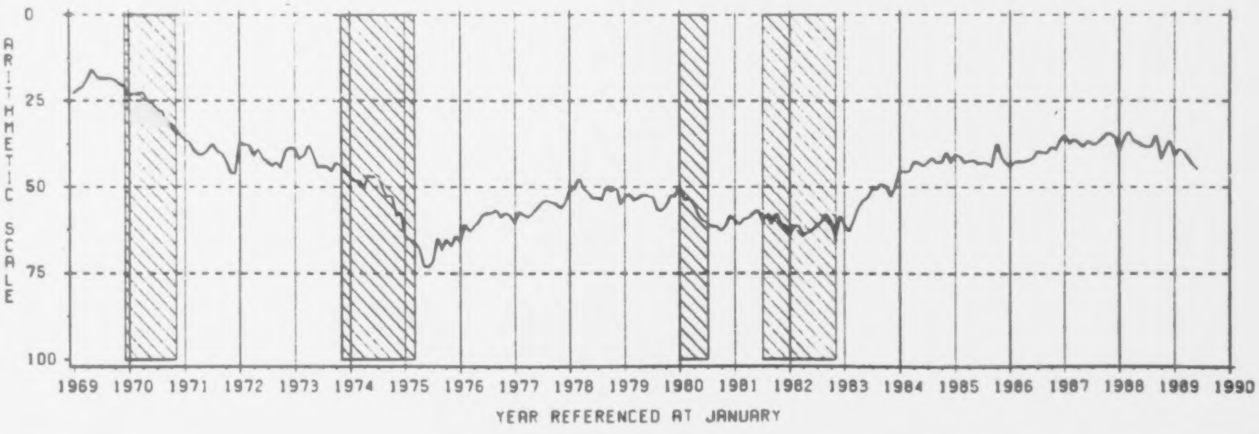
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3642.6	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3680.3	3678.1
PRIVATE SECTOR	3092.2	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3122.9	3120.0
GOODS PRODUCING	842.3	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2	835.9
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2249.9	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2282.7	2284.1
PUBLIC SECTOR	550.4	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4	558.1
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3692.6	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3685.5	3728.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	854.7	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0	848.5
MINING	2.4	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	180.5	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.2	181.8
MANUFACTURING	671.8	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.3	664.2
DURABLE GOODS	308.7	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.8	302.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.8	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.1	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	24.0	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.7	24.0
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.7	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.6	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.6	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.5	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	44.6	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.9	43.9
METAL CANS	3.7	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.4	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.6	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8
METAL STAMPINGS	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	53.6	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9	52.9
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.6	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.6	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	82.3	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.2	78.7
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.3	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8	40.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	15.1	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.9	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.8
MOTOR VEHICLES	9.0	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.6	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	6.0	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.6	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	21.2	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.8
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.4	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.1	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	359.5	361.8
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.9	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.3	47.4
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.3	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.3
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.5	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.4
BEVERAGES	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.1
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.1	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.9	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	39.9	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7	39.5
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	15.6	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	14.8	15.8
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.2	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	28.0	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.6	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	68.6	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.3	68.7
NEWSPAPERS	19.3	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.6	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.0
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	119.9	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8	120.0
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.7	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.0	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0
DRUGS	45.3	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	45.9	46.4
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	26.0	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8	25.2
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.7	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.5
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.3	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.7
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.3	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.7
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.8	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.9	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2837.9	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2843.5	2880.4
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2281.2	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2282.9	2316.1
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	244.4	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	243.2	243.5
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	144.2	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0	145.4
COMMUNICATIONS	65.9	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0	63.7
ELEC. GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.6	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	880.7	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	872.8	887.5
WHOLESALE TRADE	272.9	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.6	278.0
RETAIL TRADE	607.8	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.2	609.5
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	23.4	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7	24.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	77.5	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	71.6	72.1
FOOD STORES	109.5	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.5	111.2
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	61.0	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7	61.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	55.6	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5	55.7
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	164.9	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0	166.9
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	238.4	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.8	245.2
BANKING	56.2	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.1	58.5
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	87.0	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.7
SERVICES	917.7	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	926.1	939.9
LEGAL SERVICES	32.9	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	48.3	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.7	48.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	45.2	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	44.6
MISC. SERVICES	46.5	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1	46.5
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	70.8	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.6	72.4
CASINOS	41.6	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.4
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.6	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1	38.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	266.4	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	268.8	271.8
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	230.9	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9	239.3
HOSPITALS	117.6	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2	121.7
PUBLIC SECTOR	556.7	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6	564.3
FEDERAL	78.0	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.3	79.8
LOCAL	358.2	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	359.0	363.5
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.2	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0	199.5
STATE*	120.5	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.3	121.0
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	78.0	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0	78.4	78.3

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	444.85	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	462.07	463.61
DURABLE GOODS	447.79	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	462.15	461.55
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	350.84	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	360.05	343.79
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	373.86	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41	356.85
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	462.09	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	481.08	477.47
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	471.58	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	490.49	477.12
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	433.05	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	458.14	456.23
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	460.13	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	459.72	450.71
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	501.27	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.40	483.61
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	495.11	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23	493.85
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	383.37	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56	500.60
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	447.03	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	441.09	423.16
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	455.52	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	465.15	460.72
METAL CANS	501.87	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	486.00	469.63
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	657.44	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08	569.86
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	436.17	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	468.63	467.90
METAL STAMPINGS	454.62	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	429.00	412.92
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	467.74	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	491.18	497.46
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	454.16	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	503.73	502.48
METALWORKING MACHINERY	519.78	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	558.97	564.10
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	607.03	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.88	656.93	668.74
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	482.94	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	483.39	496.93
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	418.26	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	433.08	418.50
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	446.31	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	464.54	467.98
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	356.70	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	334.91	337.18
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	336.60	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40	349.67
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	381.07	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	403.92	405.16
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	584.15	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	595.76	603.41
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	313.63	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	339.33	345.91
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	589.61	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	585.73	586.72
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	653.56	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659 87	663.14	669.82	643.22	632.31	643.14
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	419.83	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.67	444.85
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	351.54	344.08	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	362.56	359.79
NONDURABLE GOODS	442.95	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	463.08	465.25
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	452.76	451.82	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.17	494.16
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	452.93	414.53	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	496.95	483.65
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	412.17	431.50	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	418.40	427.92	450.02
BEVERAGES*	496.90	539.85	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38	594.74	592.63
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	405.07	357.01	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	410.32	414.85
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	269.01	258.84	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	276.28	288.41
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	230.64	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	243.54	235.08
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	251.29	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	283.71	275.02	341.42
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	280.72	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21	300.30	292.74
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	449.43	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	460.32	464.53
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	439.69	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	457.13	471.08
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	453.83	458.97	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	481.73	482.89
NEWSPAPERS	429.34	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	439.23	450.89
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	481.34	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27	519.50
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	528.55	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	552.30	543.92
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	570.26	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	604.06	629.31
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	563.50	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	642.88	637.14
DRUGS	563.04	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.09	589.64
SOAPS, CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	342.23	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	381.54	371.95
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	606.06	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76	568.38
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	675.18	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	660.98	641.33
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	793.86	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	813.11	814.05
PETROLEUM REFINING	860.33	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	870.88	876.15
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	370.44	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	386.56	378.94
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	341.52	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	369.41	376.13
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	376.00	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	389.58	380.07
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	269.79	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21	275.88

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	41.0	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.1
DURABLE GOODS	41.5	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.1
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	39.2	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9	35.7
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.2	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4	36.6
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	42.2	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.7
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	42.6	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.0
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	38.7	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	38.5
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	44.5	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	42.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	45.2	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	44.0	42.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	46.1	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9	45.1
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	39.0	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9	41.1
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	45.2	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.6	42.7
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	41.6	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	40.7
METAL CANS	45.5	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.2	42.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	43.8	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5	38.4
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	40.2	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.9
METAL STAMPINGS	40.7	38.7	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	39.0	37.1
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.8	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	41.1	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5	44.0
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.9	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.2
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	44.7	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	46.1	46.7
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.7	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.9
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.2	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1	38.5
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.5	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.5	39.6
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	41.0	39.8	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	37.8	39.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	39.6	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5	41.5
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	40.8	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.8	40.6
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.4	41.2	38.6	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.5	41.7
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.5	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.3	41.6
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.1	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.6	41.7
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	42.8	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.9	41.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	41.2	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.7
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	40.5	39.1	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.7
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.6	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	41.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	42.0	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9	43.5
PRESERV FRUITS VEGS*	44.8	40.6	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	43.9	44.7
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	39.9	40.9	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	40.0	40.6	42.9
BEVERAGES*	38.4	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	42.3	43.1
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	46.4	42.3	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.6	44.8
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.7	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	36.4	37.7
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	37.2	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	36.9	36.0
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.9	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9	46.2
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	36.6	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4	35.7
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.6	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.0	42.5
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	42.4	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	43.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.6	37.9	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	33.6	38.6	38.6
NEWSPAPERS	32.6	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	33.0	33.8
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	36.6	39.8	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9	39.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	41.1	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.3
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	43.9	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	43.9	44.6
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	42.4	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8	44.4
DRUGS	40.8	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.7
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.1	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.5	37.[illegible]
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.5	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0	42.8
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	43.9	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4	42.5
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	44.8	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2	45.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	45.4	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0	45.1
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	42.0	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.7
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.9	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.7	41.0
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	42.2	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.8
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	39.1	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5	38.0

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUN	JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.85	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.27	11.28
DURABLE GOODS	10.79	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.19	11.23
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.95	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.50	9.63
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.30	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61	9.75
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	10.95	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.40	11.45
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	11.07	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.46	11.36
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.19	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.54	11.85
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.34	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.52	10.58
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.09	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.35	11.46
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.74	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74	10.95
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.83	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42	12.18
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.89	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.89	9.91
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.95	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.29	11.32
METAL CANS	11.03	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.25	11.05
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	15.01	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04	14.84
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.85	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.43	11.44
METAL STAMPINGS	11.17	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	11.00	11.13
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.19	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.[illegible]	11.51	11.53	11.65
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.05	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.58	11.42
METALWORKING MACHINERY	11.84	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.45	12.48
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.58	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25	14.32
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.31	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.62	11.86
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.67	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.80	10.87
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.02	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47	11.47
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.70	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.86	8.92
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.50	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80	8.83
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.34	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.90	10.18
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.11	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.71	14.54
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.94	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.42	8.52
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.68	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.08	14.07
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.27	15.34	15.42	15.[illegible]	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46	15.46
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.19	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.91	10.93
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.68	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.93	8.84
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.91	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.35	11.32
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.78	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.46	11.36
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.11	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.32	10.82
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.33	10.55	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.54	10.49
BEVERAGES*	12.94	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06	13.75
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.73	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20	9.26
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.33	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.59	7.65
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.20	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.60	6.53
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.46	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.07	7.39
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.67	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25	8.20
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.55	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.96	10.93
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.37	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91	10.93
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	12.07	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.48	12.51
NEWSPAPERS	13.17	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.31	13.34
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.47	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29	13.02
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.86	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.15	13.17
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	12.99	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.76	14.11
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.29	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.35	14.35
DRUGS	13.80	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.11	14.14
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.48	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.91	9.84
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.32	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32	13.28
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.38	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.23	15.09
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.72	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.01	17.91
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.95	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.47	19.31
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.82	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.22	9.27
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.35	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.02	9.01
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.91	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.27	9.32
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.90	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33	7.26

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,038	3,972	4,022	66.0	16.0
Total Employment	3,872	3,852	3,876	20.0	- 4.0
Total Unemployment	166	120	147	46.0	19.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	165	118	147	47.0	18.0
Unemployment Rate	4.1	3.0	3.6	1.1	0.5
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	4.2	3.0	3.7	1.2	0.5

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	74.1	74.9	61.3	-0.8	12.8
Total Insured Unemployed	85.2	81.1	70.5	4.1	14.7
Male	50.8	47.8	37.9	3.0	12.9
Female	34.6	33.6	32.5	1.0	2.1
White, Not Hispanic	51.9	51.5	42.3	0.4	9.6
Black, Not Hispanic	18.1	16.3	15.7	1.8	2.4
Hispanic	13.3	12.3	11.2	1.0	2.1
Other**	1.4	1.0	1.0	0.4	0.4
Manufacturing	22.8	21.0	19.8	1.8	3.0
Durable Goods	10.1	8.0	7.9	2.1	2.2
Nondurable Goods	12.8	13.0	12.0	-0.2	0.8
Nonmanufacturing	63.2	60.3	50.4	2.9	12.8
Contract Construction	13.9	11.8	8.6	2.1	5.3
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.5	5.3	4.3	0.2	1.2
Wholesale & Retail Trade	20.1	18.5	15.8	1.6	4.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.3	3.6	3.1	-0.3	0.2
Services	16.1	16.1	14.9	0.0	1.2
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	9.2	8.6	8.3	0.6	0.9
25 Through 34	28.1	27.7	22.9	0.4	5.2
35 Through 44	20.2	18.2	17.3	2.0	2.9
45 Through 54	13.7	12.8	11.8	0.9	1.9
55 Through 64	11.9	10.9	7.9	1.0	4.0
65 And Over	2.2	2.9	2.3	-0.7	-0.1
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	10.5	9.1	8.5	1.4	2.0
3 to 4 Weeks	11.0	8.6	8.1	2.4	2.9
5 Through 14 Weeks	39.6	38.9	35.4	0.7	4.2
15 Weeks And Over	23.4	23.6	18.1	-0.2	5.3

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	May[1]	Apr[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,491	2,904	11,653	13,387	-13.0
Private Units	2,491	2,904	11,551	13,387	-13.7
Single Family	1,714	1,730	6,858	9,395	-27.0
Two-Family	74	74	478	706	-32.3
Three-or-Four Family	36	27	110	118	- 6.8
Five or More Family	667	1,073	4,105	3,168	29.6
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$223,918	$283,694	$1,089,978	$1,250,157	-12.8
New Buildings	$156,047	$215,527	$809,213	$973,110	-16.8
Additions and Alterations	$67,871	$68,167	$280,765	$277,047	1.3

[1] Based on reports received from 460 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 470 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±59	1.6%	178	±25	14.0%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±59	1.5%	161	±24	14.9%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±59	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±59	1.5%	125	±21	16.8%	3.2%	±.5	15.6%
	May	3,817	±59	1.5%	149	±23	15.4%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±58	1.5%	147	±23	15.6%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±58	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±58	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±59	1.5%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±59	1.6%	138	±22	15.9%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±59	1.5%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±59	1.5%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±59	1.5%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.6	13.0%
	Feb	3,851	±59	1.5%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±58	1.5%	136	±22	16.2%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±59	1.5%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±59	1.5%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±58	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul									
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1985 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9,7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun	124,102	3,971.0	117,541	3,806.0	6,561	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul								
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.

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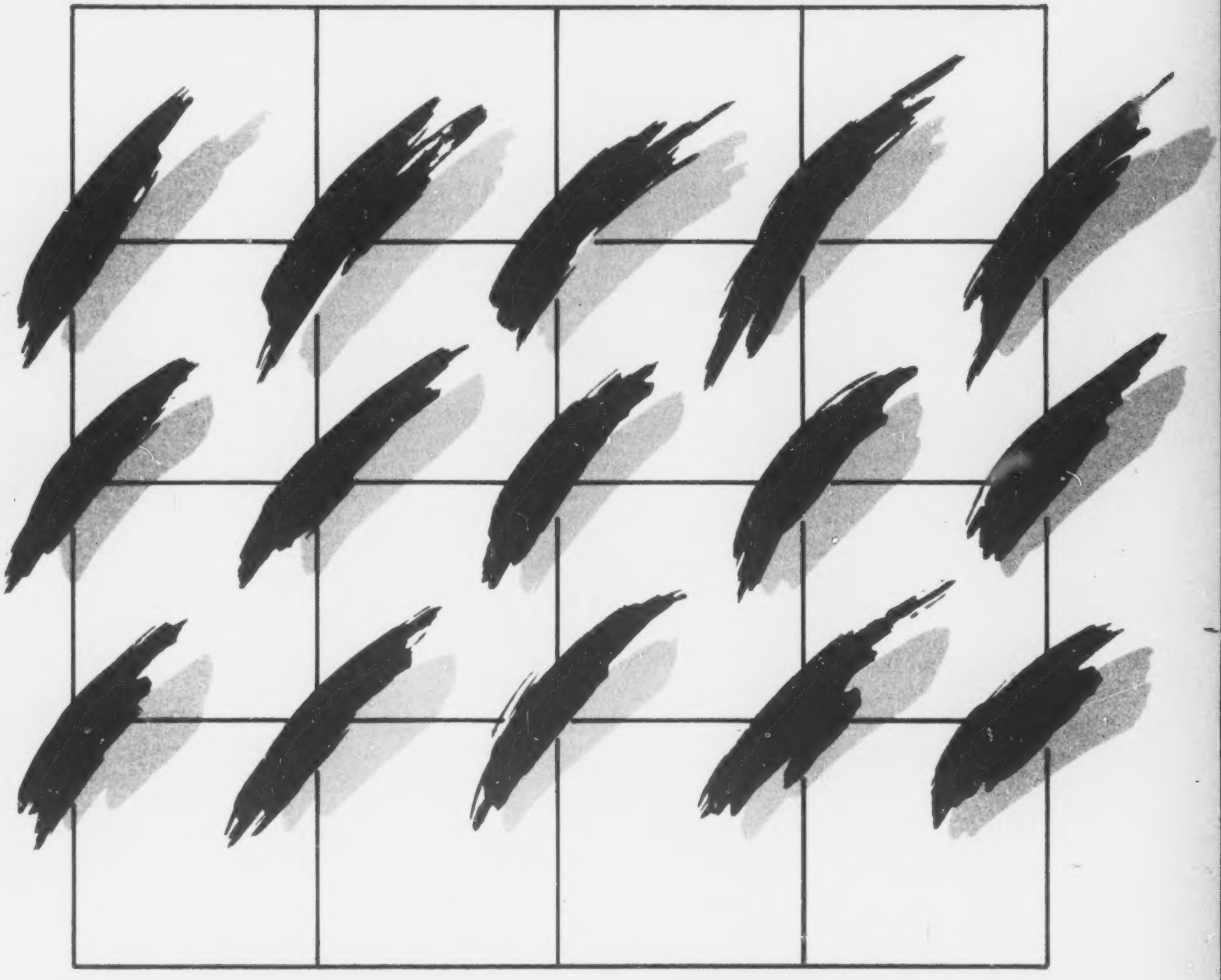
New Jersey
ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

THOMAS H. KEAN, Governor
State of New Jersey

CHARLES SERRAINO, Commissioner
New Jersey Department of Labor

SEPTEMBER 1989

New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

Number 297 Based on data through September 8, 1989

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Statistical Section S-1

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

National barometers of business activity continue to register mixed readings. Though the pace of expansion unquestionably has slowed since the beginning of the year, there is sufficient uncertainty about the degree of easing and the durability of the recent pause of inflation to keep the Federal Reserve Board in a quandry. Just when it appeared that it might be ready to move beyond the modest loosening of credit authorized earlier in the summer, new and revised data showed greater strength of consumer spending, exports and employment than previously reported or anticipated. This is likely to keep the Fed in a "wait and see" posture until there is clearer evidence that the risks of a resumed upward spiraling of prices have really subsided.

Industrial production edged up fractionally in July, but this followed small declines during the two preceding months and does not signal a departure from the substantially slower growth rate experienced by this sector during the first half of the year. Similarly, though unchanged in July, all indications point to continued weakness in construction. At the same time, however, both personal income and consumer spending advanced at surprisingly strong 0.7% rates in July, and estimates of consumer outlays were revised upwards for earlier months. As a result, the U.S. Commerce Department adjusted its estimate of the economy's overall rate of growth during the second quarter from 1.7% to 2.7%. Also on the plus side, the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics reported that nonfarm employment would have risen by a respectable 200,000 in August were it not for strikes in the telephone industry during the survey week. The unemployment rate was unchanged at 5.2%.

Consumer prices advanced at an annual rate of 2.9% in July, about the same as a month earlier and only about half as much as the average increase of 5.9% for the full first half of the year. Most of the improvement was attributable to falling energy prices, which had risen sharply earlier in the year. Excluding highly volatile food and energy prices, the inflation rate has hovered within the 4.2% and 4.4% range over the past six months.

THE STATE

The latest round of labor market and other economic data reinforce the assessment expressed in recent issues of *New Jersey Economic Indicators* that the New Jersey Economy has entered a period of considerably less rapid expansion than it enjoyed from 1982 to 1988. Employment increases began to diminish during 1988 because of the labor supply constraints associated with one of the lowest unemployment rates in the country and then eased further during the first half of this year as the construction boom finally started to subside and consumers tightened their purse strings following six years of very substantial spending increases. As a result, nonfarm employment in New Jersey as of July was only 34,800 higher than a year earlier, a marked reduction from gains averaging close to 100,000 per year from 1982 to 1987, when the economy was coming out of the last recession and could draw upon a sizeable labor surplus.

Nonfarm hiring fell about 20,000 short of seasonal expectations during the spring and early summer, partly reflecting that layoffs were fewer than usual last winter because of exceptionally good weather and partly because many employers continued to confront recruitment difficulties, especially those service establishments and retail outlets competing for a dwindling supply of youth to fill relatively low wage, part-time and seasonal jobs. There also was a softening of the demand for labor in some sectors. Construction contractors recalled about 6,000 fewer workers than usual following winter layoffs because of the reduced pace of building activity and, after leveling off during the second half of 1988, employment slipped by another 4,500 in manufacturing, mirroring the slower pace of industrial growth nationally.

The apparent easing of the demand for labor in some sectors of the economy is clearly evident in a rising trend of unemployment insurance (UI) claims since March. A seasonally adjusted weekly average of 86,100 persons claimed UI benefits during July, up 12,900 from the same month last year. Partially available data for August indicate a somewhat greater over-the-year jump of about 15,000. Nearly half of the increase is accounted for by construction workers and most of the rest consists of persons laid off by service sector employers. As a result, the seasonally adjusted *insured* unemployment rate (the number of claimants as a percentage of the number of workers covered by UI) rose from a post-World War II low of 1.9% in January to 2.5% as of July.

New Jersey's *total* unemployment rate, which also includes jobless workers not eligible for UI (such as new entrants to the labor market, persons who voluntarily quit their jobs and persons who have already used up their UI benefit entitlements), exhibited highly erratic fluctuations but no real trend during the first seven months of this year, holding at its 1988 average of 3.8%. This relative stability reflects that, at least through July, the rising layoff rate indicated by the upturn of UI claims was largely balanced by reduced unemployment among teenagers newly entering or marginally attached to the labor market and therefore not part of the UI rolls. The U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics recently reported that the State's unemployment rate shot up to 4.5% in August, but it is too soon to know whether this is simply another in a series of fluctuations attributable to sampling error or an indication that the higher adult layoff rate is starting to outweigh lower joblessness among youth.

It would be premature to view the recent easing of New Jersey's economic pace and the upturn of UI claims during the past several months as the beginning of a cyclical slowdown. Though this could in fact occur if the national economy slips into a recession, as some economists anticipate, there is no clear evidence that such a downturn is underway. Except for the slackening of construction activity, which has been signaled for two years by a reduced volume of new contracts and could have become more pronounced, the State's economy appears simply to be easing into to a period of more moderate and sustainable expansion.

The economy's principal soft spot is construction, which enjoyed an extraordinary boom over the 1983-1988 period that was far out of proportion with national trends and which had to pause sooner or later. The fact that such a pause might be on the way was initially indicated by a downturn of building permits for new residential construction that began in 1987 and has continued ever since. The number of dwelling units authorized during the first half of this year was down about 35% from the comparable period in peak year 1986, with all of the drop accounted for by single-family homes. Contracts for nonresidential building kept expanding in 1987, but then plummeted by 22% in 1988 and have remained at that lower level thus far in 1989. There was still enough work backlogged to hold overall building activity at a record level in 1988. Now, however, some slowdown does appear to be underway and this could result in some further employment cutbacks in this sector.

Another significant development during the first half of 1989 was a marked slowdown of the pace of retail spending. Sales by New Jersey retailers during the first six months of the year were up only 1.9% from a year earlier and auto sales (as measured by new car registrations) through the first seven months were off about 11%. This compares with retail sales increases averaging 8.7% per year from 1982 to 1988. There has been a similar, though less pronounced, easing of consumer spending nationally. As in the case of the building boom, the exceptional sales pace of 1982-1988 (fueled by pent-up demand following the last recession and heavy borrowing) had to moderate sooner or later. Unlike construction, however, there is every reason to believe that consumer spending will keep growing in New Jersey, not as much as over the past several years but probably better than during the first half.

In sum, the New Jersey economy has shifted from overdrive to a speed more consistent with underlying demographic trends and patterns of growth nationally. The construction boom appears to be at least temporarily receding, consumer spending has downshifted from a pace that could not be sustained indefinitely, and a slower expansion of industrial activity nationally has been accompanied by some further erosion of manufacturing jobs. These developments have contributed to a rise in unemployment insurance claims. Nevertheless, the State's economy remains fundamentally sound. If job opportunities in the service sectors keep rising at even the slower rate recorded over the past year, as should be the case if the national economy holds to the moderately rising course anticipated by most forecasters, this should be enough to match labor force growth and hold unemployment at close to its current level.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

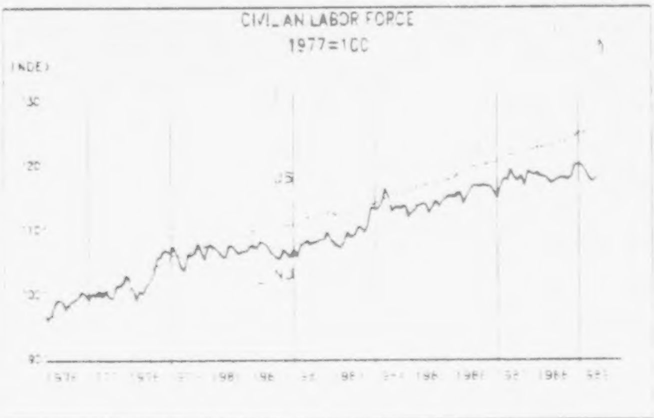
New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)			Data For	Series	Page No.	Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago				N.J.	U.S.
$179,799	$177,373	$164,516	1st Qtr. '89	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.3	+ 9.5
$5,013	$5,040	$4,968	Jun	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 1.9	+ 5.2
2,626	2,906	2,684	Jun	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 5.0	+ 1.9
50	65	67	Dec '88	Business Failures (number)	S-16	+15.1	- 6.6
2,368	2,205	2,851	Jun	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-13.5	- 6.9
$678.2	$425.3	$690.7	Jul	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-15.8	- 1.3
$195.0	$212.6	$327.1	Jul	Residential	S-18	-25.8	+ 0.2
$374.9	$102.0	$208.9	Jul	Nonresidential	S-18	- 2.1	0.0
$108.3	$110.7	$154.7	Jul	Nonbuilding*		-17.2	- 7.2
3,721.1	3,728.7	3,685.2	Jul	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
658.8	665.0	663.8	Jul	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.8	+ 1.0
3,062.3	3,063.7	3,021.4	Jul	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.7	+ 3.5
162	165	146	Jul	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	+ 0.8	- 4.5
4.1	4.2	3.7	Jul	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
82.9	81.7	72.6	Jul	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+ 9.1	- 0.6
2.5	2.4	2.1	Jun	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
41.0	41.1	40.8	Jul	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	+ 0.2	0.0
$11.37	$11.31	$10.88	Jul	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.1	+ 3.0
$460.49	$464.84	$438.46	Jul	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.3	+ 3.0

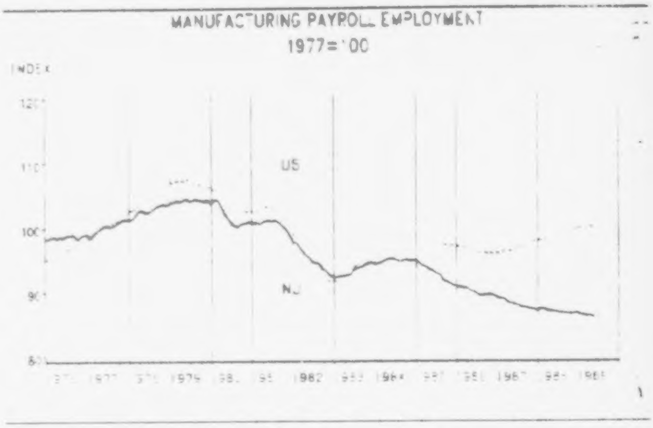
See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

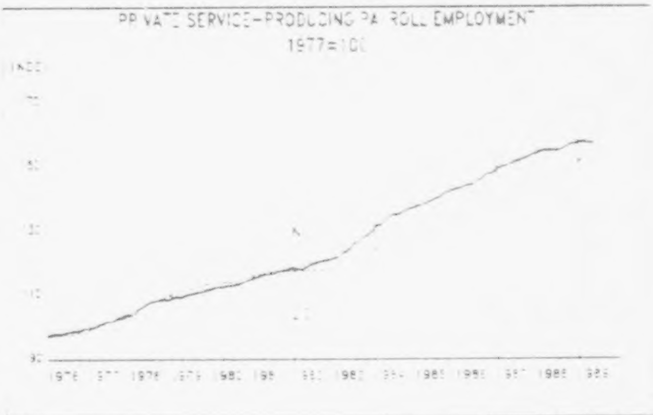
* Not seasonally adjusted

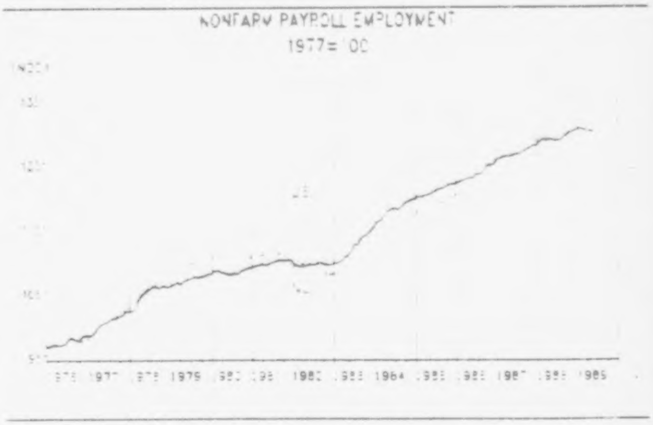
** (Latest Month-1st Qtr. '89) (Month Ago-4th Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-1st Qtr. '88)

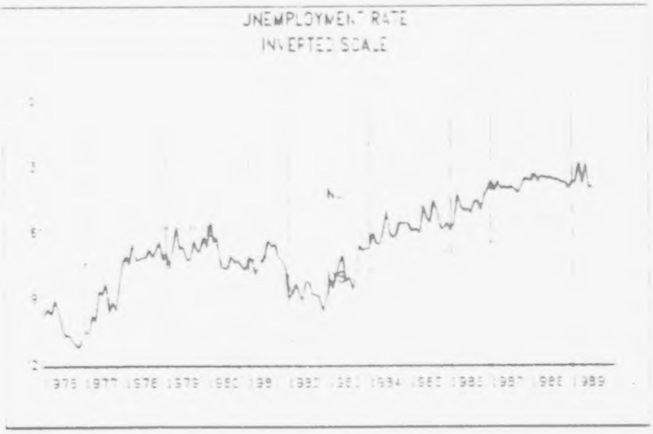
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

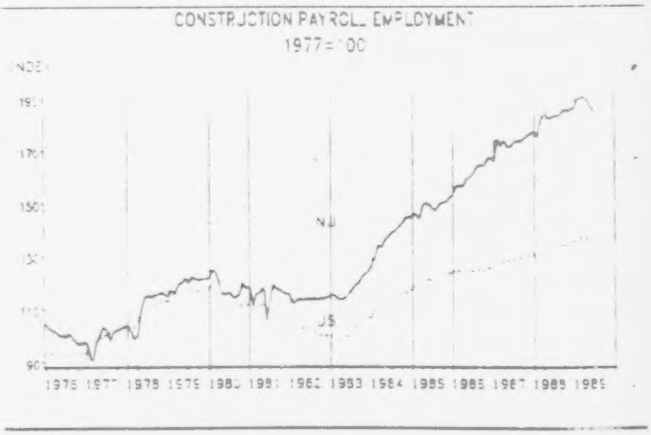




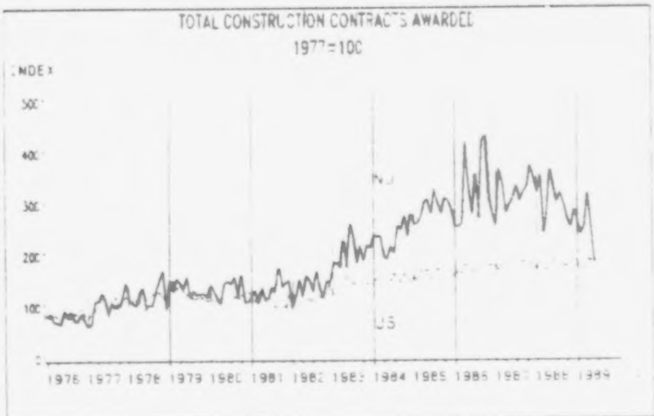


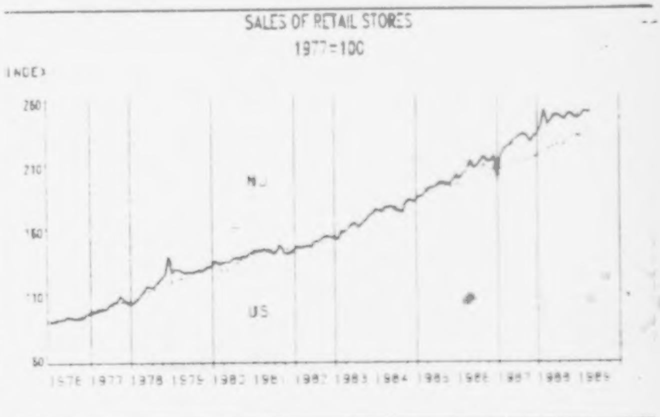


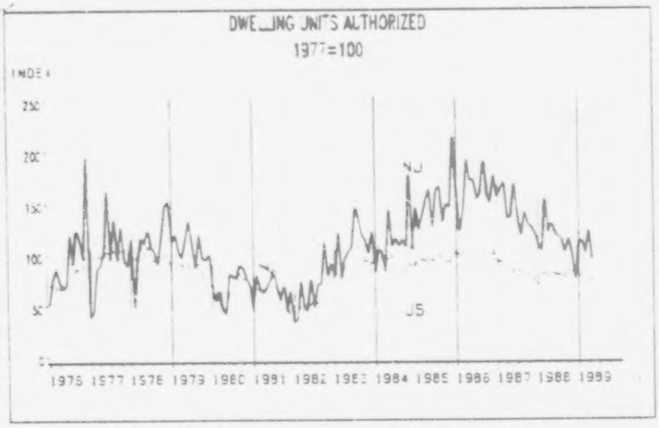


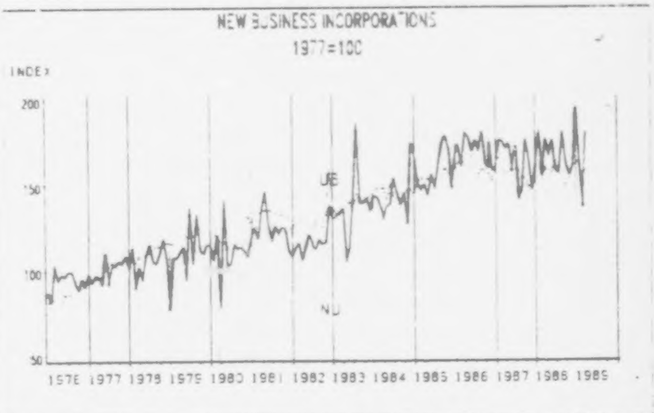


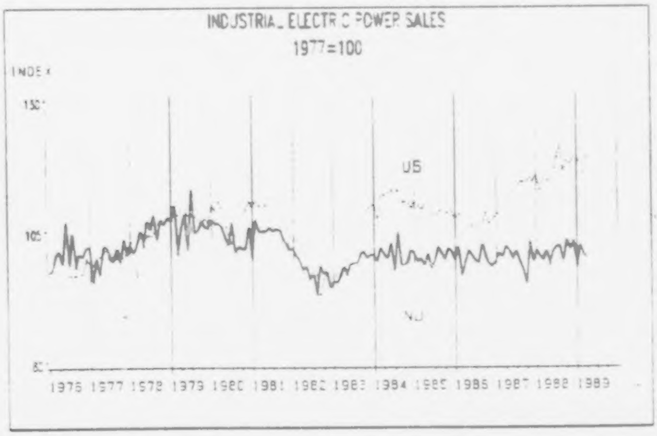
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

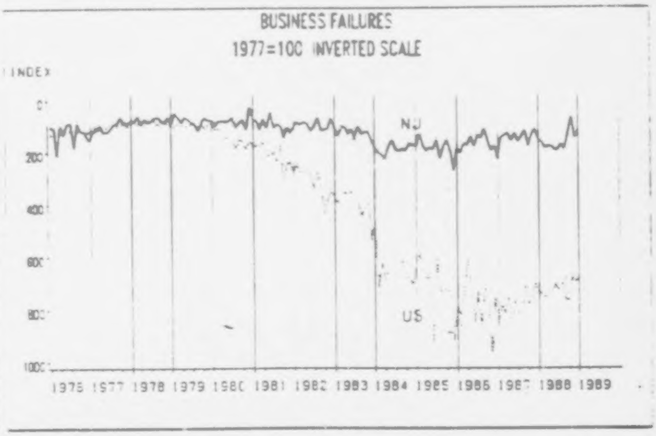

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

NEW JERSEY'S LABOR EQUATION: DEMAND VS. SUPPLY THROUGH 2000

by
Connie O. Hughes
Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

This article is excerpted from the report, ***New Jersey's Labor Equation: Demand vs. Supply through 2000****, recently released by the Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research.*[1] *Copies of the complete report are available by writing to the NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research, CN388, Trenton, NJ 08625-0388.*

INTRODUCTION

The purpose of this article is to focus on the "labor equation" – the relationship of labor supply and the demand for labor – in New Jersey through the year 2000. The New Jersey Department of Labor's projections of industry and occupational employment will be used as an indicator of future labor demand – what will be the labor force requirements of the state's future economy? Similarly, the Department's projections of population and labor force will be utilized to assess the future labor supply – who will be available to fill the jobs? The match or mismatch between future demand versus future supply also will be considered. Before proceeding with these analyses, however, it is appropriate to review the current labor supply/demand issue in New Jersey.

Labor Demand vs. Supply: The Issue

Currently, New Jersey is in the midst of an economic boom, although there are some signs of moderation. The unemployment rate is at a peacetime low and employment continues to grow. However, the low unemployment rate is not due solely to the expansion of the economy – it also reflects labor market tightening from the supply side.

While a recession could reduce the demand for labor and raise the unemployment rate cyclically, longer-run structural factors contributing to the state's current economic success can be expected to continue into the 1990s and beyond, including a potential inhibitor – a shortage of people to staff the economy of tomorrow.

New Jersey, like the nation, cannot readily count on youth alleviating the labor scarcity. The baby-boom generation is now approaching middle age. Young labor-force entrants – the baby-bust generation – will be far less numerous for the balance of the century. The rising demand for labor will have to be met by more fully employing the state's residents. Women and minorities will be the dominant growth components of the labor force of the future. The period immediately ahead represents a "window of opportunity" for the state's structurally unemployed and disadvantaged workers, but their skills will need to be upgraded to match industry's demand for "high tech" skills.

The labor problem of the future, then, has two components: the shortage in the number of workers and the mismatch between the skills of available but underutilized labor and the jobs being created.

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[1] Technical and research assistance was provided by Douglas Moore, Joseph Tierney, and Sen-Yuan Wu. The analyses of industry employment projections and occupational employment projections drew on New Jersey Department of Labor's *Economic Indicators* articles by Jan DeJong, Robert Vaden and James Dougherty, respectively.

Because 1986 data were the most current at the time the projections were developed, 1986 is the base year for all projections series. Therefore, the following analyses focus on the 1986-to-2000 time period rather than 1988 to 2000.

LABOR DEMAND

Projected demand for labor is derived from the future outlook for the economy. Its character can be quantified in terms of the industrial and occupational categories of jobs the economy is expected to generate.

New Jersey's nonfarm wage and salary employment growth, on average, has exceeded that of the nation during the 1980s and is expected to mirror the nation's projected slower growth through the year 2000 (1.4% annually from 1986 to 2000). Reduced labor-force expansion (1.2% annually between 1986 and 2000) is responsible for this projected slowdown in employment growth.

However, despite slower projected labor-force growth, New Jersey's economy is projected to raise nonfarm wage and salary employment by almost 725,000 from 1986 to the turn of the century, an average of nearly 52,000 per year. In addition, there will be even more job openings due to separations from the labor force (retirement, death, family raising, etc.) – on average, over 188,000 per year.

Nearly all of the job growth will be found in the service-producing sectors (e.g., business and health services, trade and finance). In total, these sectors will account for slightly over 80% of all of New Jersey's employment by the year 2000, compared with just under 76% in 1986.

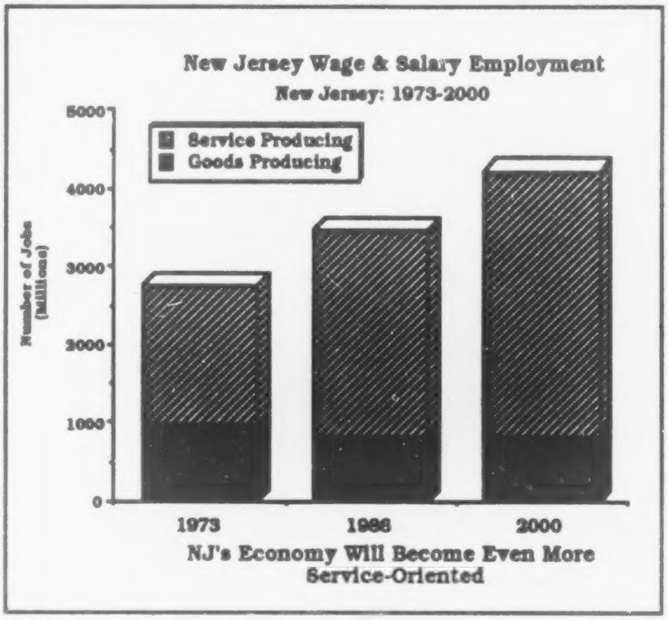
When the industry employment projections are converted to occupational employment projec-

Demographic & Economic Trends
New Jersey: 1986-2000
(Numbers in Thousands)

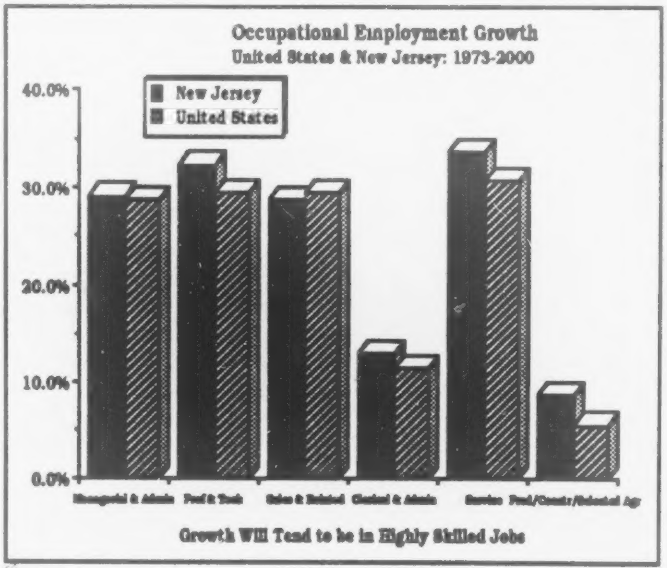
			Change: 1986-2000		
	1986	2000	Number	Percent	Average Annual Percent Change
WORKPLACE EMPLOYMENT					
Nonfarm Wage & Salary Employment (Industry)	3,486.8	4,211.3	724.5	20.8	1.4
+ Self-Employed & Unpaid Family Workers	140.4	180.7	40.3	28.7	1.8
Occupational Employment	3,627.1	4,391.9	764.8	21.1	1.4
POPULATION & LABOR FORCE					
Total Population	7,625.0	8,500.2	875.2	11.5	0.8
Population 16 Years of Age & Over	6,034.4	6,826.6	792.2	13.1	0.9
Civilian Labor Force	3,892.0	4,556.9	664.9	17.1	1.2
Unemployed	196.0	160.0	–	–	–
Unemployed Rate	5.0	3.5	–	–	–
Resident Employment	3,690.0	4,396.9	706.9	19.2	1.3

Notes: Numbers may not add due to rounding.
Parentheses "( )" indicate a negative number or percent.
*1988 unemployment rate dropped to 3.8%.

Source: NJ Department of Labor, Division of Labor Market & Demographic Research tions[2], several patterns emerge. Though there will be significant exceptions, the general trend will be that those occupations requiring high education skills (professional/technical workers and managers) will increase in numbers faster than lower skilled jobs (clerical and production workers). In fact, when the occupational employment projections are clustered by the level of educational attainment of the workers, the data indicate that almost 26% of all jobs in the year 2000 and about 36% of the new jobs created from 1986 to 2000 will require at least one or more years of college. Such occupations include, for example, managers, engineers, health diagnosing and treating workers. On the other hand, factors such as automation and import substitution are expected to result in slow growth or decline for occupational groups requiring less education, e.g., those in factory production operations.


New Jersey Wage & Salary Employment
New Jersey: 1973-2000

NJ's Economy Will Become Even More Service-Oriented


Occupational Employment Growth
United States & New Jersey: 1973-2000

Growth Will Tend to be in Highly Skilled Jobs

Occupational employment can be broken down into three major types -- white collar, blue collar and service occupations. What are labeled within the occupational classification system as "service" occupations (a diverse group that includes waiters/waitresses, police, fire officials, janitors) are projected to grow at a rate faster than any other broad occupational group. Despite this projected fast growth, these occupations as a whole will provide only 17% of all jobs in 2000 because of their small base. However, new growth in these occupations will account for an average of about 13,000 jobs per year, while openings due to separations will average over 32,000 annually.

White-collar occupations, on the other hand, will account for 58% of all New Jersey jobs in the year 2000. New growth will account for over 35,000 openings each year and separations will account for almost 97,000 jobs to be filled annually.

Finally, blue-collar occupations will lag in growth, but it is expected that there will be almost 65,000 blue-collar job openings annually from 1986 to 2000; 90% will be due to separations.

The employment and training policy implications of the abovementioned trends on the labor demand side of the equation are multifaceted. There will be a demand for an increasingly well-educated and highly trained labor force. Necessary skills in the year 2000 will include many that were barely in existence a decade or so ago. Not only will new entrants to the labor pool need to be educated and trained, but many current workers will need to upgrade their skills.

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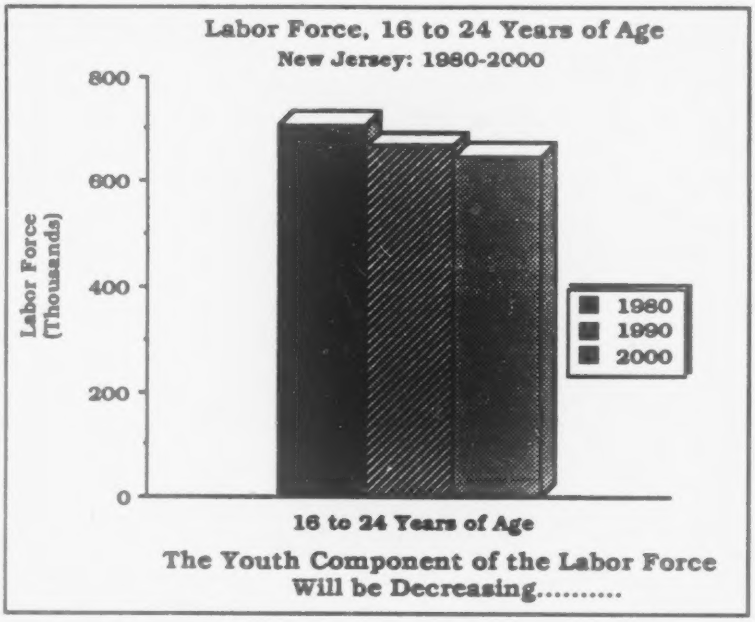
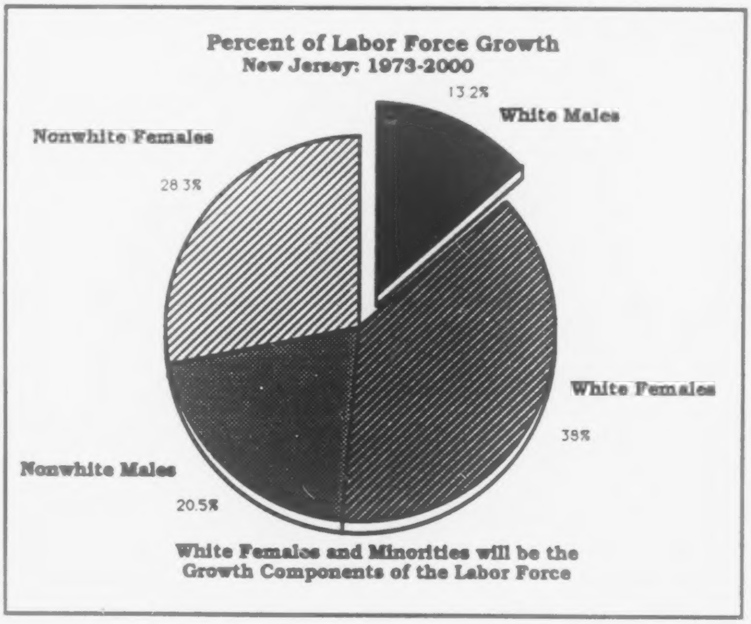
[2] Occupational employment totals differ from industry employment totals. Industry employment represents nonfarm wage and salary employment while occupational employment is the sum of nonfarm wage and salary employment plus self-employment and unpaid family workers.



The Youth Component of the Labor Force Will be Decreasing..........

LABOR SUPPLY

As New Jersey's economy has replicated that of the nation, the state's demography also has become a mirror image of the nation's. Demographics are shaping the labor force of the future. As previously stated, the current and projected labor scarcity is in good part demographic in nature and national in scope. Thus, it is not and will not be a phenomenon unique to New Jersey.



White Females and Minorities will be the Growth Components of the Labor Force

Total population growth will be slow, the population will become older and minorities will represent a larger share of total population during the period ahead. New Jersey's total population growth (0.8% annually from 1986 to 2000) will parallel the nation's projected slow growth (0.7% annually from 1986 to 2000). This compares with 0.6% for the state and 1.0% for the nation during the 1980s.

While increases in life expectancy will raise the median age of the population, it is the maturing of the baby-boom generation in combination with the younger, smaller-in-size baby-bust cohort which will be primarily responsible for the overall aging of the nation's and state's populations.

In 1980 nonwhites comprised 14% of New Jersey's population. By the year 2000, the nonwhite portion of the state's population will be almost 21%.

Through the year 2000, New Jersey's labor force is projected to expand at the same average annual rate as the nation as a whole (1.2% annually). This compares with a growth rate of 1.4% annually for nonfarm wage and salary employment, part of which will be achieved through reduced unemployment[3] and increased utilization of commuters from neighboring states.

Only 14% of New Jersey's labor force will be 16-to-24 years of age at the turn of the century, compared with about 19% in 1986. On the other hand, almost 51% of the state's labor force will be 35-to-54 years of age in the year 2000, compared with 38% in 1986.

White males will represent a smaller portion of the future labor force. Most of the growth through the year 2000 will be female and non-white.

Therefore, at the same time that industry will be demanding a more highly trained and skilled work force, the growth components of the labor force will be those that historically have tended to have lower than average levels of educational attainment.

THE SUPPLY/DEMAND DILEMMAS AND CHALLENGES

The slowing of labor force growth will result in a continued tight labor market -- a scarcity of labor for the state's expanding economy that will be reflected in a projected unemployment rate of 3.5% in the year 2000. This is substantially less than the 5% unemployment rate of 1986, but about the same as the 1988 rate of 3.8%.

From a purely demographic perspective, it would be difficult for the state's labor force to add substantial numbers beyond those projected. All members of the labor force through the year 2000 have already been born. Both in New Jersey and in the nation, those reaching working age for the remainder of the century will be from the "baby-bust" generation, a much smaller group than the baby-boom generation which joined the labor force in droves through the 1960s, 1970s and early 1980s. New Jersey will be in competition with the rest of the nation for workers from this much smaller-in-size labor force entrant pool. Only through sweeping changes in national immigration policy which would allow a dramatic increase in labor migration to the United States from abroad would the entrant pool be expanded sufficiently to reduce the shortage. At the same time, education and training needs could be expected to intensify as immigrant-skill levels would tend to be lower than those of the native population.

Barring any major change in national immigration policy, all potential sources of native labor need to be tapped to the maximum to help alleviate the shortage of labor. Such potential workers include dislocated workers and the structurally unemployed, the disabled, housewives, additional migrants and commuters and the "young old", i.e., retirees who might make themselves available for the right kinds of jobs.

The primary problem will be the mismatch of the skills of potential sources of labor and those being demanded by the job market. Adequate investment in training and upgraded educational programs will be essential to ensure that these potential sources can be employed to their optimums.

Since the scarcity of labor is not unique to New Jersey, the state will be in competition with the rest of the nation for a limited resource. Government and business will not only need to participate in the training process, but will need also to address the "personal" demands of the work force – day care, flexible hours, jobsharing and affordable housing, for example.

Without adequate attention to these "personal" needs as well as to education and training, the work force of the 1990s will be ill-equipped to compete in the world economy.

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[3] The projected unemployment rate for the year 2000 is 3.5%, down from 5% in the base year 1986 but relatively unchanged from the 1988 rate of 3.8%.

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

> **Moving Averages.** Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.
>
> **Ratio Scales.** Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.
>
> **Inverted Scales.** For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F. W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living–food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** series (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average.**

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the Economic Indicators, data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	3,971
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	3,976
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

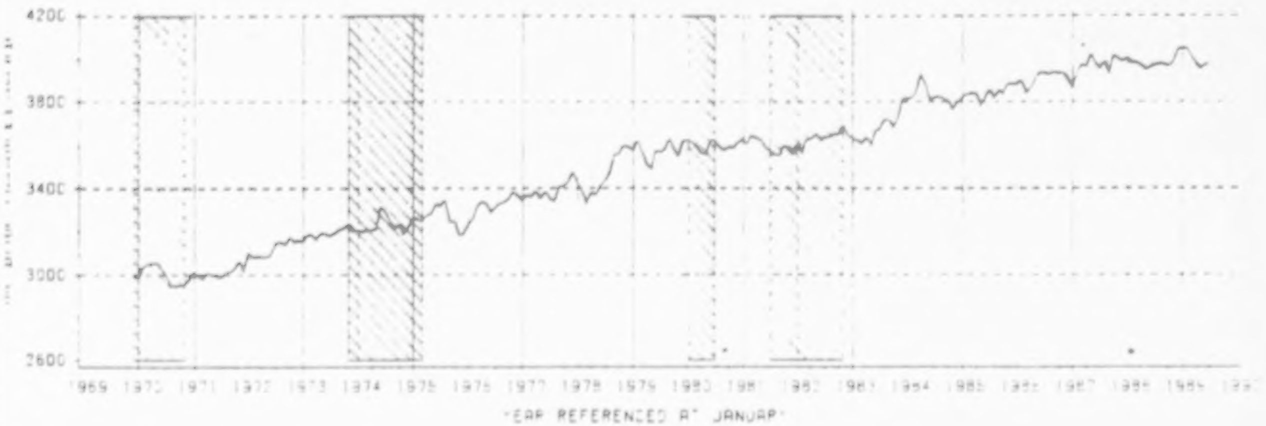
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	3,806
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	3,814
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

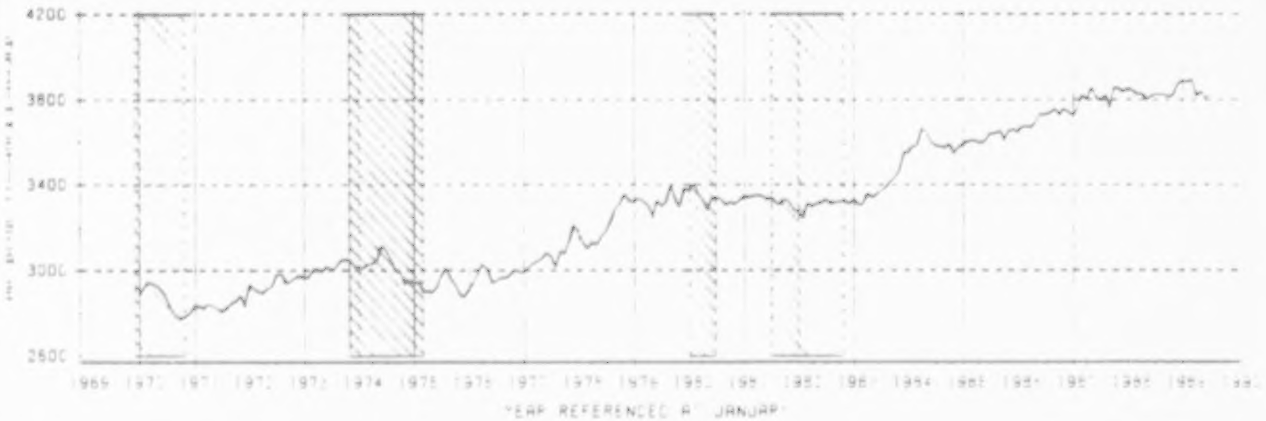
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	165
Jul	208	161	146	162
Aug	188	167	153	
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1 CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2 RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3 UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

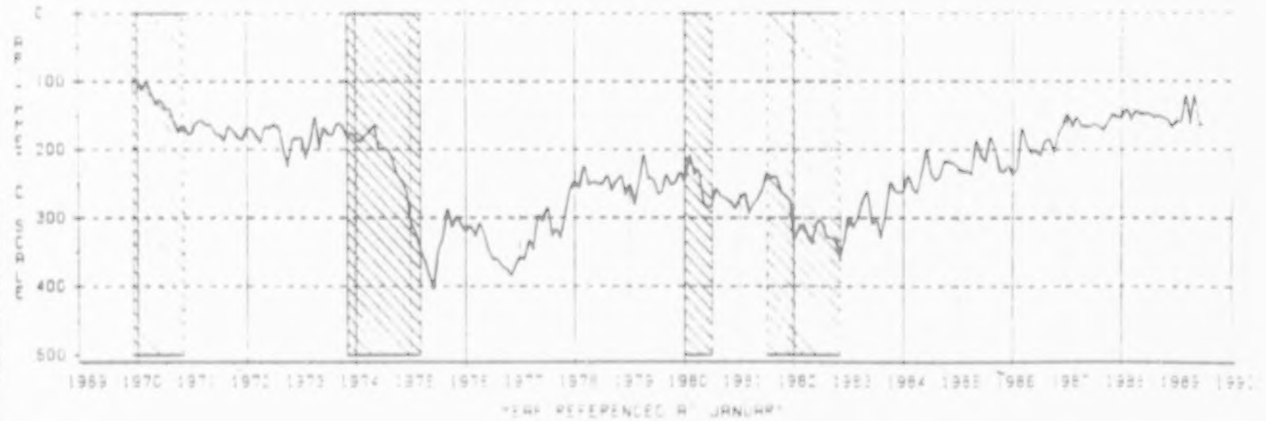


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.5
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.6
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

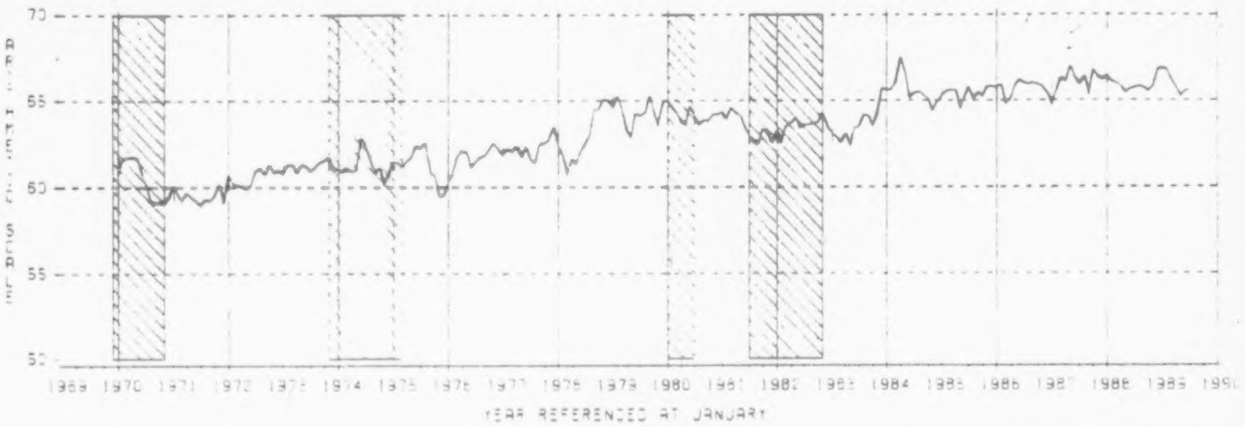
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	62.8
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	62.9
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

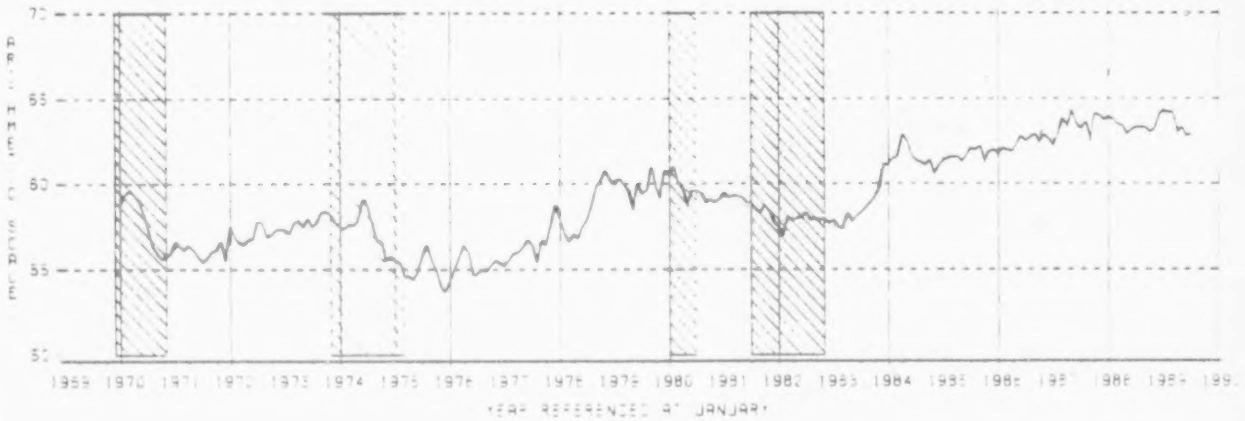
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.2
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.1
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

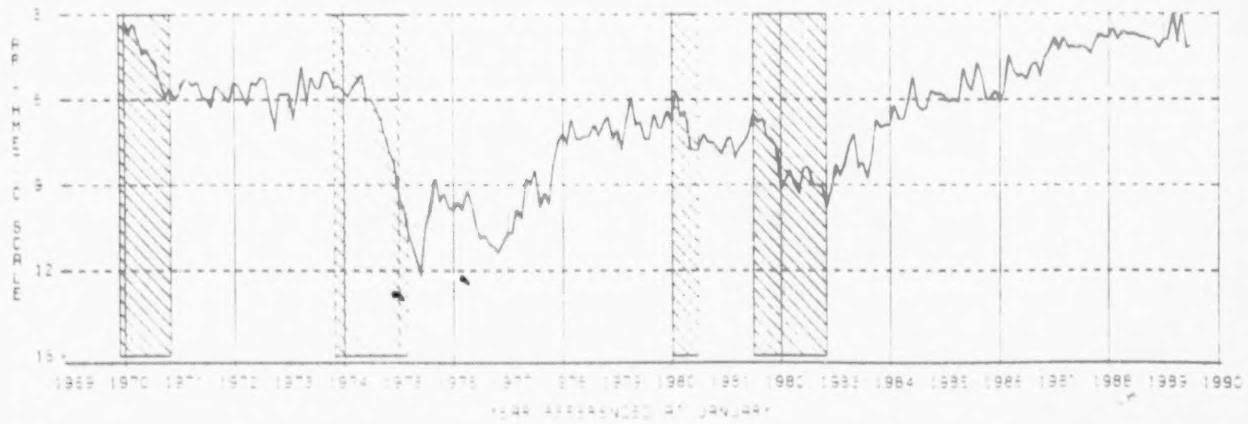


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1	3683.0
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3685.5	3680.3
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6	3728.7R	3677.9R
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8	3721.1P	3672.6P
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9		
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

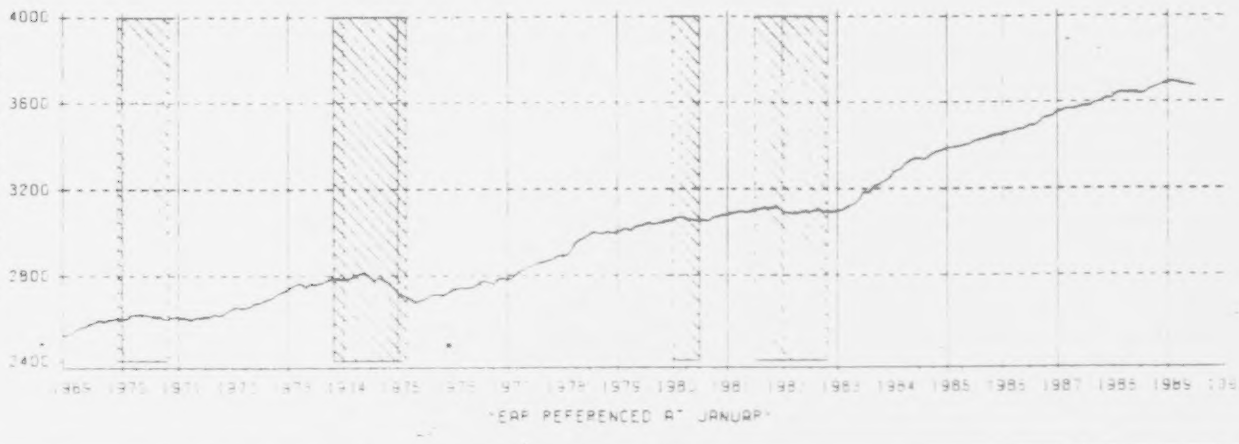
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4	3126.7
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3124.9	3122.9
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2	3166.1R	3121.5R
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0	3171.0P	3118.1P
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5		
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

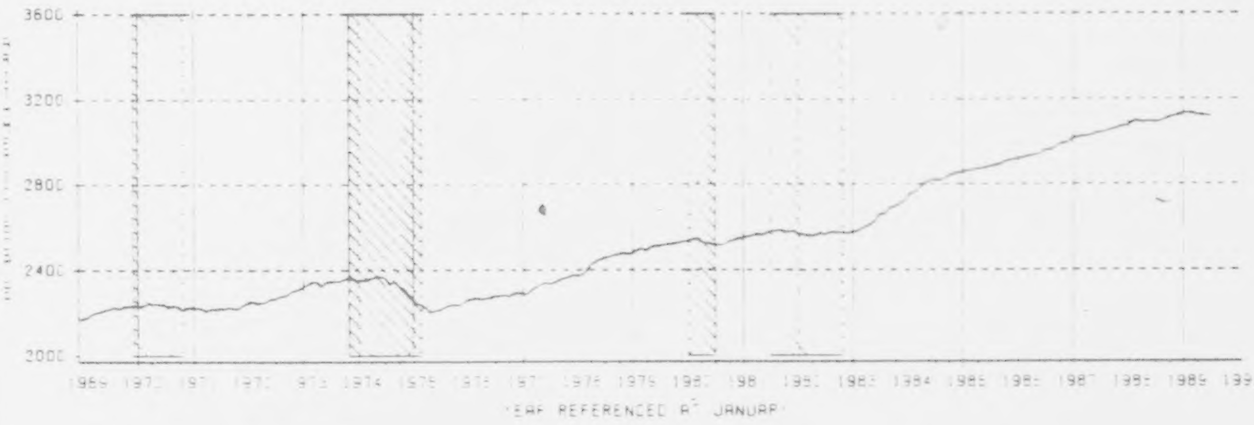
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7	556.3
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6	557.4
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4	562.6R	556.4R
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8	550.1P	554.5P
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4		
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7 NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8 PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9 PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

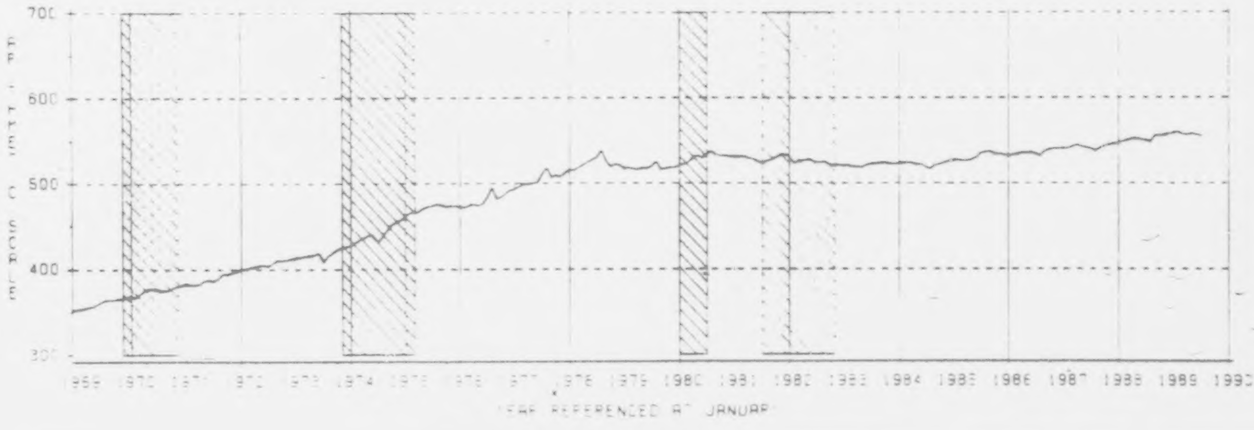


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1	661.3
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.3	661.4
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7	665.0R	659.8R
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4	658.8P	660.3P
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3		
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

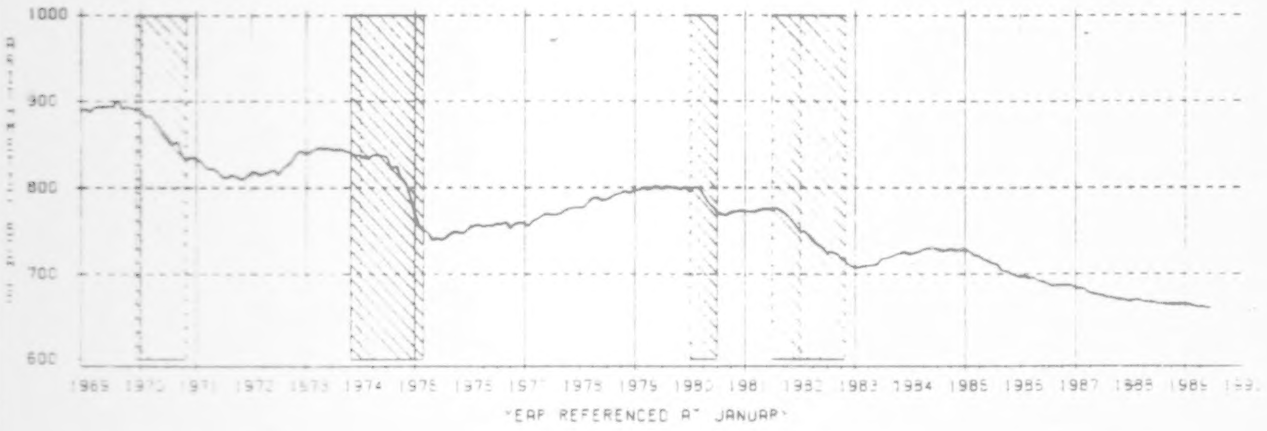
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6	178.5
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.2	176.3
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3	182.3R	175.0R
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0	184.8P	174.0P
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0		
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166.8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

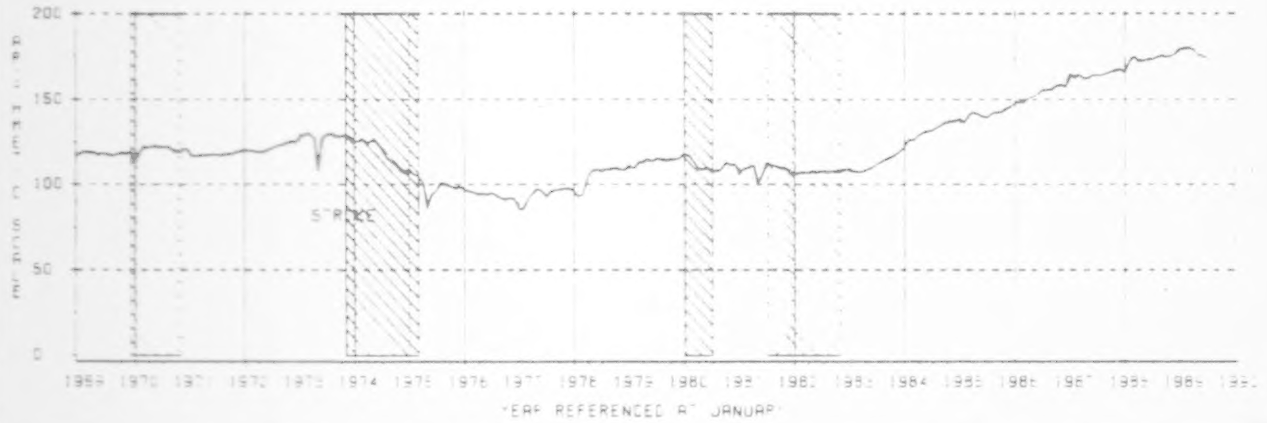
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3	2284.5
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2282.9	2282.7
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9	2316.3R	2284.3R
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4	2324.9P	2281.4P
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9		
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

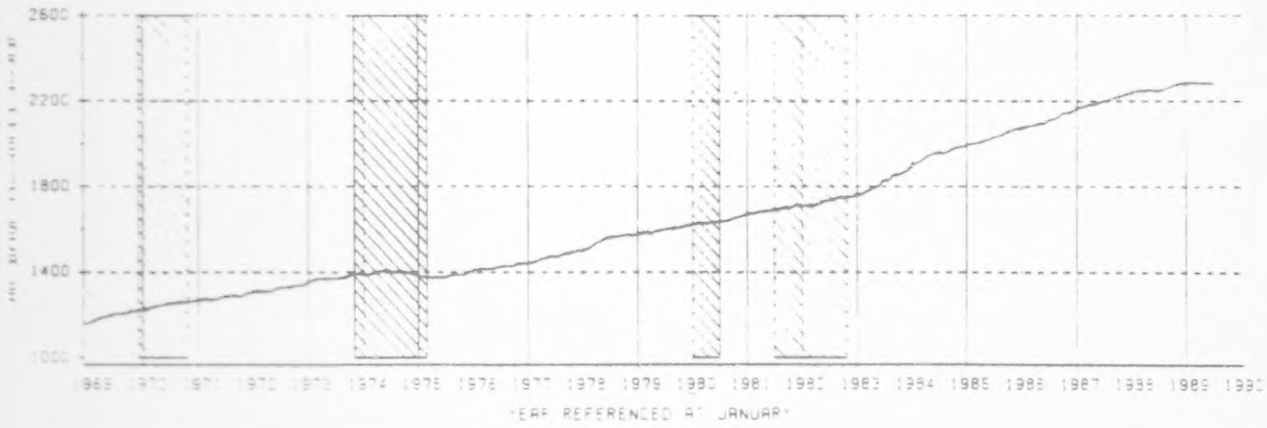


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7	421.4
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0	420.8
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8	423.1R	420.6R
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1	416.6P	422.1P
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5		
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

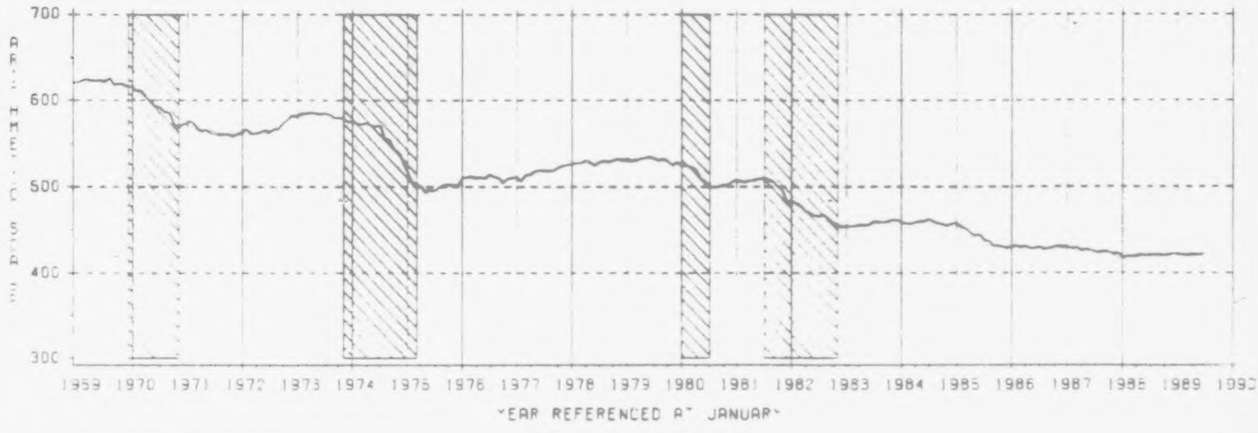
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8	40.5P	41.0P
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8		
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

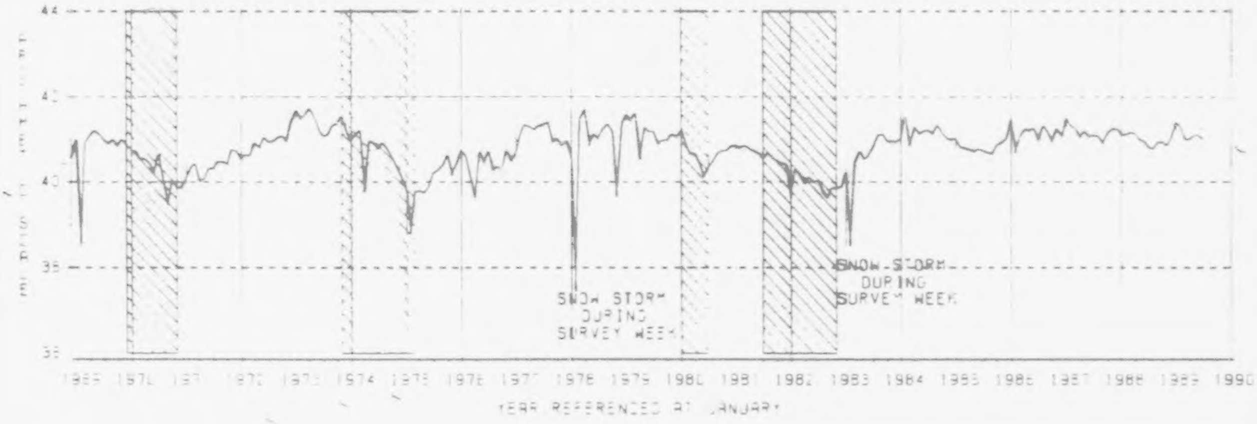
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233	17,166	17,277
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,220	17,295
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,389R	17,287R
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140	16,872P	17,306P
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156		
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

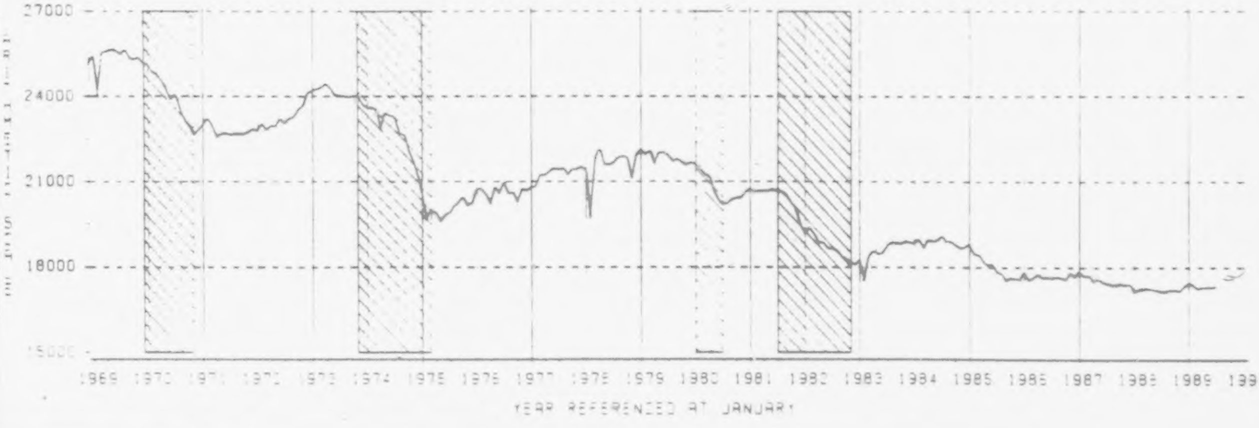


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	462.07
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	464.84R
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	460.49P
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

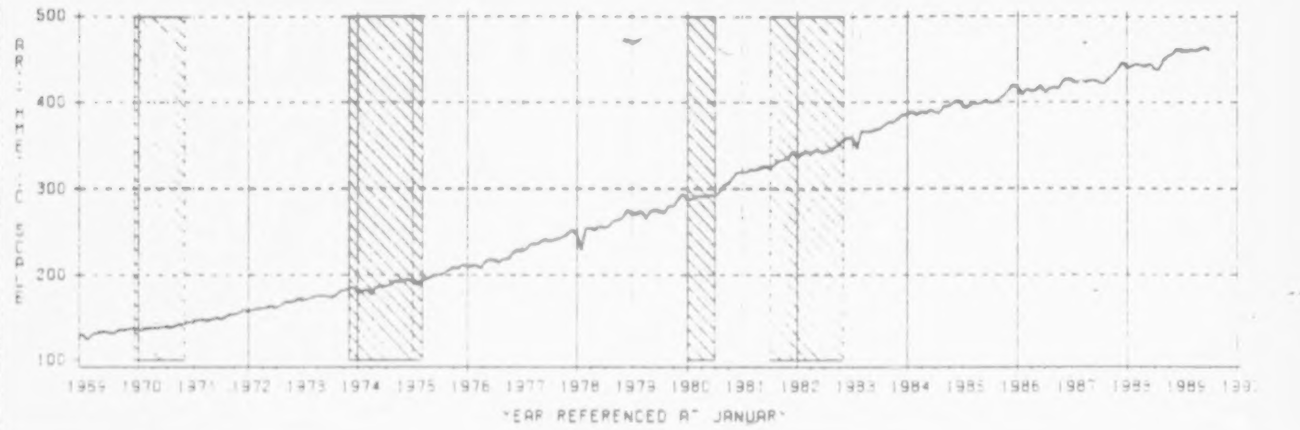
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1	123.2	128.7	129.3
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6			
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

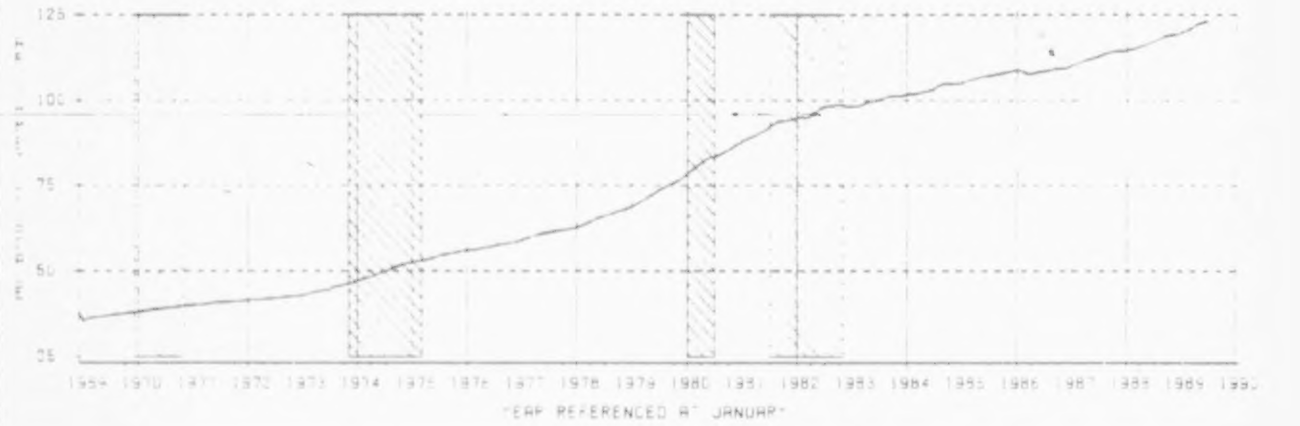
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02	302.04
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.96	301.06
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91	280.77R	301.05R
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72	278.24P	298.04P
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19		
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17 U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18 NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

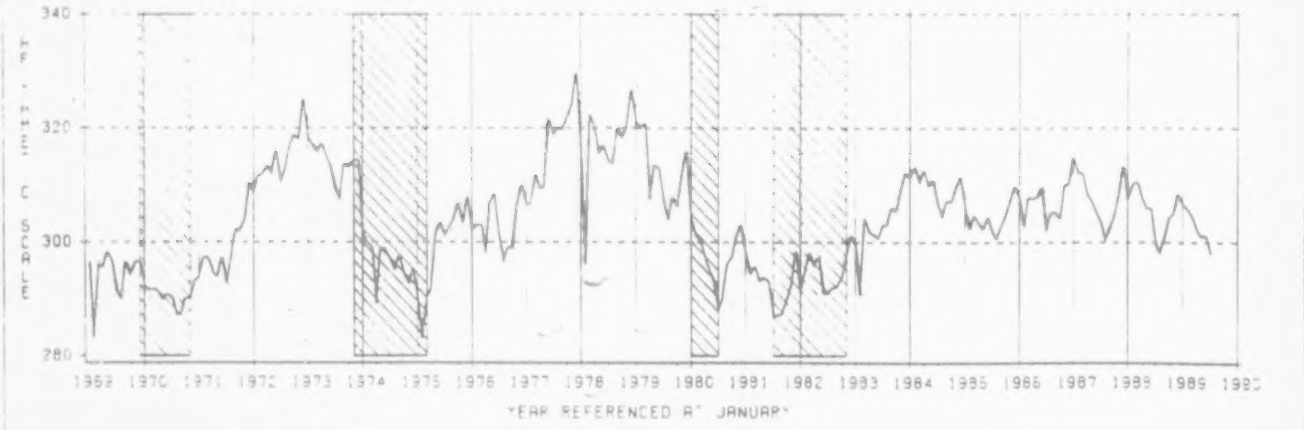


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481	2,393	2,199
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854	3,322	2,906
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684	2,547	2,626
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

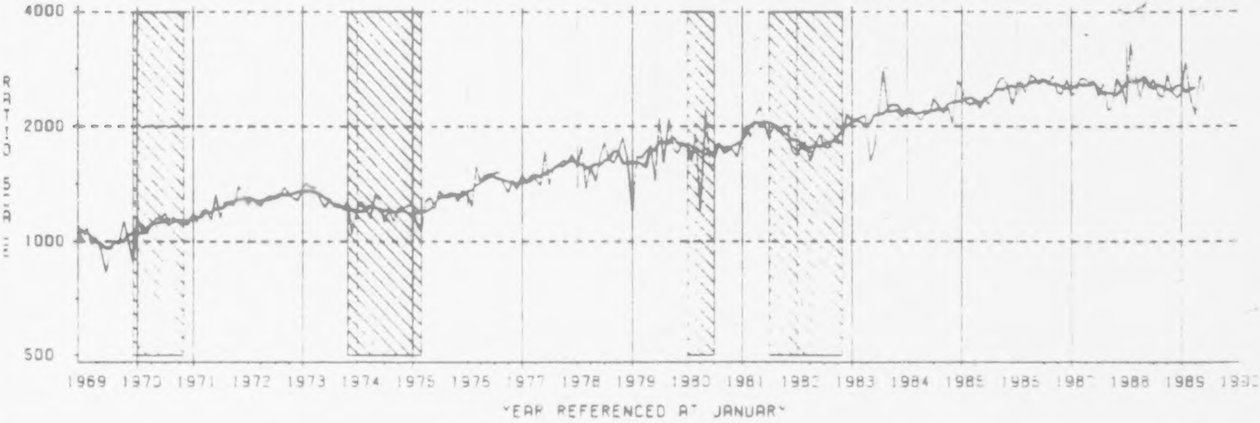
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71		
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82		
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80		
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79		
May	94	80	67	57	100	86		
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86		
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66R	61R	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42R	49R	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60R	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

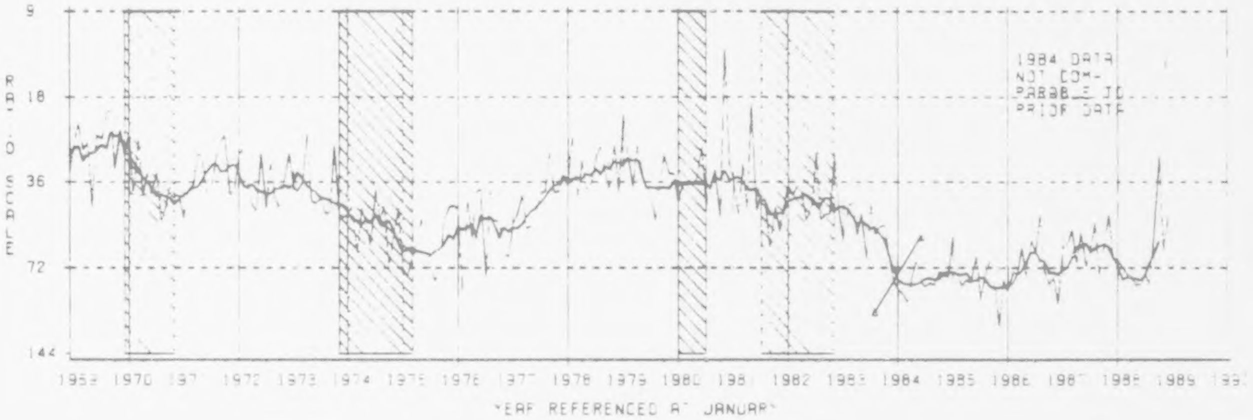
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,302
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281	1,345	1,301
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317		
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342R	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE – INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

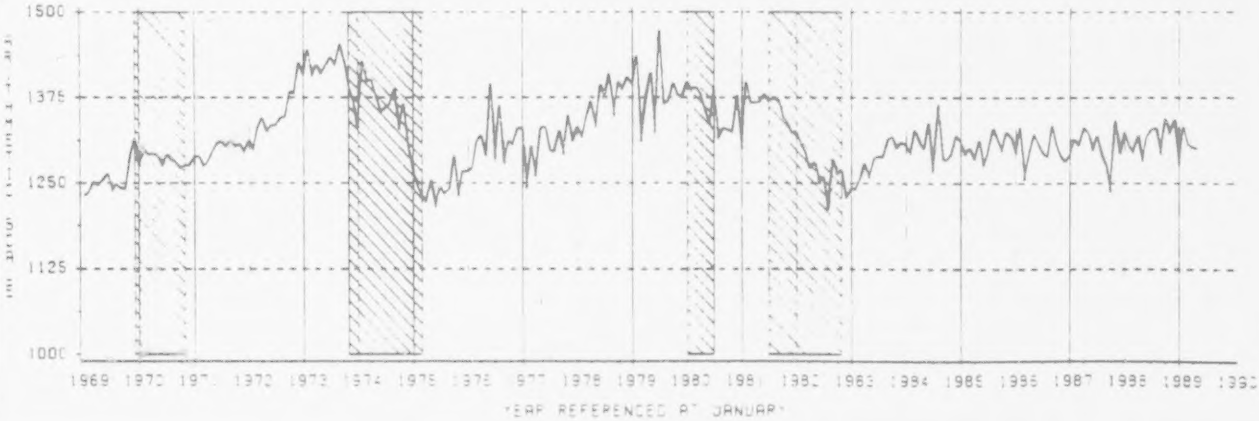


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5	840.2	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	890.2	758.1	502.8	425.3
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	739.8R	690.7R	736.4	678.2
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	876.7	735.7		
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

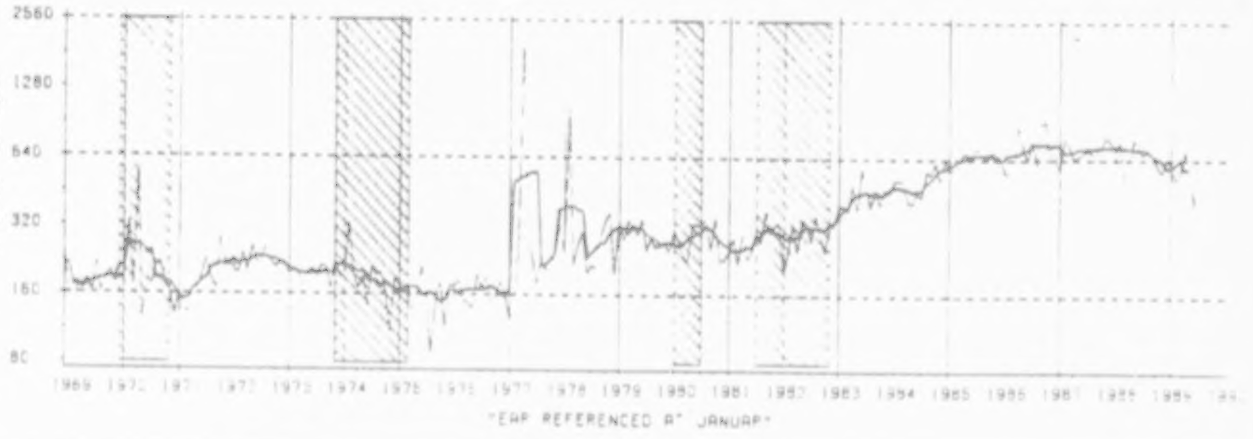
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8	341.5	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	354.0	284.1	264.9	212.6
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	352.0R	327.1R	209.8	195.0
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	470.8	380.8		
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

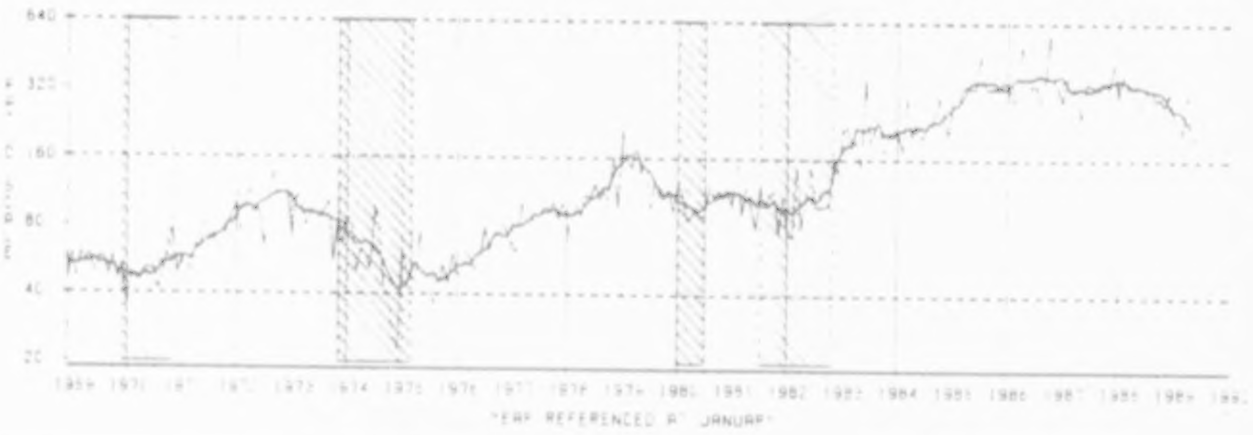
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0	244.6	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.3	314.5	252.2	127.2	102.0
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	233.1R	208.9R	418.3	374.9
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	315.5	264.7		
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22 TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23 RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24 NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

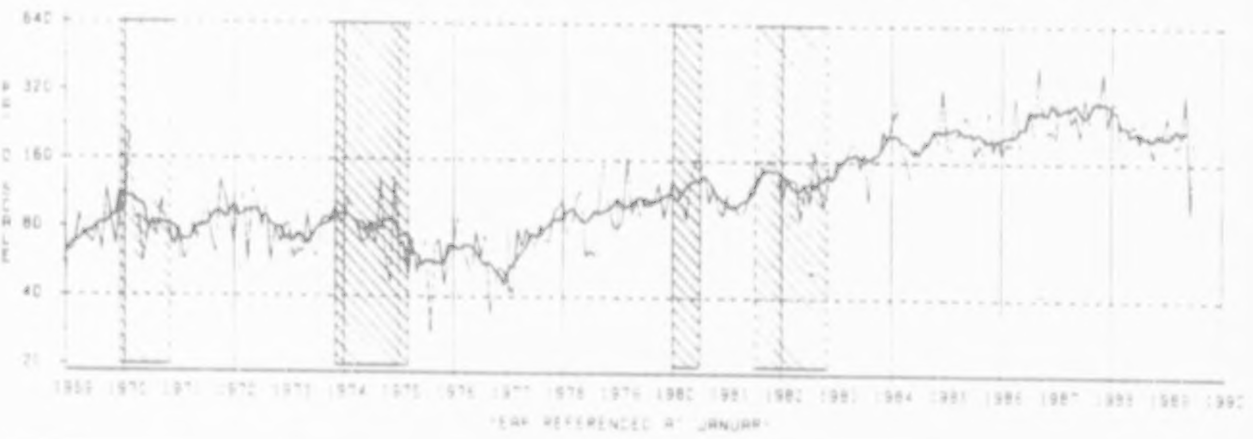


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035	2,491	2,205
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851	2,685	2,368
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743		
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,730	1,717
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876	1,714	1,442
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686	1,866	1,552
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086		
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

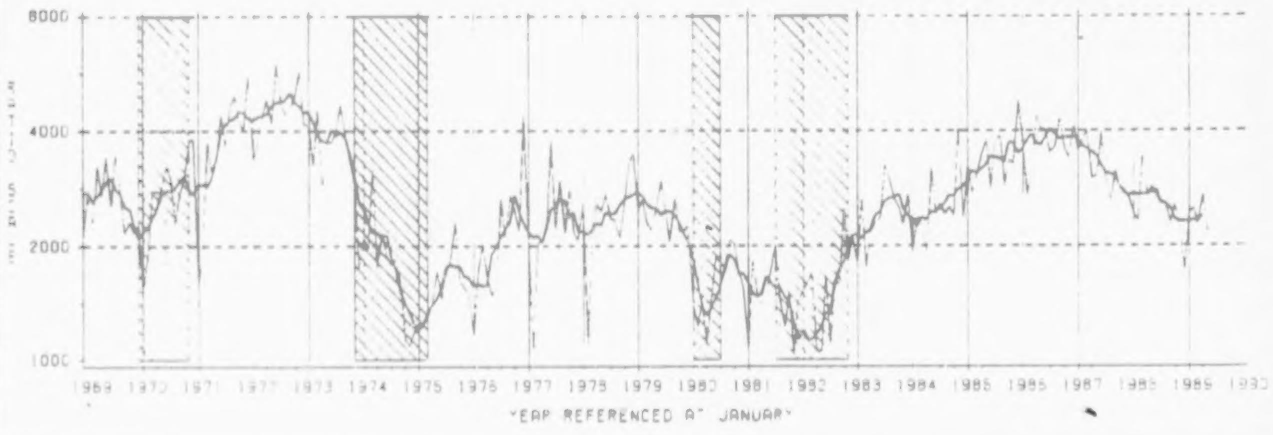
27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT

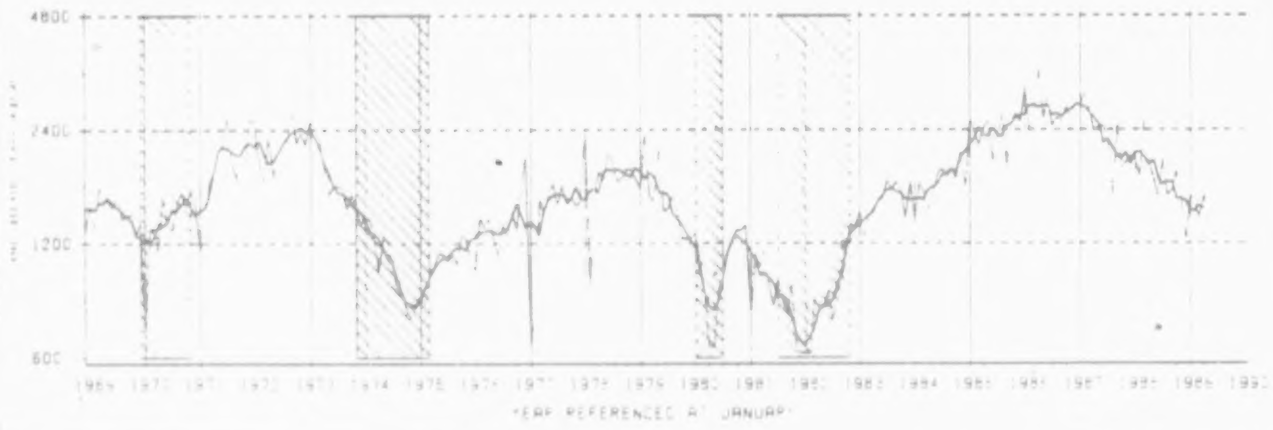
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	667
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	726
Jul	883	652	538	
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25 TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26 SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27 MULTI-FAMILY(5+) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

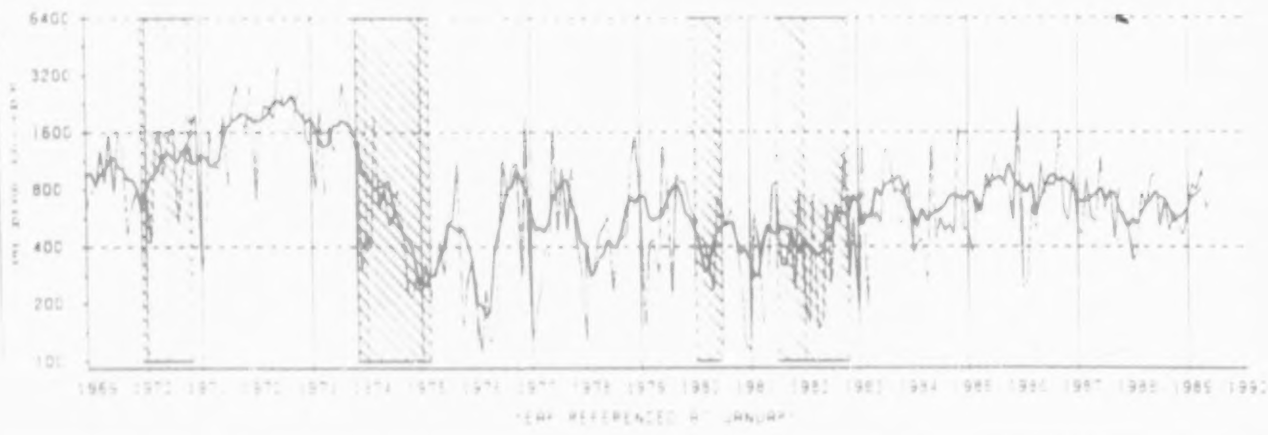


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884	5,039
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,788	5,001
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880	5,138R	5,040R
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969	5,192	5,013
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983		
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

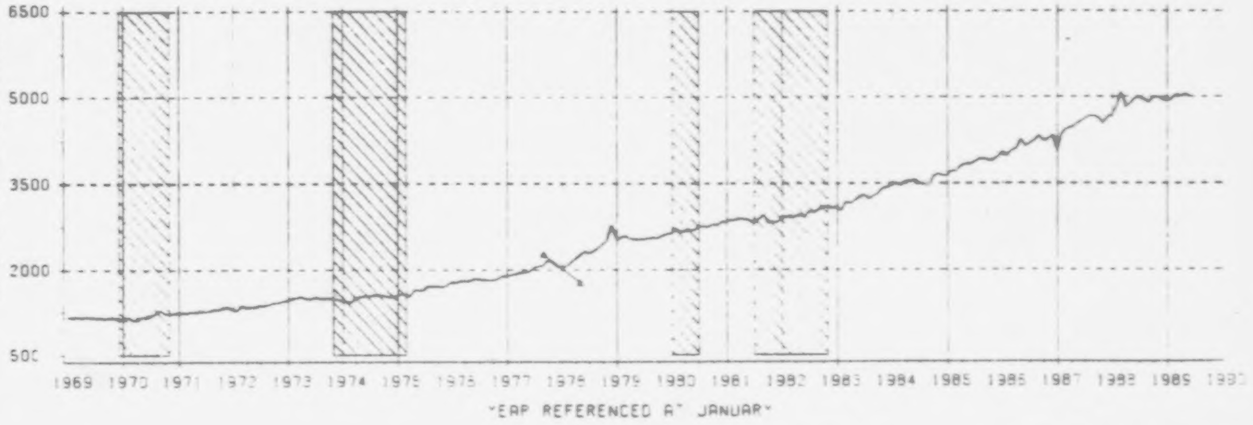
29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

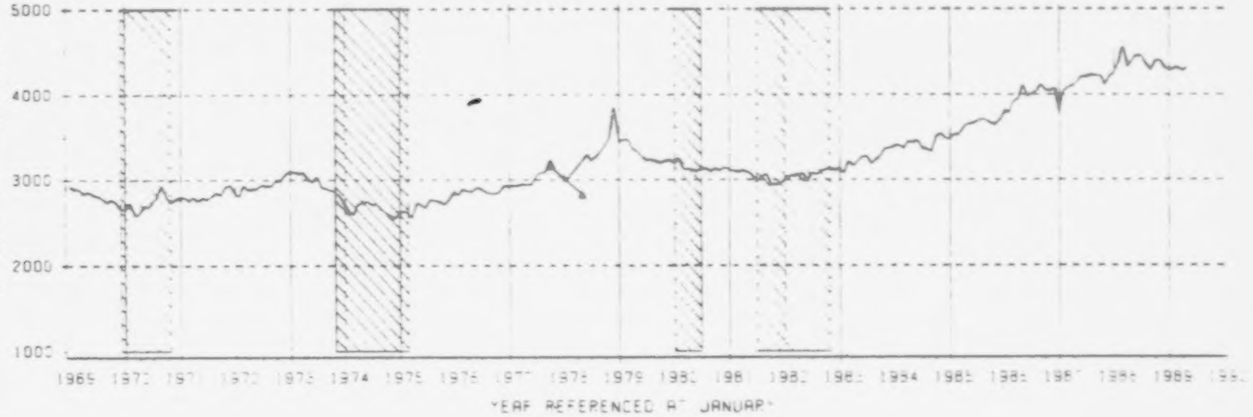
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,289
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	4,300R
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	4,285
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253	40,231	38,189
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,475	38,605	45,763	39,11[illegible]	41,326	34,852
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535		
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS


28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)


29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)

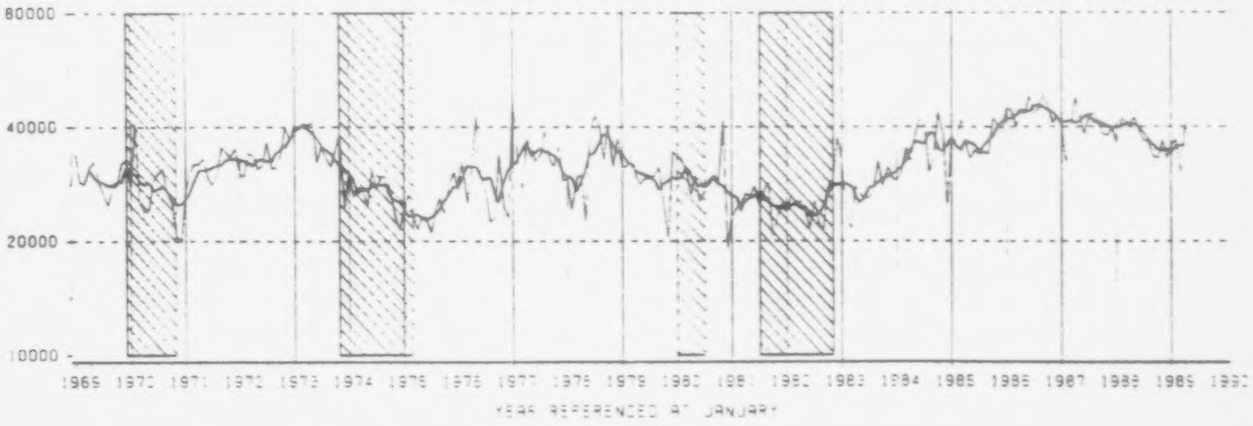

30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	1.9R	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1	82.9	2.4
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1	86.1	2.5
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1		
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

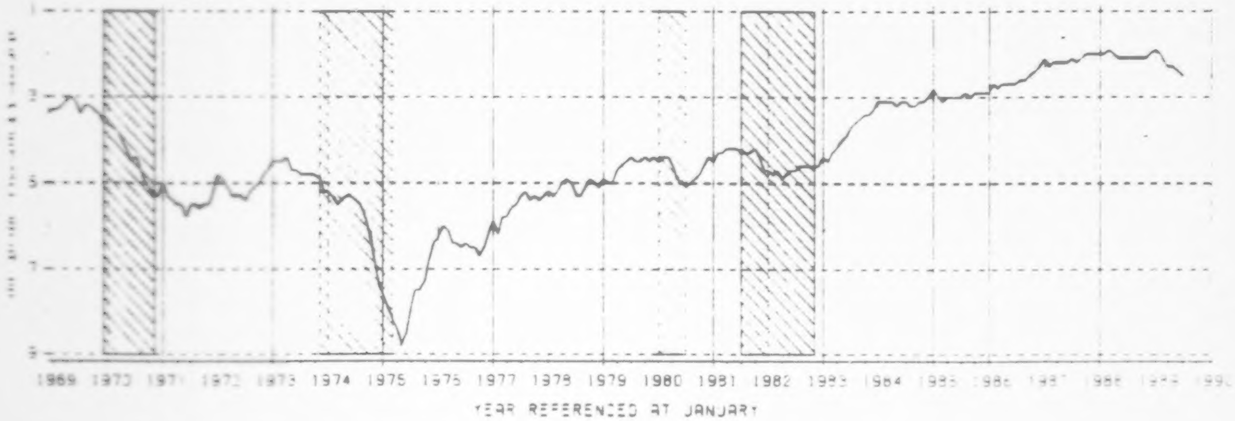
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,776
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290	11,606	9,900
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295		
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,551	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

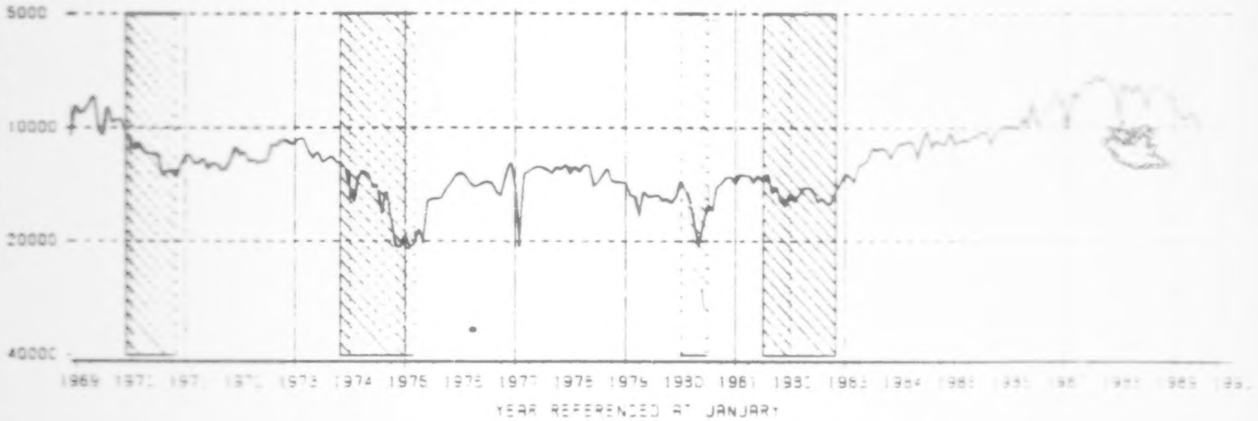
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,807	7,639	8,738
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108	7,431	7,155
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338		
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32 INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33 UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

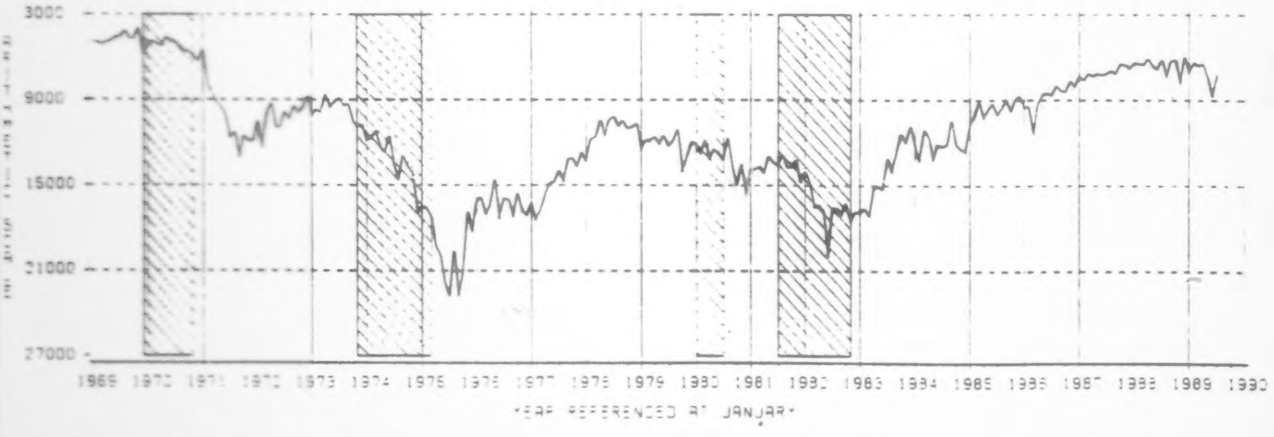


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment in Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9	20.6	22.8
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.7	21.9	21.5
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5		
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

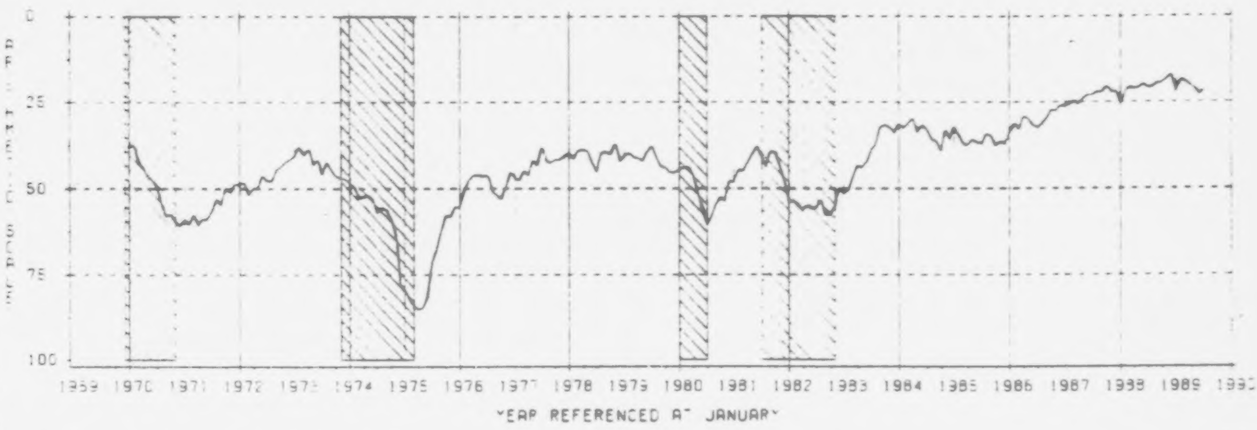
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6	9.7	13.9
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0	9.6	16.4
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0		
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

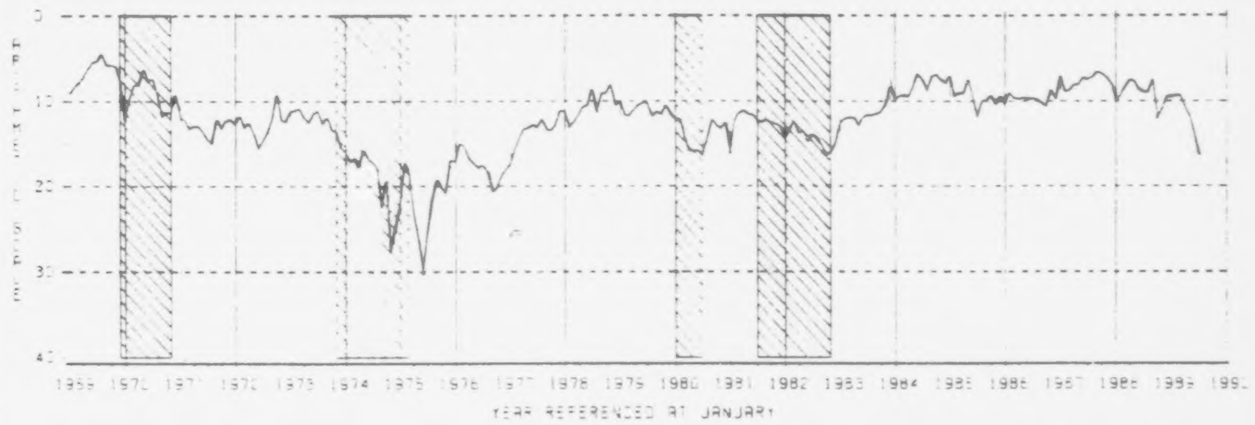
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0	41.1	45.0
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4	51.3	46.7
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3		
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS –II

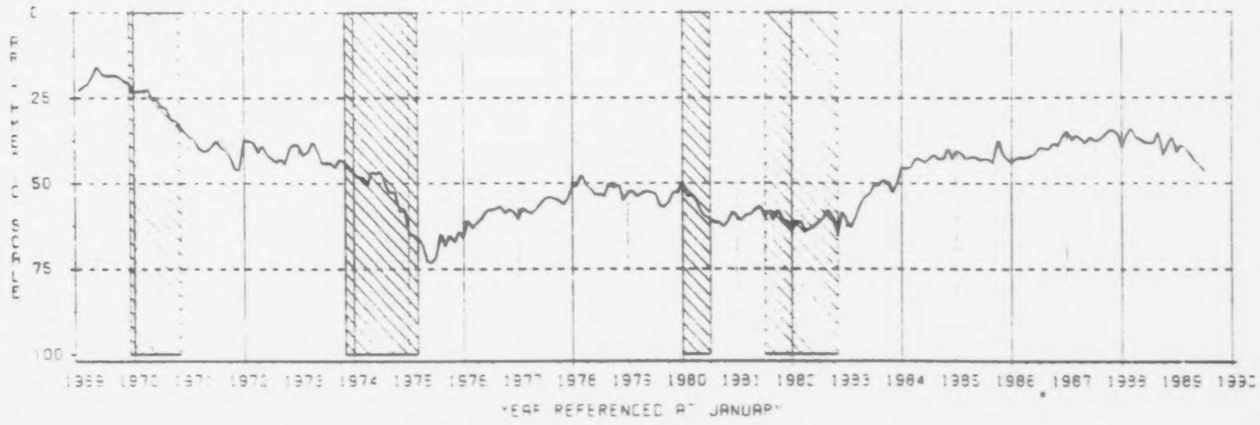
34 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) – INVERTED SCALE



35 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) – INVERTED SCALE



36 INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) – INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3637.8	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3680.3	3677.9	3672.6
PRIVATE SECTOR	3088.0	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3122.9	3121.5	3118.1
GOODS PRODUCING	840.6	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	343.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2	837.2	836.7
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2247.4	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2282.7	2284.3	2281.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	549.8	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4	556.4	554.5
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3685.2	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3685.5	3728.7	3721.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	849.9	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0	849.8	846.1
MINING	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	183.8	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.2	182.3	184.8
MANUFACTURING	663.8	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.3	665.0	658.8
DURABLE GOODS	305.9	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.8	302.5	300.4
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.7	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.3	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.8
STONE.CLAY.GLASS PRODUCTS	23.8	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.6
GLASS & GL./PRESSED.BLOWN	7.6	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.4
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.5	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.5	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.4
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.4	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.6	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.8
FAB. METALS. INCL. ORD.	43.9	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.9	44.0	43.2
METAL CANS	3.7	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7
CUTLERY. TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.3	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.4	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4
MACHINERY. EXCEPT ELEC.	53.3	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9	53.0	52.7
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.2	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.5	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.0	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	81.4	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.2	78.8	78.2
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.9
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.8
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.8	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.5	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8	40.4	40.4
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	14.7	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7
MOTOR VEHICLES	8.7	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.4	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	20.9	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	357.9	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	359.5	362.5	358.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.4	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.3	47.9	48.2
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.3	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.5
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.2	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6
BEVERAGES	4.4	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	12.6	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	12.9
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.7	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	38.5	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7	39.4	37.9
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.1	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	.0.9	0.8
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.7
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	15.4	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	14.8	15.8	15.3
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	2.9	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.3	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.3
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.2	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.1
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	68.2	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.3	68.8	68.2
NEWSPAPERS	19.2	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.1	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.1	20.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	119.2	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8	120.2	119.7
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.6	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.0	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0
DRUGS	45.5	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.5
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	25.1	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8	25.1	24.7
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.6	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.7	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.7
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.3	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	33.6	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.7	33.0
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	27.6	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.1
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2835.3	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2843.5	2878.9	2875.0
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2290.0	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2282.9	2316.3	2324.9
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	243.5	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	243.2	244.4	242.7
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	142.8	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0	145.6	143.4
COMMUNICATIONS	66.4	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0	64.4	65.0
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.6	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.5
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	883.9	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	872.8	887.4	889.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	273.4	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.6	277.8	278.5
RETAIL TRADE	610.5	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.2	609.6	611.3
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	23.2	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7	24.0	24.1
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	76.8	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	71.6	72.0	71.7
FOOD STORES	112.0	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.5	111.0	112.8
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	61.8	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.1
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	55.3	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5	55.4	54.7
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	164.8	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0	167.9	168.2
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	241.5	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.8	244.8	246.9
BANKING	56.6	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.1	58.3	58.5
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	87.9	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.6	89.0
SERVICES	921.1	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	926.1	939.7	945.5
LEGAL SERVICES	33.0	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.0	35.1
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	43.2	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.7	47.9	42.9
SOCIAL SERVICES	43.2	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	44.6	42.6
MISC. SERVICES	46.9	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1	46.5	46.7
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	73.1	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.6	72.5	75.4
CASINOS	42.5	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.4	43.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.2	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1	38.2	38.3
BUSINESS SERVICES	268.2	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	268.8	272.0	273.8
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	231.2	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9	239.6	240.2
HOSPITALS	118.3	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2	122.0	122.5
PUBLIC SECTOR	545.3	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6	562.6	550.1
FEDERAL	78.2	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.3	79.7	79.9
LOCAL	346.6	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	359.0	362.1	350.1
LOCAL EDUCATION	197.8	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0	198.5	169.7
STATE*	120.5	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.3	120.8	120.1
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	75.1	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0	78.4	78.3	72.9

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* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988

(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	438.46	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	462.07	464.84	460.49
DURABLE GOODS	442.80	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	462.15	464.21	460.22
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	342.81	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	360.05	374.62	357.75
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	364.05	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41	375.12	358.16
STONE,CLAY.GLASS PRODUCTS	470.25	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	481.08	480.59	496.83
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	478.84	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	490.49	483.49	491.92
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	458.23	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	458.14	450.08	470.81
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	447.89	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	459.72	455.76	450.71
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	482.80	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.73	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.40	490.92	501.12
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	491.86	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23	512.46	497.00
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	389.82	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56	490.85	483.91
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	434.14	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	441.09	426.51	416.08
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	439.15	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	465.15	462.48	460.00
METAL CANS	480.49	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	486.00	460.08	458.60
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	553.02	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08	579.35	555.66
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	441.19	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	468.63	462.58	481.90
METAL STAMPINGS	429.18	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	429.00	435.24	429.34
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	453.74	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	491.18	492.80	481.97
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	514.01	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	503.73	496.50	505.83
METALWORKING MACHINERY	512.40	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	558.97	569.77	545.08
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	565.02	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.86	656.93	679.43	677.50
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	455.22	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	483.39	487.89	491.47
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	407.93	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	433.08	418.50	378.18
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	448.94	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	464.54	472.06	466.72
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	342.68	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	334.91	329.82	295.61
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	319.81	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40	356.98	342.03
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	370.91	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	403.92	423.32	423.72
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	593.26	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	595.76	608.52	600.88
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	316.41	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	339.33	340.94	344.32
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	599.24	576.77	600.38	667.55	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	585.73	583.51	564.57
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	671.89	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22	632.31	635.46	597.25
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	418.18	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.67	441.32	441.78
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	344.03	340.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	362.56	364.34	373.35
NONDURABLE GOODS	433.62	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	463.08	465.03	460.69
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	451.82	446.22	462.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.17	493.35	480.25
PRESERV. FRUITS VEG*	414.53	421.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	496.95	476.64	461.18
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	431.51	431.43	436.40	430.50	432.02	447.69	436.56	449.35	443.04	418.40	427.92	459.26	446.45
BEVERAGES*	539.82	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.35	594.74	554.38	578.76
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	357.01	391.85	404.64	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	410.32	413.85	368.92
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	258.64	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.46	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	276.28	283.79	273.24
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	234.70	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	243.54	239.66	239.67
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN	242.55	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	283.71	275.02	294.12	295.62
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	270.69	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	295.21	300.30	287.39	272.62
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	436.13	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	460.32	475.25	464.82
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	418.80	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	457.13	483.09	455.67
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	458.97	462.98	475.86	468.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	481.73	483.75	486.40
NEWSPAPERS	432.29	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	439.23	449.56	449.69
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	496.70	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27	525.20	535.27
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	514.01	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	552.30	547.39	542.43
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	552.50	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	604.06	610.28	578.14
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	561.02	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	642.88	617.92	601.34
DRUGS	474.01	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.09	588.39	587.81
SOAPS. CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	339.84	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	381.54	378.69	369.90
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	595.74	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76	579.01	566.24
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	753.12	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	660.98	670.53	663.69
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	775.99	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	813.11	811.05	825.49
PETROLEUM REFINING	838.80	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	870.88	866.86	890.13
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	365.51	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	386.56	381.39	390.73
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	335.27	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	369.41	363.49	378.48
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	371.43	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	389.58	384.71	392.70
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	252.59	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21	271.74	267.52

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.3	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.5
DURABLE GOODS	41.0	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.3	40.8
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	39.0	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9	38.7	36.1
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	39.7	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4	38.2	37.0
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	41.8	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.9	42.5
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	42.3	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.3	43.0
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	38.8	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	38.6	39.3
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.4	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.6
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	43.3	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	44.0	42.8	43.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	45.5	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9	46.8	45.1
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	39.9	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9	40.3	39.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	44.3	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.8	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.6	43.3	42.5
FAB. METALS. INCL. ORD.	40.7	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.0	40.6
METAL CANS	43.8	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.2	42.6	42.9
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	39.7	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5	39.6	37.8
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	40.7	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	41.4
METAL STAMPINGS	38.7	39.6	39.4	36.5	39.0	38.9	35.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	39.0	39.0	38.3
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	41.4	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.3	41.3
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	47.2	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5	43.4	44.1
METALWORKING MACHINERY	42.7	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.4	44.1
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	43.0	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	46.1	46.6	45.5
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	40.9	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.3
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	39.3	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1	38.5	34.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.3	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.2
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	39.8	39.2	39.9	36.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	37.8	37.1	33.9
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	38.3	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	39.0
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	39.5	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.8	40.9	40.9
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.5	41.2	40.6
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.8	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.3	40.3	40.7
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	43.9	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.6	42.1	41.3
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	43.8	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.3
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	40.6	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.6	39.8
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.1	35.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	41.2	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.5	41.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	39.6	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.2
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	41.3	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	42.2	42.2	42.1	41.9	42.9	42.5
PRESERV. FRUITS VEGS*	40.6	40.5	45.6	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	43.9	44.9	42.9
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	40.9	40.1	41.9	41.1	41.3	42.8	42.1	42.1	42.6	40.0	40.6	41.6	42.6
BEVERAGES*	39.9	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.6	39.9	42.0	42.3	42.6	42.4
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	42.3	45.3	47.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.6	44.5	40.9
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	35.9	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	36.4	37.0	36.0
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	36.5	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	36.9	36.2	37.1
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	38.5	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9	38.1	38.3
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	35.2	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4	35.7	34.0
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	41.3	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.0	42.7	41.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	40.7	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	43.6	41.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	37.9	38.0	35.5	38.6	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.0
NEWSPAPERS	32.7	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	33.0	33.7	32.8
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	39.2	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.3
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	39.6	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.5	41.0
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	42.5	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	43.9	44.0	42.2
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	41.1	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8	43.7	42.8
DRUGS	34.2	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.7	41.6
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	36.0	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.5	38.8	37.9
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	45.2	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0	43.6	42.8
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	48.0	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4	42.9	42.3
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	45.3	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2	45.9	43.7
PETROLEUM REFINING	46.6	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0	45.6	43.4
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.3	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.7
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	40.2	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.7	41.4	42.1
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	41.5	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.5	41.6
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	37.2	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5	37.9	38.0

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 JUL	AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.88	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.27	11.31	11.37
DURABLE GOODS	10.80	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.19	11.24	11.28
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.79	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.50	9.68	9.91
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.17	9.24	9.57	9.56	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61	9.82	9.68
STONE, CLAY, GLASS PRODUCTS	11.25	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.40	11.47	11.69
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS, BLOWN	11.32	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.46	11.43	11.44
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	11.81	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.54	11.66	11.98
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.32	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.52	10.55	10.58
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.15	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.35	11.47	11.60
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.81	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74	10.95	11.02
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	9.77	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42	12.18	12.22
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.80	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.89	9.85	9.79
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.79	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.29	11.28	11.33
METAL CANS	10.97	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.25	10.80	10.69
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	13.93	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04	14.63	14.70
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.84	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.43	11.45	11.64
METAL STAMPINGS	11.09	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	11.00	11.16	11.21
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	10.96	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.51	11.53	11.65	11.67
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	10.89	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.58	11.44	11.47
METALWORKING MACHINERY	12.00	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.45	12.55	12.36
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.14	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25	14.58	14.89
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.13	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.62	11.70	11.90
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.38	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.80	10.87	10.93
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.14	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47	11.57	11.61
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.61	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.86	8.89	8.72
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.35	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80	8.88	8.77
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.39	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.90	10.35	10.36
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.33	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.71	14.77	14.80
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	7.95	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.46
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.65	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.08	13.86	13.67
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.34	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46	15.13	14.82
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.30	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.91	10.87	11.10
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.80	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.93	8.93	9.04
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.95	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.35	11.37	11.46
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.94	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.46	11.50	11.30
PRESERV FRUITS VEG*	10.21	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.32	10.62	10.75
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.55	10.60	10.57	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.54	11.04	10.48
BEVERAGES*	13.53	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06	13.75	13.65
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.44	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20	9.30	9.02
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.21	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.59	7.67	7.59
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.43	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.60	6.51	6.46
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.30	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.07	7.74	7.72
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.69	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25	8.05	8.02
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.56	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.96	11.13	11.12
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.29	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91	11.08	11.06
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	12.11	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.48	12.50	12.80
NEWSPAPERS	13.22	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.31	13.34	13.71
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.48	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29	13.13	13.62
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.98	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.15	13.19	13.23
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	13.00	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.76	13.87	13.70
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.65	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.35	14.14	14.05
DRUGS	13.86	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.11	14.11	14.13
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.44	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.91	9.76	9.76
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.18	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32	13.28	13.23
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.69	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.23	15.63	15.69
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.13	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.01	17.67	18.89
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.00	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.47	19.01	20.51
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.85	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.22	9.19	9.37
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.34	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.02	8.78	8.99
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	8.95	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.27	9.27	9.44
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.79	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33	7.17	7.04

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Jul 1989	Jun 1989	Jul 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,045	4,038	4,051	7.0	-6.0
Total Employment	3,864	3,872	3,882	-8.0	-18.0
Total Unemployment	182	166	168	16.0	14.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	162	165	146	-3.0	16.0
Unemployment Rate	4.5	4.1	4.2	0.4	0.3
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	4.1	4.2	3.7	-0.1	0.4

NOTE: [1]Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Jun 1989	May 1989	Jun 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	86.7	74.1	72.5	12.6	14.2
Total Insured Unemployed	85.7	85.2	71.8	0.5	13.9
Male	47.9	50.8	38.6	-2.9	9.3
Female	37.6	34.6	32.6	3.0	5.0
White, Not Hispanic	51.1	51.9	42.7	-0.8	8.4
Black, Not Hispanic	21.3	18.1	15.8	3.2	5.5
Hispanic	11.8	13.3	12.0	-1.5	-0.2
Other**	1.0	1.4	0.7	-0.4	0.3
Manufacturing	21.5	22.8	20.9	-1.3	0.6
Durable Goods	9.1	10.1	8.6	-1.0	0.5
Nondurable Goods	12.4	12.8	12.3	-0.4	0.1
Nonmanufacturing	67.0	63.2	51.2	3.8	15.8
Contract Construction	16.4	13.9	9.0	2.5	7.4
Trans. & Public Utilities	5.5	5.5	4.6	0.0	0.9
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19.3	20.1	16.2	-0.8	3.1
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.6	3.3	3.0	0.3	0.6
Services	18.2	16.1	14.7	2.1	3.5
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	10.0	9.2	7.5	0.8	2.5
25 Through 34	28.6	28.1	23.5	0.5	5.1
35 Through 44	19.9	20.2	17.0	-0.3	2.9
45 Through 54	13.8	13.7	12.5	0.1	1.3
55 Through 64	10.9	11.9	8.9	-1.0	2.0
65 And Over	2.5	2.2	2.2	0.3	0.3
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	9.2	10.5	8.5	-1.3	0.7
3 to 4 Weeks	11.9	11.0	7.5	0.9	4.4
5 Through 14 Weeks	39.7	39.6	36.9	0.1	2.8
15 Weeks And Over	23.5	23.4	18.3	0.1	5.2

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jun[1]	May[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	2,685	2,491	14,068	16,573	-15.1
Private Units	2,685	2,491	13,966	16,573	-15.7
Single Family	1,866	1,714	8,724	11,393	-23.4
Two-Family	70	74	548	834	-34.3
Three-or-Four Family	23	36	138	162	-17.9
Five or More Family	726	667	4,561	4,184	9.0
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$244,670	$223,918	$1,332,648	$1,556,393	-14.4
New Buildings	$172,171	$156,047	$979,384	$1,194,951	-18.0
Additions and Alterations	$72,499	$67,871	$353,264	$361,442	- 2.3

[1] Based on reports received from 461 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 446 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±60	1.6%	178	±26	14.6%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±60	1.6%	161	±25	15.5%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±60	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±60	1.6%	125	±22	17.6%	3.2%	±.6	18.8%
	May	3,817	±60	1.6%	149	±24	16.1%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±60	1.5%	147	±24	16.3%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±60	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±60	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±60	1.6%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±60	1.6%	138	±23	16.7%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±60	1.6%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±60	1.6%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±60	1.6%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,851	±60	1.6%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±60	1.6%	136	±23	16.9%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±60	1.6%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±60	1.6%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±60	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,864	±60	1.6%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug									
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1987 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

DATE	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun	124,102	3,971.0	117,541	3,806.0	6,561	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul	123,956	3,976.0	117,459	3,814.0	6,497	162.0	5.2	4.1
Aug								
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	1300.6	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	[illegible]	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks.
See appropriate pages for monthly data.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
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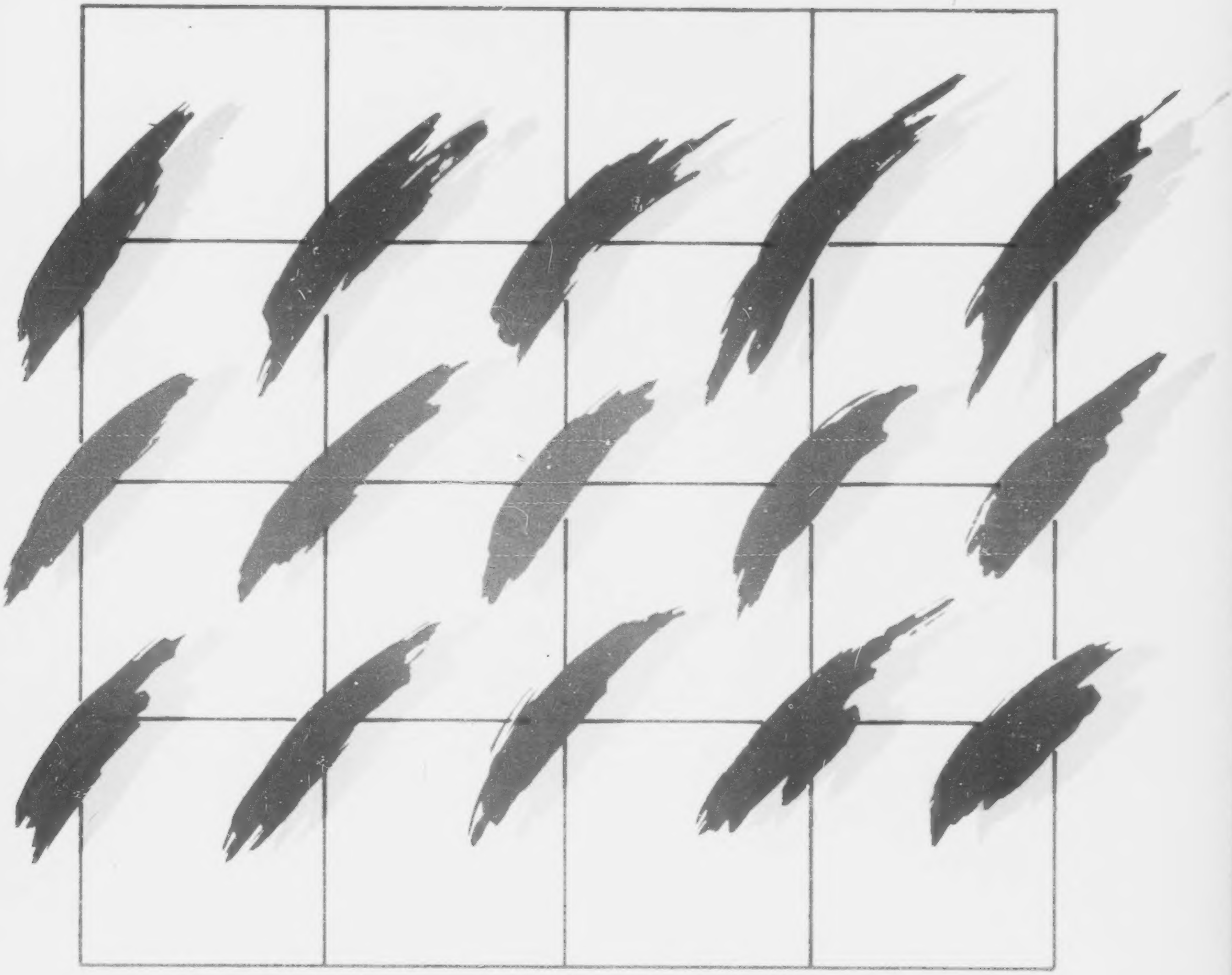
New Jersey
ECONOMIC



INDICATORS

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New Jersey ECONOMIC INDICATORS

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THE ECONOMIC SITUATION IN

THE NATION

The national economy maintained its moderately rising course through August, with industrial production, employment, income and consumer spending all climbing to new highs. This was accompanied by further good news on the inflation front as plummeting oil prices held the consumer price index steady and caused the index of producers' finished goods to drop for the third month in a row, following steep increases earlier in the year. These and other recent data have resulted in some abatement of both recession and inflation fears, at least with regard to the short-run outlook. Uncertainties abound, however, and increasingly pervasive "soft landing" forecasts are carefully peppered with caveats as they stretch out beyond the months immediately ahead.

Manufacturing output edged up fractionally in August, continuing the sluggish pace of expansion that has been evident since the start of the year. Production has advanced at an annual rate of only about 2% over the past seven months, roughly one-third as much as the gain recorded from 1987 to 1988, and a two-year recovery of factory employment has at least temporarily ended. Though producers of business equipment are still raising output at a healthy clip, auto assemblies have declined and only small gains have been recorded by other consumer goods manufacturers and their suppliers. Continued softness of big-ticket consumer spending, a more moderate pace of capital investment and less buoyant export demand (in part because the exchange value of the dollar is once again rising) are likely to hold industrial growth at this more subdued rate during the balance of 1989 and into 1990.

The overall level of construction activity has been little changed in recent months, but would have been moving down were it not for sizeable government outlays for new buildings and infrastructure projects such as highways, sewer systems and water supply systems. After adjusting for inflation, privately funded construction in August was off by more than two percent from a year earlier, and there is little indication of a near-term turnaround. Though new home sales have picked up since last winter, this has not yet triggered a reversal of the downtrend of housing starts that began three and one-half years ago. Starts slipped to an annual rate of 1,353,000 in August, about one-third fewer than when they peaked in early 1986. Similarly, investors remain cautious about undertaking the construction of speculative office and commercial facilities because of the continued glut of space in many parts of the country.

With industrial orders now expanding too slowly to generate a gain of factory jobs and the overall level of construction activity barely holding steady, employment growth thus far in 1989 has been limited almost entirely to that resulting from the still-growing demand for business, financial, personal and other services. Thanks to hiring in these sectors, as well as in government, nonfarm wage and salary employment advanced by an average of about 219,000 per month during the first nine months of the year. Though this was well below the average monthly increase of 282,000 from 1987 and 1988, it was sufficient to hold the unemployment rate on a 5.2% to 5.3% plateau through September.

If the economy can hold to its rising trend through November, as now appears likely, the current period of business expansion will have extended to an impressive seven years, by far the longest of modern times aside from the marathon (nearly nine-year) expansion of the 1960s which was reinforced and became overheated towards the end by deficit-financing of the Vietnam War. The boom of the 1960s unfortunately ended in a crash landing as credit tightening to control inflation helped to bring on the 1970 recession. Though the economy confronts a similar risk today and some analysts do fear a near-term downturn triggered by counter-inflationary monetary policy, the more prevalent view is that this year's moderating growth rate and the leveling off of price increases since June have improved the chances that the Federal Reserve will be sufficiently accommodative to keep business activity on a slowly rising track at least for a while longer.

THE STATE

The more sluggish pace of expansion that has been evident nationally thus far in 1989 began earlier and has been more pronounced in New Jersey than in many other parts of the country. This is not surprising considering the State's extraordinary growth rate during the 1983-1987 period, which exceeded that for the nation as a whole despite comparatively moderate population and labor force increases and which could not have continued indefinitely. Like the rest of the Northeastern Seaboard, which has almost uniformly enjoyed substantially full employment for the past two years, New Jersey began to encounter capacity constraints in 1987 that still do not exist in many areas.

More recently, the New Jersey economy has also been affected by an easing of consumer demand and some slowdown of building activity. Though this is consistent with national developments, the impact has been somewhat more marked in the Garden State where consumer spending and construction outlays had risen much more steeply than nationally during the preceding several years and had contributed disproportionately to the State's economic growth. One result has been a recent upturn of unemployment among construction and some types of service sector workers. This, coupled with a renewed erosion of factory jobs and a continued shortage of qualified labor in other industries and occupations where demand is still growing, has resulted in a progressively slower pace of employment expansion.

According to the latest monthly survey of employers conducted by the New Jersey Department of Labor, nonfarm wage and salary employment totaled approximately 3,659,700 (seasonally adjusted) in August and would have been about 10,000 higher were it not for strikes in the telephone industry that have since been settled. After adjusting for the distortion caused by the telephone strikes, employment was up 28,000 from a year earlier. This was the smallest over-the-year increase since March 1983 and stands in marked contrast to the average annual gain of 97,800 recorded during the first five years of the current period of business expansion when construction and the service sectors were experiencing explosive growth and were able to draw upon a sizeable pool of workers idled by the 1981-1982 recession.

The rate of employment growth has been gradually slowing in New Jersey for more than two years. It was not until March of this year, however, that there was any indication that this was partly the result of a softening on the demand side of the labor market. Though there had been some further displacement of workers in manufacturing during 1988, this was less than earlier in the decade and more than amply balanced by growing job opportunities in other sectors. Consequently, the percentage of all covered workers collecting unemployment insurance (UI) benefits was still at a post-World War II low through February. Since then, however, UI claims have increased by nearly 19,000 on a seasonally adjusted basis and the insured unemployment rate has risen from 2.0% to 2.5%, its highest level since October 1986. The seasonally adjusted claims volume has risen most steeply among construction workers, but increased and/or lengthier layoffs have also been evident in manufacturing, trade and some other service activities.

New Jersey's increased UI claims load was offset during the spring by reduced joblessness among teenagers recently entering the job market, most of whom lack the work experience necessary to qualify for UI benefits. As a result, total unemployment remained essentially unchanged at 3.7% of the labor force through the first half of the year. In the third quarter, however, the total jobless rate increased as the impact of layoffs began to carry more weight. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS), unemployment averaged 4.4% or an estimated 176,000 during the third quarter, up about 27,000 from a year earlier despite the fact that there were 9,000 fewer teenagers out of work. Most of the increase was among adult men.

Though these normally erratic BLS estimates (which are based on interviews with a very small number of households) may overstate the magnitude of the third quarter upturn of joblessness, the increased volume of UI claims leaves little doubt that the extremely tight labor market conditions of the past two years have eased to at least some extent in some particular sectors. The easing has been uneven, however, and has not offered much relief to those employers who have been having the greatest difficulty filling their vacant positions. Recently idled construction and manufacturing workers normally are not eager competitors for the many relatively low-wage, entry-level jobs still going begging because of the dwindling supply of youth. Nor are their skills readily transferrable to other better-paying shortage occupations that continue to exist throughout the economy. From the perspective of most employers, therefore, recruitment difficulties are much the same today as they were a year ago.

In the absence of a national economic downturn, there is no reason to expect much of a change in New Jersey labor market conditions during the months immediately ahead. There could be some further weakening of construction activity, and sluggish growth of the demand for manufactured goods nationally pretty much rules out any chance of job expansion in that sector. The demand for services should continue to grow, however, and this should generate enough jobs to meet the needs of the relatively modest number of persons who will be newly entering the labor force. Though the more subdued pace of construction now appears likely to hold unemployment above 4%, most of the labor market can be expected to remain tight as long as the national economy stays on its rising course.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC INDICATORS
NEW JERSEY AND UNITED STATES

New Jersey Data (Seasonally Adjusted)						Year to Date Percent Change From Year Ago	
Latest Month	Month Ago	Year Ago	Data For	Series	Page No.	N.J.	U.S.
$179,799	$177,373	$164,516	1st Qtr.	Personal Income (millions)**	S-22	+ 9.3	+ 9.5
$5,121	$5,154	$4,983	Jul	Retail Sales (millions)	S-22	+ 2.5	+ 5.2
2,626	2,906	2,684	Jun	New Business Incorp. (number)	S-16	- 5.0	+ 1.9
46	36	86	Jun	Business Failures (number)	S-16	-49.5	-14.5
1,673	2,368	2,743	Jul	Dwelling Units Authorized (number)	S-20	-17.0	- 7.5
$701.2	$678.2	$762.2	Aug	Construction Contracts (millions)	S-18	-15.4	- 0.9
$190.8	$195.0	$325.4	Aug	Residential	S-18	-28.0	+ 0.3
$289.2	$374.9	$333.0	Aug	Nonresidential	S-18	- 4.9	- 0.6
$221.2	$108.3	$103.8	Aug	Nonbuilding*		- 6.0	- 4.4
3,659.7	3,673.3	3,641.9	Aug	Nonfarm Payroll Employment (thous.)	S- 8	+ 1.2	+ 3.0
657.2	658.8	665.3	Aug	Manufacturing (thousands)	S-10	- 0.9	+ 0.9
3,002.5	3,014.5	2,976.6	Aug	Nonmanufacturing (thousands)		+ 1.6	+ 3.5
180	162	153	Aug	Total Unemployment (thous.)	S- 4	+ 3.0	- 4.5
4.5	4.1	3.8	Aug	Percent of Labor Force	S- 6	- -	- -
86.1	82.9	73.2	Jul	Insured Unemployment (thousands)	S-24	+10.3	+ 0.3
2.5	2.4	2.1	Jul	Percent of Covered Employment	S-24	- -	- -
40.8	41.1	40.8	Aug	Average Factory Workweek (hours)	S-12	- 0.7	0.0
$11.42	$11.41	$10.84	Aug	Average Factory Hourly Earnings*	S-33	+ 4.3	+ 3.1
$461.37	$463.25	$437.94	Aug	Average Factory Weekly Earnings*	S-31	+ 4.5	+ 3.1

See pages S-1 to S-3 for data notes on all the above listed series.

* Not seasonally adjusted

** (Latest Month-1st Qtr. '89) (Month Ago-4th Qtr. '88) (Year Ago-1st Qtr. '88)

ECONOMIC BRIEF

Labor Spearheads State Publicity For CENSUS '90

New Jersey State government is gearing up to promote public awareness of and cooperation with the 1990 census. Coordinating the State campaign is the Department of Labor's Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research.

The State campaign for the 1990 census will be similar to that coordinated by the Department in 1980. As in 1980, it will dovetail with and supplement the U. S. Census Bureau's national publicity program. Also as in 1980, the State plans to promote the census without requesting additional State funding.

Plans call for utilizing the New Jersey State Data Center's network of State departments and agencies and county affiliates to publicize the census through specially prepared press releases, fliers, graphics and mail inserts.

With the help of New Jersey Network TV News, the Lottery Commission, the Meadowlands and various private-sector buinesses, New Jersey State government will urge cooperation with the April 1st population count. The census count will determine the reapportionment of seats in the U.S. House of Representatives and the New Jersey State Legislature. It will become the basis for virtually all federal statistical programs for the next 10 years and will determine the distribution of billions of dollars annually in federal funds to state and local government.

New Jersey 2000: County Industry Employment Projections

By

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Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research

Introduction

In mid-1988, the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research released year 2000 industry and occupational employment projections for the state and the 10 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) labor areas.

These projections were discussed in earlier issues of *Economic Indicators*.[1] This article presents an overview of the corresponding county industry employment projections, which the Division released earlier this year. More detailed industry and occupational employment projections are available as described in the section on Data Availability.

Since the base year for the projections is 1986, some of the anticipated growth in employment has already occurred. According to the projections, almost 725,000 new nonfarm wage and salary jobs will be created over the 1986-to-2000 period.[2] However, from 1986 to June of 1989, more than 190,000 new jobs have already been added to New Jersey's economic base, leaving almost 535,000 yet to occur through the year 2000.

County Projections by Region

To more easily analyze the county industry projections, the state has been divided into five regions. This way, the industrial composition of a county as well as its projected outlook can be compared with its neighboring counties in the same region.

Counties within a region generally have similar industrial profiles, are geographically and economically linked and tend to be affected in a similar way by a change in the economic climate.

The regional configurations used in this article are presented below. They are designed for analytical purposes only and have no relationship to the JTPA labor areas used in Volumes I and II of the employment projections series or to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics labor areas.

Regions

Northern New Jersey
- Bergen
- Essex
- Hudson
- Morris
- Passaic
- Union

Northwestern New Jersey
- Sussex
- Warren

Central New Jersey
- Hunterdon
- Mercer
- Middlesex
- Somerset

Regions

Coastal New Jersey
- Atlantic
- Cape May
- Monmouth
- Ocean

Southern New Jersey
- Burlington
- Camden
- Cumberland
- Gloucester
- Salem

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[1] See Data Availability section for a listing of *Economic Indicators* articles.

[2] The New Jersey Department of Labor develops employment projections by industry and by occupation. Both projection series are by place of business and are based on nonfarm wage and salary employment data which are presented in Series 7 in the Department of Labor's *Economic Indicators*. (The 1986 employment used in the projections are on the 1986 benchmark, while Series 7 data in this issue are on a 1988 benchmark.)

The industry employment projections represent employment by industrial activity while the occupational projections present employment by occupation. The occupational employment projections have been adjusted to include estimates of the self-employed and unpaid family workers.

Industry Employment Projections
By Region: 1986-2000

	Employment				Change		
	1986		2000			Percent	
Region	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Total	Annual
Northern	1,795,300	51.4	2,120,000	50.4	324,700	18	1.2
Northwestern	61,300	1.8	73,700	1.8	12,400	20	1.2
Central	678,200	19.5	826,400	19.6	148,200	22	1.4
Coastal	464,900	13.3	602,100	14.3	137,200	30	1.9
Southern	487,100	14.0	588,400	14.0	101,900	21	1.4
Total	3,486,800		4,210,700		724,500	21	1.4

Regional Overview

Although New Jersey, geographically, is a small state, there are significant differences in the industrial make-up and the projected employment outlook for the different regions and counties within the state. Projected growth rates range from the 1.9% annual growth projected for the New Jersey Coastal Region to the 1.2% per year growth projected for the heavily populated and well-developed Northern Region. The average annual growth rate for the state as a whole is 1.4%.

NORTHERN REGION

The Northern Region, in spite of relatively slow projected growth, will still be New Jersey's employment center. Just over half (50.4%) of all jobs at the turn of the century will be in this region, down slightly from the 51.4% employment share which this region had in 1986. Ranked in terms of both 1986 and projected year 2000 employment, five of the state's six largest counties are and will continue to be found in this region.

State employment in manufacturing, transportation/communications/public utilities, wholesale trade and finance/insurance/real estate has traditionally been concentrated in the state's Northern Region. For example, in 1986 nearly 58% of the state's total employment in manufacturing and 63% of the state's total employment in wholesale trade were found in this region. Although at somewhat lower levels, this pattern is projected to continue through the end of the century. Within the Northern Region, there exists substantial differences in the projected outlook for the counties which comprise the region. Fast growth of 1.7% per year is expected in suburban Morris County while relatively slow growth is projected for more densely populated Essex, Passaic, Hudson and Union counties. Bergen is anticipated to grow slightly faster than the state at 1.5% annually. A brief review of the counties in the Northern Region follows.

Bergen County: New Jersey's employment leader since 1976, Bergen County, with projected growth of 1.5% per year, is expected to add almost 104,000 new jobs by the end of the century and remain the state's largest county in terms of employment.

Like most counties in the Northern Region, Bergen County has larger employment shares in manufacturing and wholesale trade than the state as a whole. Wholesale trade is projected to grow by 2.6% annually from 1986 to 2000 and add over 25,000 new jobs. The result will be that one-quarter of all state employment in wholesale trade will be found in Bergen County in the year 2000.

Essex County: Essex County with projected growth of 0.8% per year, is expected to be the region's slowest growing county and one of the slower growing counties in the state. Still, this rate of growth represents a marked improvement over the 1979-to-1986 period when employment grew at an average rate of only 0.4% per year.

A projected sharp decline in manufacturing employment--1.6% per year or almost 13,000 manufacturing jobs lost during the 14-year period--partially explains the expected slow growth in Essex County.

Hudson County: The most densely populated county in the state, Hudson County is projected to grow by 1.1% per year. Limited land and an aging infrastructure are expected to impose a limit on employment growth in Hudson.

However, Hudson County has benefited and is likely to continue to benefit from the exodus of firms in finance/insurance/real estate out of New York City because of lower rents, lower electricity costs and lower taxes in New Jersey.

Morris County: Morris County's employment is projected to increase by 1.7% annually making it the Northern Region's fastest growing county and the fourth fastest growing county in the state. As a result, Morris County alone is expected to create almost 20% (63,100) of all new jobs in the six-county Northern Region.

Morris County's economy is bolstered by strong communications/utilities and manufacturing sectors. In fact, it is the state leader in communications/utilities employment. The county's employment in this industry sector is expected to grow, on average, by 0.9% per year, which is a rate roughly double the state and regional rate. The projected outlook for the county's manufacturing sector, largely because of anticipated employment growth of 0.5% per year in the chemical industry, counters the expected factory decline in both the region and state.

Passaic County: Relatively slow growth of 1.1% per year is projected for Passaic County. However, this projection represents an improvement over the 0.9% per year growth realized during the 1979-to-1986 period. Higher overall growth in Passaic is based on a turn around in manufacturing and transportation services--industries which have had employment declines in the past--and on continued rapid growth in services.

Employment growth in Passaic County will be slowed by the county's extremely large concentration of manufacturing employment. In the year 2000, approximately 26% of total county employment will still be in manufacturing, despite the sector's anticipated annual decline of 0.2%. In fact, Warren County with a total employment level of only 37,900 is the only county in the state which is anticipated to have a larger employment share in manufacturing in the year 2000.

Union County: With projected growth of 0.9% a year, Union County is expected to be one of the slower growing counties in the state and region. Only Essex County in the Northern Region is projected to have slower growth over the 1986-to-2000 period.

Employment growth in Union County will be largely concentrated in the service sector which will account for almost 62% of net new jobs, compared to just over 50% for both the region and state. Service-sector employment growth will originate primarily in the "big two" service industries, business and health services, which together are expected to provide 80% of all new service-sector jobs.

NORTHWESTERN REGION

The state's Northwestern Region stands in sharp contrast to the Northern Region. The former region, made up of Sussex and Warren counties, has much lower population densities and is the smallest of the state's five regions in terms of employment and population. Northwestern New Jersey, with available land and somewhat lower housing prices, may be ripe for further development as economic expansion moves outward from the state's Northern and Central regions. However, most of the region's employment growth is expected to be related more to the region's population increases than to economic expansion from surrounding areas.

Sussex County: A rural county with one of the lowest population densities in the state, Sussex County is projected to grow at an average rate of 1.5% per year over the 1986-to-2000 period.

Sussex has a low and declining employment share in manufacturing and a high and increasing employment share in services. By the year 2000, less than 10% of total employment in Sussex County will be in manufacturing compared with over 18% for the region and just under 16% for the state. Services, on the other hand, will account for almost 30% of Sussex County employment in the year 2000, compared with approximately 21% for the region and 27% for the state.

Warren County: Warren County is projected to have comparatively slow growth of 1.1% per year over the projection period. Slow projected employment growth in Warren County is explained in part by the county's large employment share in the declining factory sector. Despite its rural appearance, Warren County, in 1986, had the state's largest employment share in manufacturing (33%) and is projected to continue to have the state's largest employment share through the year 2000. A few relatively large (1,500-2,000 employment) manufacturing firms primarily concentrated around Phillipsburg, combined with the county's small employment level, explain the large share of county factory employment. On the other hand, services made up only 18% of Warren's employment in 1986, but because of projected rapid growth of 2.5% per year, the services' share will climb to 21% by the end of the century.

CENTRAL REGION

The Central Region of the state, consisting of Hunterdon, Mercer, Middlesex and Somerset counties, is projected to grow by 22% or 1.4% per year over the 1986-to-2000 projection period, a rate of growth equal to the state as a whole. Next to the Northern Region, the Central Region is the state's largest in terms of both base-year and projected-year employment. Still, the 148,200 new jobs projected for this region are a distant second to the 325,000 to be added in the state's Northern Region. Relative to the state's other regions, projected growth tends to be very similar for the four counties which make up the Central Region. Projected growth ranges from 1.6% per year growth in Hunterdon County to 1.4% per year growth in both Mercer and Middlesex counties.

Hunterdon County: Largely rural and with the second lowest population density in the state, Hunterdon is projected to grow at an average annual rate of 1.6%, the fastest projected growth in the Central Region.

Employment growth in Hunterdon County will originate largely in retail trade and services which are projected to grow respectively at an average rate of 2.0% and 3.0% a year, creating almost 2,200 and 3,500 new jobs. By the year 2000, both retail trade and services will each have surpassed manufacturing, the county's largest industry sector in 1986, in total employment.

Unlike the expected region and state declines, manufacturing employment is projected to increase by 0.5% per year in Hunterdon County, largely due to growth in printing and publishing and the chemical industry.

Mercer County: Because of the presence of state government in Trenton, Mercer County has an extremely high employment share in the slow-growth government/education sector, 34% as compared with 17% for the state and 20% for the Central Region. This heavy concentration of employment in government/education has somewhat slowed overall growth in Mercer County. Still, Mercer County's projected growth rate of 1.4% a year is equal to the overall projected growth rate for the state and region.

Employment growth in Mercer County will originate largely in the service sector where almost 20,000 new jobs in legal, business, health and other services are projected.

Middlesex County: Almost half (48%) all jobs created in the Central Region are expected to be in Middlesex County. In fact, the 71,500 expected new jobs rank Middlesex second only to Bergen County's 103,800 projected employment growth. Based on projected-year 2000 employment, Middlesex County should maintain its position as the third largest county in the state. In fact, Middlesex is expected to be the only county among the state's six largest which is outside the Northern Region. With an expected annual average growth rate of 1.4% per year, employment in Middlesex County will grow at the same rate as the state and region.

In the year 2000, as in 1986, Middlesex County is projected to have high employment shares in manufacturing and wholesale trade and a relatively small employment share in services, compared with the state and region.

Employment in manufacturing, largely because of a decline in chemicals, is anticipated to decline by 0.3% per year while employment in wholesale trade is projected to grow by 2.1% per year, a rate slightly higher than the statewide rate but lower than the average for the Central Region.

Somerset County: Employment growth is expected to average 1.5% per year in Somerset which is effectively equal to both that of the Central Region and state. Approximately 28,200 new jobs should be created in Somerset--a total which ranks behind both Middlesex and Mercer counties in the state's Central Region.

Compared with the state and region, Somerset has large employment concentrations in transportation/communications/utilities and finance/insurance/real estate. Communications was the county's largest two-digit industry in 1986; however, by the year 2000, communications is expected to be easily surpassed in employment by the fast-growing business services industry.

COASTAL REGION

Because of the hotel/casino industry in Atlantic City and the tourist industry in all the Coastal counties--Atlantic, Cape May, Monmouth and Ocean--this region has an industry employment distribution which is notably different from the state as a whole. Compared with the state, this region is projected to have extremely large employment concentrations in construction, retail trade and services and lower employment concentrations in the other major industry sectors.

Atlantic County: Since the start of casino gambling in 1978, Atlantic County has experienced extremely fast employment growth. Although growth is expected to slow considerably in comparison with the recent past, Atlantic County should continue to be the fastest growing county in the state with an annual rate of growth of 2.2% from 1986 to 2000.

Employment growth in Atlantic County has largely been in casino or casino related industries such as construction, transportation, retail trade and services. Growth in these industries is anticipated to continue, although at a much slower rate than in the past due to the maturing of the casino industry. Nevertheless, some existing casinos may expand or new casinos may open, air traffic to Atlantic City will increase, and passenger rail service between Philadelphia has recently been restored.

Cape May: Measured by employment, Cape May is one of the smaller counties in the state and easily the smallest county in the Coastal Region. Projected growth of 1.8% per year should create approximately 9,500 new jobs in Cape May by the year 2000. Cape May's economy is geared toward tourism which is highest in the summer months but continues all year due to the casinos in neighboring Atlantic City.

As a tourist center, Cape May County has and is projected to continue to have the state's largest employment share in retail trade, almost 31% in 1986 and 32% in 2000. This compares with approximately 23% for both 1986 and 2000 for the Coastal Region as a whole.

Monmouth County: The largest county in the Coastal Region, Monmouth County is projected to grow by 1.6% per year over the 14-year projection period. Growth in Monmouth County is expected to be somewhat slower than the 1.9% annual growth projected for the entire Coastal Region but faster than the state's growth rate of 1.4% per year.

As in the overall Coastal Region, job growth will primarily originate in the service sector where over 25,000 of the county's anticipated 50,000 new jobs will originate. Within the service sector, growth in business services will be particularly strong, averaging 3.8% annually through 2000. As in 1986, business and health services are anticipated to be the county's two largest industries at the turn of the century.

Ocean County: Ocean County, with projected annual growth of 2% a year, will be the second fastest growing county in both the region and state.

Compared with both the region and state, Ocean County has a heavy employment concentration in retail trade. In the year 2000, retail trade is projected to provide 28% of all jobs in Ocean County, compared with 23% for the region and only 17% for the state.

Health services, with projected growth of 3.8% per year, is expected to add over 7,000 new jobs, the most of any two-digit industry, and remain the county's largest two-digit industry in the year 2000. The large number of retirees living in Ocean County is partially responsible for the size and the expected fast growth of Ocean County's health services industry.

SOUTHERN REGION

Like the state, employment growth is projected to average 1.4% per year in the Southern Region. However, this average growth rate disguises substantial differences in the projected growth of the region's counties--Burlington, Camden, Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem. Projected growth in the Southern Region tends to be highest in the northern-most counties of the region, which are part off the Philadelphia metropolitan area. Specifically, projected growth ranges from the 1.6% per year in Burlington County to 0.6% for slow growing Salem County.

Burlington County: Projected to be the fastest growing county in the Southern region with a projected annual average growth of 1.6% per year, Burlington has two advantages over much of the rest of the state: open space and affordable housing, while still being located close to major transportation links and urban centers such as Philadelphia and Trenton. Burlington County is ideally located as the state's economic expansion moves South.

Burlington County's industrial composition in both 1986 and the year 2000 is very similar to that of the state and region. However, the county is projected to have relatively large employment shares in retail trade and government/education. The presence of Fort Dix and McGuire Air Force base are responsible for the disproportionate employment share in government and education.

The reader is advised that the closing of Fort Dix as a basic training center was announced after the projections were done. The closing may have a significant but as yet unknown effect on employment in Burlington County, depending on alternate uses of the facility.

Camden County: Employment growth in Camden County is projected to parallel growth in the state and region.

Growth in Camden County will be led by health and business services, the county's two largest industries in both 1986 and 2000. Projected to grow by more than 3% per year, these two industries together will create over 16,500 new jobs in the county.

Continued slow growth is expected in the county's retail trade sector which, in recent years, has lagged the state. Growth of only 1.0% per year is projected, compared with regional and statewide growth of 1.5%.

The success of efforts to revitalize the long and much troubled City of Camden will be a major factor in determining employment growth in Camden County for the rest of this century.

Cumberland County: Compared with the recent past, the projected outlook for Cumberland County is bright. Employment will grow by 1.1% a year over the 1986-to-2000 period compared with a realized growth rate of only 0.1% per year over the 1979-to-1986 period.

Faster growth should result from a restructuring of the county's factory industries, a shift toward service sector employment, and the completion of Route 55, which should foster future development through easier access. Nevertheless, manufacturing will continue to play a key role in Cumberland County's economy, providing approximately 22% of all jobs in the year 2000, compared with just under 16% for the region and state.

Gloucester County: Gloucester County, with projected growth of 1.3% a year, is anticipated to grow at a rate slightly slower than the state and region.

Retail trade, the county's largest industry sector in 1986, is expected to remain the largest sector through the year 2000. Although projected growth of 1.7% per year represents a significant slowdown from the 1979 to 1986 annual rate of 3.5%, retail trade in the county is still expected to outperform the industry in the state and region.

Overall growth in Gloucester County is projected to be slowed by an expected steep decline of 0.9% per year in factory employment, compared with a projected annual decline of 0.3% in the state and 0.2% in the Southern Region.

As with Cumberland, the opening of Route 55 should stimulate further development.

Salem County: Salem County is projected to be the slowest growing county in the state over the 1986-to-2000 period with projected growth of only 0.4% per year due to its high concentration of factory jobs. In 1986, 25% of county employment was in manufacturing compared with 20% in the state and region.

Still, projected growth, although modest, represents a significant improvement over the 1979-to-1986 period when Salem County's employment declined at an average rate of 0.7% per year. Salem's improved growth prospect is primarily due to considerably slower rates of decline in manufacturing.

Growth in Salem county will result largely from employment growth in the county's service sector which is expected to grow by 2.9% a year and create over 2,100 new jobs. Retail trade is projected to add almost 700 new jobs and average growth of 1.3% per year.

Data Availability

Industry and occupational employment projections for the year 2000 for the state and its 10 Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) labor areas were completed in July 1988. County industry and occupational employment projections were completed earlier this year. Since last summer, the Division of Labor Market and Demographic Research has been publishing and distributing the projections in a series of articles and reports as described below.

The following articles on New Jersey employment projections were published in the Division's monthly *Economic Indicators*:

"New Jersey 2000: Year 2000 Employment Projections," August 1988

"New Jersey 2000: Statewide Industry Employment Projections," October 1988

"Occupational Outlook for New Jersey 1986-2000," November 1988

"Occupational Outlook for Regions and Areas in New Jersey: 2000," June 1989.

A more detailed presentation of the industry and occupational employment projections as well

NONFARM WAGE AND SALARY EMPLOYMENT PROJECTIONS BY REGION AND COUNTY

Region/County	1986	2000	Change	Annual % Change
Northern Region	1,795,300	2,120,100	324,800	1.2
Bergen	442,700	546,500	103,800	1.5
Essex	399,700	446,900	47,200	0.8
Hudson	236,900	277,200	40,300	1.1
Morris	241,000	304,100	63,100	1.7
Passaic	203,300	236,400	33,100	1.1
Union	271,800	309,000	37,200	0.9
Northwestern Region	61,300	73,700	12,400	1.3
Sussex	28,900	35,800	6,900	1.5
Warren	32,400	37,900	5,500	1.1
Central Region	678,200	826,400	148,200	1.4
Hunterdon	35,700	44,400	8,700	1.6
Mercer	188,100	227,900	39,800	1.4
Middlesex	332,500	404,000	71,500	1.4
Somerset	121,900	150,100	28,200	1.5
Coastal Region	464,900	602,100	137,200	1.9
Atlantic	123,300	168,400	45,100	2.3
Cape May	34,400	43,900	9,500	1.8
Monmouth	203,000	253,000	50,000	1.6
Ocean	104,200	136,800	32,600	2.0
Southern Region	487,100	589,000	101,900	1.4
Burlington	140,100	175,100	35,000	1.6
Camden	203,600	247,400	43,800	1.4
Cumberland	54,200	63,300	9,100	1.1
Gloucester	64,200	76,600	12,400	1.3
Salem	25,000	26,600	1,600	0.4
NEW JERSEY	**3,486,800**	**4,211,300**	**724,500**	**1.4**

as a discussion of assumptions, methodology and limitations is contained in a four-volume employment projections series. The four volumes of the employment projections series are listed below. Volume I and II are currently available. Volume III will be available in the early fall; Volume IV will be available in late fall.

"Employment Projections Volume I: Industry Outlook for New Jersey & Selected Areas 1986-2000," February 1989.

"Employment Projections Volume II: Occupational Outlook for New Jersey & Selected Areas 1986-2000," October 1988.

"Employment Projections Volume III: Industry Outlook for New Jersey and Its Counties 1986-2000."

"Employment Projections Volume IV: Occupational Outlook for New Jersey and Its Counties."

Any questions or comments about data availability, planned publications, or release of data should be directed as follows:

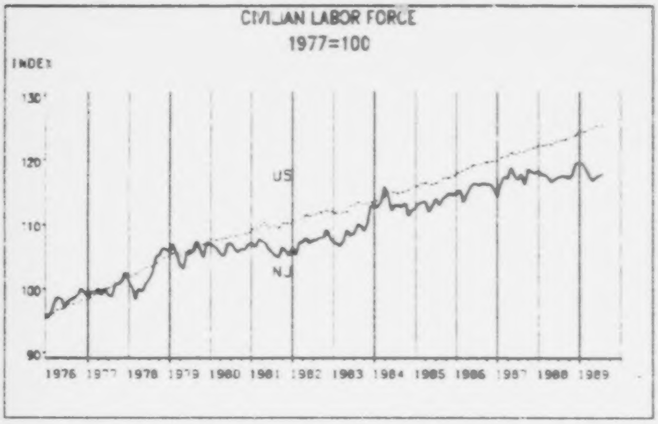
Industry Projections:

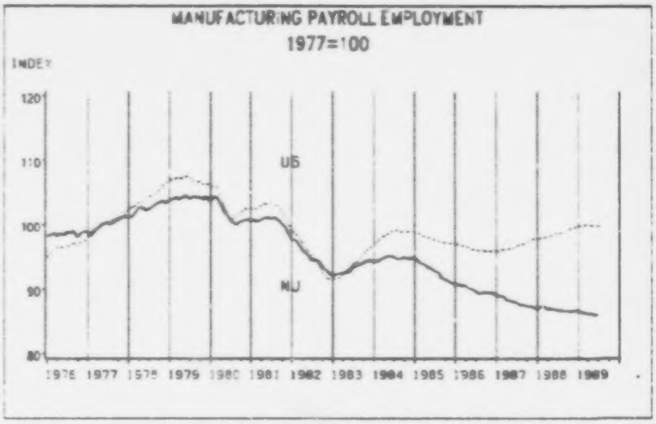
Mr. Jan J. DeJong
N.J. Department of Labor
Room 202, CN 383
Trenton, N.J. 08625-0383
Telephone: (609) 984-0657

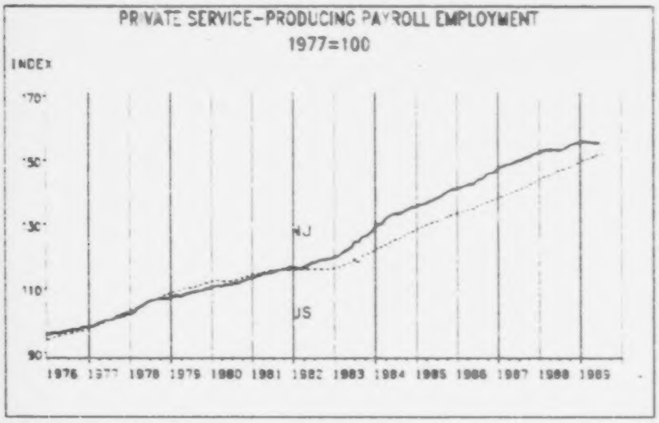
Occupational Projections:

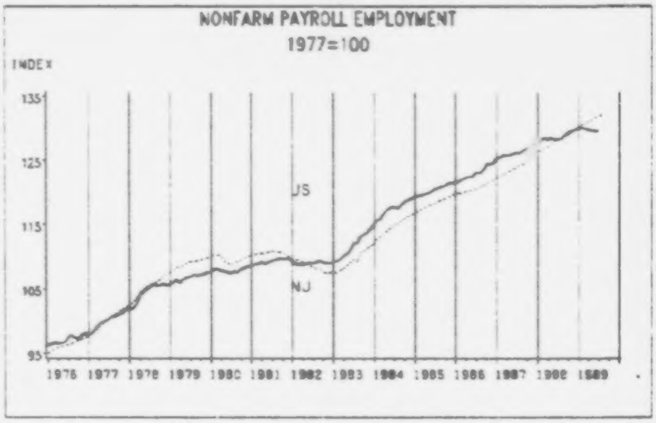
Mr. James Dougherty
N.J. Department of Labor
Room 202, CN 383
Trenton, N.J. 08625-0383
Telephone: (609) 292-2661

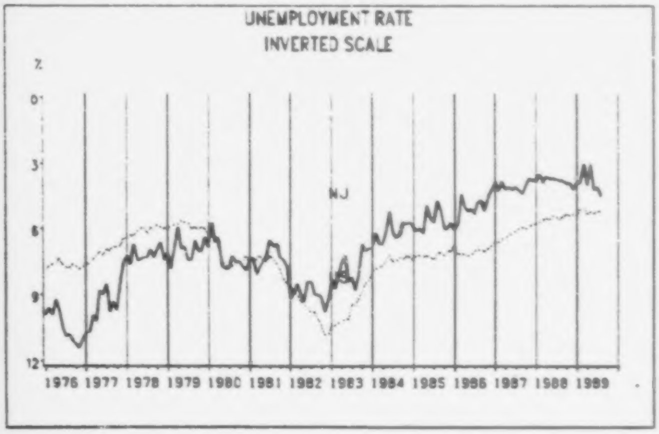
Comparisons of Economic Trends In New Jersey and the United States

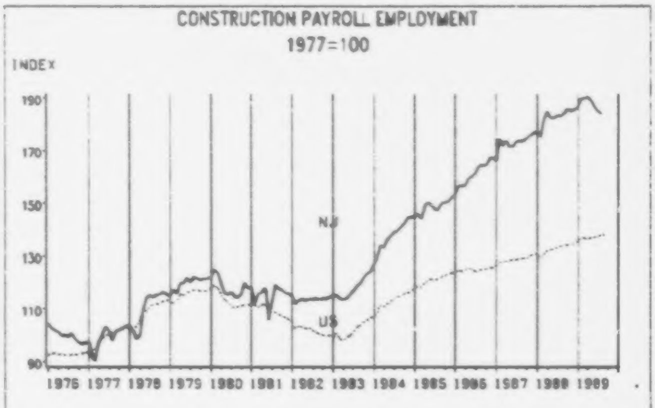

CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE
1977=100


MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

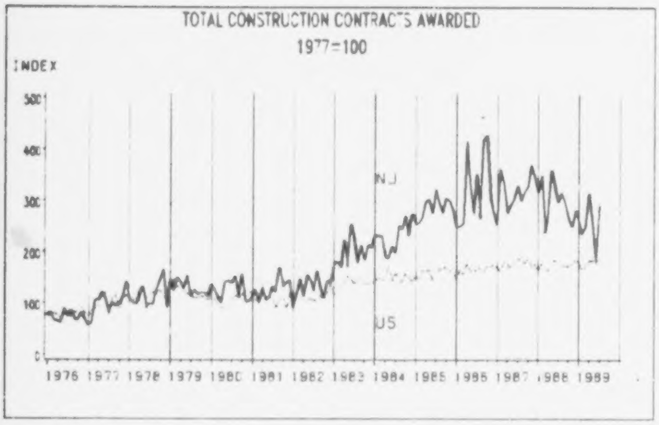

PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

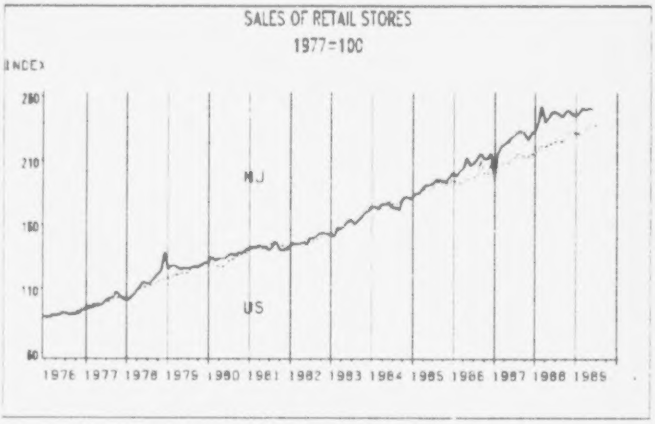

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

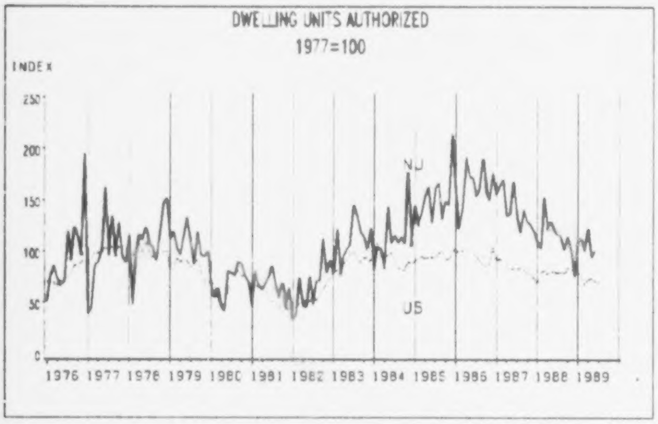

UNEMPLOYMENT RATE
INVERTED SCALE

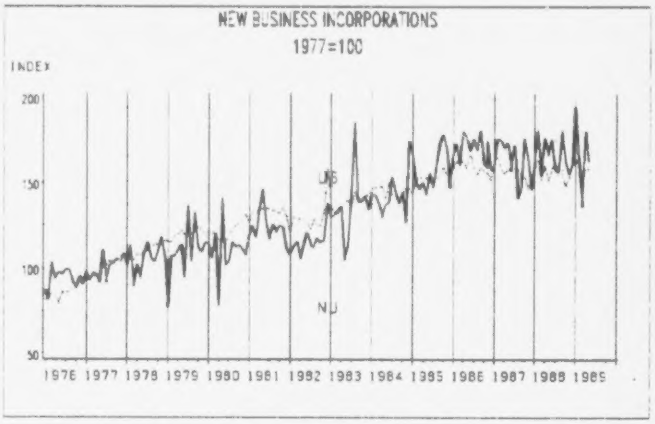

CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT
1977=100

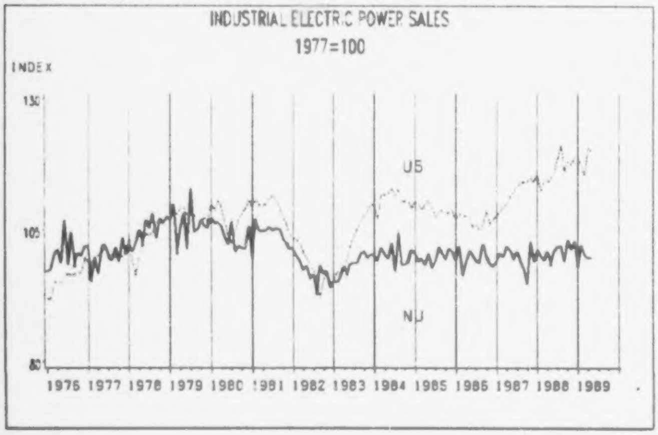
All data in the charts on these two pages have been seasonally adjusted and indexed to a 1977 base with one exception. Data on the unemployment rate is presented in actual units. The advantage of using an index is that it facilitates comparisons between the State and the Nation.

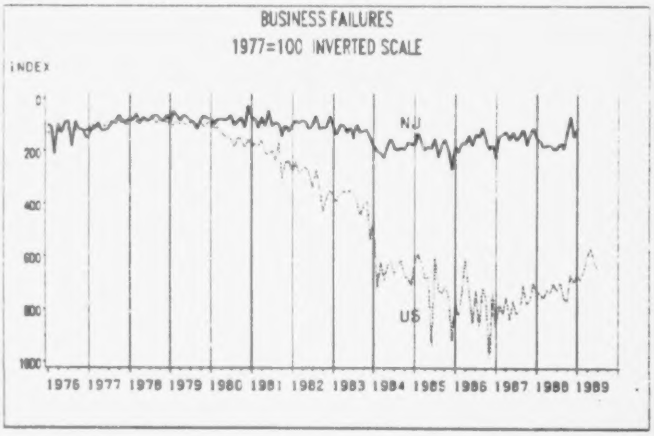

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED
1977=100


SALES OF RETAIL STORES
1977=100


DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED
1977=100


NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS
1977=100


INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES
1977=100


BUSINESS FAILURES
1977=100 INVERTED SCALE

STATISTICAL SECTION

Please Note:

Each year the data series in *Economic Indicators* are revised using new benchmarks and seasonal adjustment factors. For this reason, it would be incorrect to generate an historic time series for *Economic Indicators* data by taking old issues of the *Economic Indicators* and tying the series together.

SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT OF DATA

All charts, except charts I and II and where otherwise noted, contain data seasonally adjusted by the X-11 variant of the U.S. Census Bureau program.

Data for 1975 and subsequent years in charts I and II have been seasonally adjusted using the ARIMA (Auto-Regressive Integrated Moving Average) method of seasonal adjustment developed by Statistics Canada.

For those series which are affected by the occurrence of five rather than four of a particular day of the week, during the course of a month in any given year, a statistical adjustment known as "trading day" has been made.

TABLE NOTES

Preliminary and revised data are indicated by a "p" or "r" after the entry.

CHART NOTES

Unless otherwise noted, all graphs were developed with seasonally adjusted data. Some series were plotted with the following variations noted on the graph itself:

Moving Averages. Series where the monthly data vary erratically have been plotted with moving averages and with nonaveraged data superimposed for the most recent years.

Ratio Scales. Where ratio scales were used to show constant rates of change as straight lines, this has been noted; otherwise, the graph is on an arithmetic scale.

Inverted Scales. For series where declines are associated with economic expansion (such as unemployment and business failures) an inverted scale has been used and noted.

Since the scale of each series is determined by the volume and trend of the data time series, caution should be exercised in making comparisons among charts.

MONTHLY AVERAGES

On Page S-37 are the monthly averages of the series data for recent years to be used as a benchmark for evaluating current monthly data.

SHADED AREAS

Periods identified by the National Bureau of Economic Research (NBER) as ones of general national contraction have been shaded. They include the periods December 1969-November 1970, November 1973-March 1975, January 1980-July 1980 and July 1981-November 1982.

SERIES SOURCES

1-6	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research US Bureau of Labor Statistics
7-16	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
17	US Bureau of Labor Statistics
18	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
19-20	Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.
21	Edison Electric Institute: 1969-1979 US Department of Energy, Energy Information Administration: 1980-present
22-24	McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company, F.W. Dodge Division
25-27	NJ Department of Labor Labor Market and Demographic Research
28-29	US Bureau of the Census NJ Department of Labor
30	R.L. Polk and Company
31-36	NJ Department of Labor Program Analysis & Evaluation

SERIES NOTES

1-6	The RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS are based on the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) monthly survey of 2,730 New Jersey households. On average, responses are obtained from about 2,300 households. The data series is based upon population estimates and weights derived from the 1980 U.S. Census of Population.

The data have been adjusted to 1988 population estimates produced by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

The LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE and the EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (Series 4 and 5) are expressed as percentages of the civilian noninstitutional population aged 16 years and over.

The New Jersey Department of Labor (NJDOL) agrees to publish the BLS approved estimates of labor force, employment, unemployment and unemployment rate for the State and all published areas, and agrees to label these data as the data used to allocate federal funds and determine eligibility for federal assistance programs. NJDOL reserves the right to publish alternate labor force and unemployment data for State purposes and will suitably label such data so as to distinguish them from the BLS approved series.

7-12 THE ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS are generated from a monthly survey of employers on the number of persons who worked or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to March 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC *(Standard Industrial Classification Manual)* changes. See information on page S-29 for additional information on estimating state government employment.

PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 8) is computed by subtracting government employment from total nonfarm payroll employment.

SERVICE-PRODUCING INUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (Series 12) includes the industries of trade, services, finance/insurance/real estate, and transportation/communications/public utilities.

13 MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT - PRODUCTION WORKERS is developed from a monthly survey of employers on the number of nonsupervisory employees in the manufacturing sector who worked during or received pay for any part of the pay period including the 12th of the month. The series are adjusted to 1988 benchmarks and reflect the 1972 SIC changes.

14 MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK - PRODUCTION WORKERS is derived from a monthly survey of employment and earnings. The workweek is estimated by dividing AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MAN-HOURS BY MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT-PRODUCTION WORKERS.

15 AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS -PRODUCTION WORKERS are estimated from a monthly survey of the manhours worked by manufacturing production workers.

16 WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS are affected by premium pay, shift differentials, piecework and incentive payments, length of workweek, and other factors. Data are not seasonally adjusted.

17 The CONSUMER PRICE INDEX (CPI) measures the change in prices of a fixed market basket of goods and services purchased by urban workers. The index represents price changes for everything people buy for living--food, clothing, automobiles, homes, furnishings, fuel, drugs; fees to doctors, lawyers, and beauty shops; and rent, repair costs, transportation fares, public utility rates, etc. All taxes (sales, excise, real estate, etc.) directly associated with the purchase and continued ownership of an item are included in the price. Income and other personal taxes not associated with prices of specific goods are excluded.

The data series reproduced in the report are the **Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers series** (CPI-W).

CPI-W is based on urban consumer units where more than one-half of the income is earned from clerical or wage occupations. In addition, one of the members must work for 37 weeks or more in an eligible occupation. The CPI-W population represented 30 percent of the total United States population in 1981.

The U.S. CPI is the **U.S. City Average**.

The N.Y. CPI is for the **New York, N.Y.-Northeastern New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Bergen, Essex, Hudson, Middlesex, Morris, Passaic, Somerset, and Union counties; and in New York: New York City, Nassau, Rockland, Suffolk, and Westchester counties.

The Phila. CPI is for the **Philadelphia, Pa.-New Jersey** area which includes in New Jersey: Burlington, Camden, and Gloucester counties; and in Pennsylvania Bucks, Chester, Delaware, Montgomery, and Philadelphia counties.

Questions on the use of the CPI should be addressed to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics offices in New York City (212) 337-2404 or in Philadelphia (215) 596-1154.

THERE IS NO NEW JERSEY CONSUMER PRICE INDEX NOR COST-OF-LIVING INDEX.

18 NET SPENDABLE EARNINGS are calculated by adjusting gross average weekly earnings for the effects of state and federal taxes and inflation. Federal tax adjustments are made by the New Jersey Department of Labor according to a formula previously developed by the U.S. Department of Labor. Inflation adjustments are based on the average **Consumer Price Index for Urban Wage Earners and Clerical Workers** in the New York-Northeastern New Jersey and the Philadelphia-New Jersey areas. The data are not seasonally adjusted.

20 Business failures data beginning with January 1984 are not comparable to those prior to that date due to coverage of industries not previously included. Beginning in January 1984, all industries are included in the data.

21 Beginning with February 1987 issue of the **Economic Indicators,** data on total electric power sales have been replaced by industrial electric power sales. Industrial electric power sales are estimates of total electricity sales by utilities to industrial users only. They are based on a sample of utilities surveyed by the U.S. Energy Information Administration, as reported in Electric Power Monthly (DOE/EIA-0226).

22-24 THE CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS INDICATORS are proprietary data provided by special permission of the F.W. Dodge Division, McGraw-Hill Information Systems Company.

The cumulative data presented in the table on page 5 are not the sum of the data contained in series 22,23, and 24. The cumulative data contain retroactive revisions made after the monthly data were originally published. The monthly data have not been revised.

TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED (Series 22) is the sum of seasonally adjusted residential and nonresidential construction contract awards and unadjusted nonbuilding construction contracts awards. The nonbuilding component does not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern.

25-27 The RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS are compiled as of the fifth day of the second following month and are not revised as subsequent reports are received. Since the reports from all New Jersey municipalities are never received by the cutoff date, preliminary figures are used for both the current and the historical series in order to ensure comparability. Final monthly data incorporating late reports appear in the annual summaries of **New Jersey Residential Building Permits**, published by the Labor Market and Demographic Research unit.

TOTAL PRIVATE DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED by building permits (Series 25) data is the sum of seasonally adjusted single-family and two-family dwelling units and unadjusted three-or-four family and multi-family dwelling units. Public housing units are not included in either the New Jersey or U.S. series and represent a tiny fraction of the total.

DWELLING UNITS (5 or MORE) AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (Series 27) include all multifamily structures with five or more units, except those in public housing. Data do not exhibit a stable seasonal pattern and are therefore not appropriate for seasonal adjustment.

28-29 The figures prior to 1970 for SALES OF RETAIL STORES were adjusted by the New Jersey Department of Labor to account for sample revisions introduced in 1968 by the U.S. Census Bureau.

SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-1984 DOLLARS (Series 29) has been deflated by the "commodities only" component of the average New York-Northeastern New Jersey and Philadelphia-New Jersey **Consumer Price Index for All Urban Consumers.**

30 New passenger car registrations data are total new passenger cars registered in New Jersey, regardless of the State in which the sales occur, and include both domestically produced as well as imported vehicles.

Because of unemployment insurance coverage and other law changes affecting eligibility for benefits, data on unemployment insurance claims (Series 31-36) may not be directly comparable between years.

31 WEEKS CLAIMED (WEEKLY AVERAGE) is computed by dividing the total number of weeks claimed (intrastate and interstate agent under Regular UI program only) in the month by the number of weeks in the month.

The INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (IUR) is the seasonally adjusted weekly average of claimants (intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state program only) as a percent of the estimated covered employment.

32 The INITIAL CLAIMS WEEKLY AVERAGE represents intrastate and interstate agent claims under the regular state UI program only.

33 The UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTONS are from the regular state program only.

34-36 The industry INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT data are derived from a three percent sample of all claimants under the regular state unemployment insurance program. The data reflect the number of insured unemployed during the week generally containing the 12th of the month, although the data are a count of the claims filed during the subsequent week.

INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN SERVICE PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (Series 36) includes the industries of transportation/communications/public utilities, trade, finance/insurance/real estate, and services.

Data on insured unemployment in manufacturing and service-producing industries consist of the sum of the seasonally adjusted or unadjusted data for the respective industry components. The decision to seasonally adjust the component industries is based upon individual consideration of the industries and whether seasonal adjustment is statistically meaningful.

TABLE I
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - I

1. Civilian Labor Force (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,881	3,867	4,001	4,046
Feb	3,900	3,923	3,981	4,045
Mar	3,840	3,972	3,981	4,010
Apr	3,864	3,962	3,969	3,977
May	3,907	4,020	3,945	3,952
Jun	3,935	3,978	3,957	3,971
Jul	3,933	3,955	3,969	3,976
Aug	3,927	3,987	3,976	3,990
Sep	3,938	3,928	3,973	
Oct	3,932	4,016	3,963	
Nov	3,933	3,998	3,978	
Dec	3,908	3,988	4,043	

2. Resident Employment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

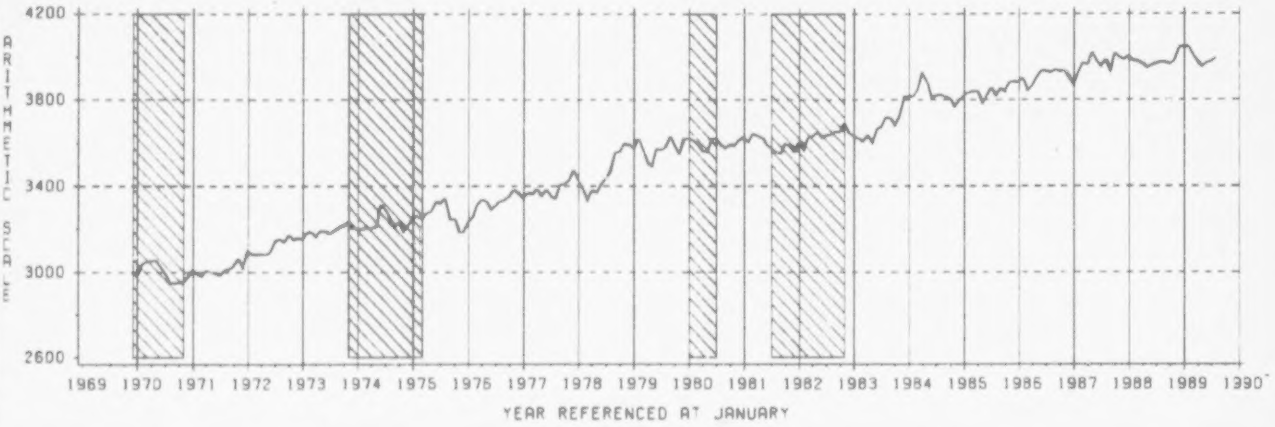
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,644	3,720	3,850	3,888
Feb	3,673	3,756	3,841	3,884
Mar	3,672	3,821	3,825	3,890
Apr	3,671	3,797	3,826	3,816
May	3,702	3,854	3,798	3,834
Jun	3,734	3,811	3,810	3,806
Jul	3,725	3,794	3,823	3,814
Aug	3,739	3,820	3,823	3,810
Sep	3,754	3,757	3,823	
Oct	3,727	3,857	3,810	
Nov	3,756	3,851	3,821	
Dec	3,743	3,835	3,875	

3. Unemployment (000) Seasonally Adjusted Data

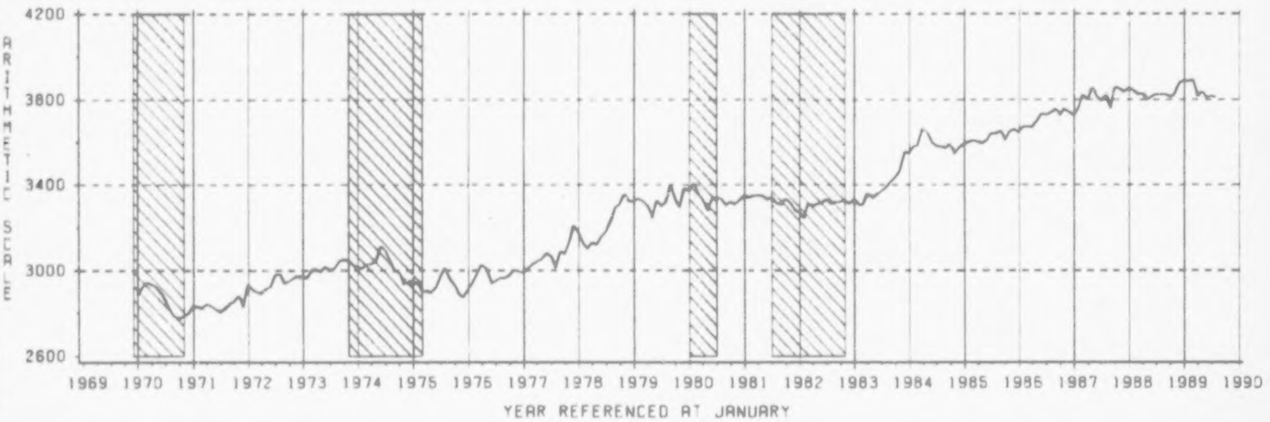
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	237	147	151	158
Feb	227	167	140	159
Mar	168	151	156	120
Apr	193	165	143	161
May	205	166	147	118
Jun	201	167	147	165
Jul	208	161	146	162
Aug	188	167	153	180
Sep	184	171	150	
Oct	205	159	153	
Nov	177	147	157	
Dec	165	153	168	

CHART I RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS–I

1. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE (000)



2. RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (000)



3. UNEMPLOYMENT (000) –INVERTED

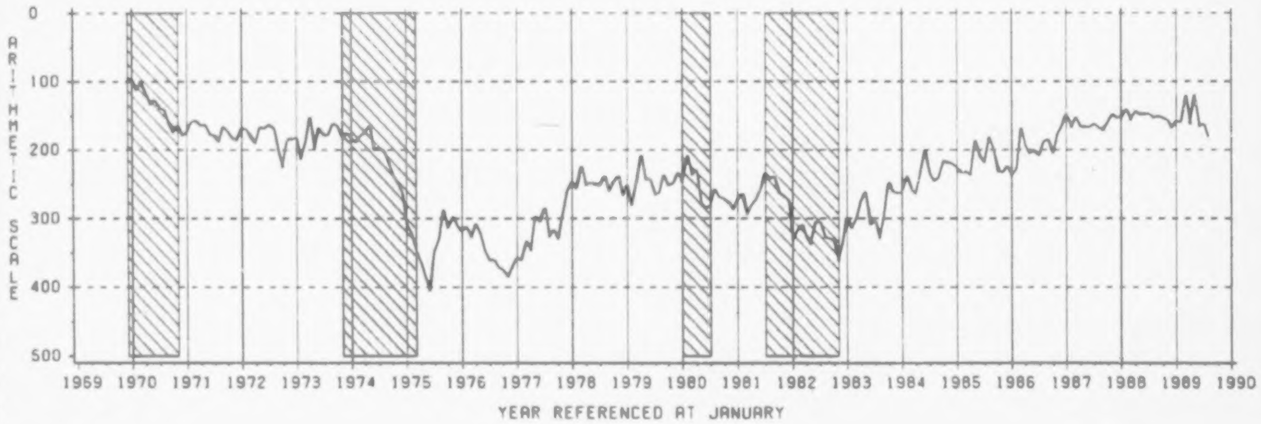


TABLE II
RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS - II

4. Labor Force Participation Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	65.7	64.7	66.4	66.9
Feb	65.9	65.5	66.1	66.8
Mar	64.8	66.3	66.0	66.2
Apr	65.1	66.1	65.8	65.7
May	65.8	67.0	65.4	65.2
Jun	66.2	66.3	65.6	65.5
Jul	66.0	65.9	65.7	65.6
Aug	65.9	66.4	65.8	65.8
Sep	66.0	65.3	65.7	
Oct	65.9	66.8	65.5	
Nov	65.8	66.4	65.8	
Dec	65.4	66.2	66.8	

5. Employment/Population Ratio (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

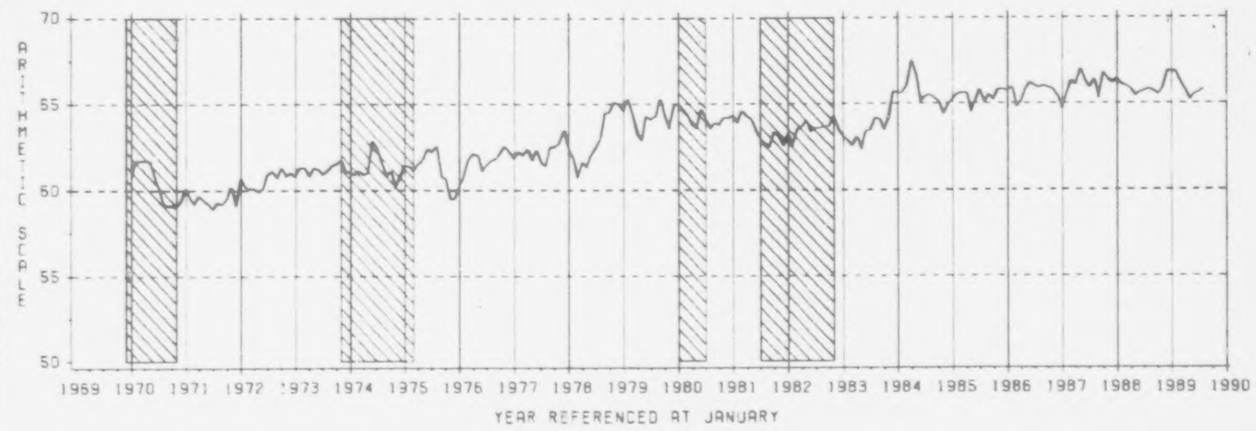
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	61.7	62.2	63.9	64.3
Feb	62.1	62.8	63.8	64.2
Mar	62.0	63.8	63.5	64.2
Apr	61.9	63.3	63.4	63.0
May	62.3	64.3	62.9	63.3
Jun	62.8	63.5	63.1	62.8
Jul	62.5	63.2	63.3	62.9
Aug	62.7	63.6	63.3	62.8
Sep	62.9	62.5	63.3	
Oct	62.4	64.1	63.0	
Nov	62.9	64.0	63.2	
Dec	62.6	63.7	64.0	

6. Unemployment Rate (%) Seasonally Adjusted Data

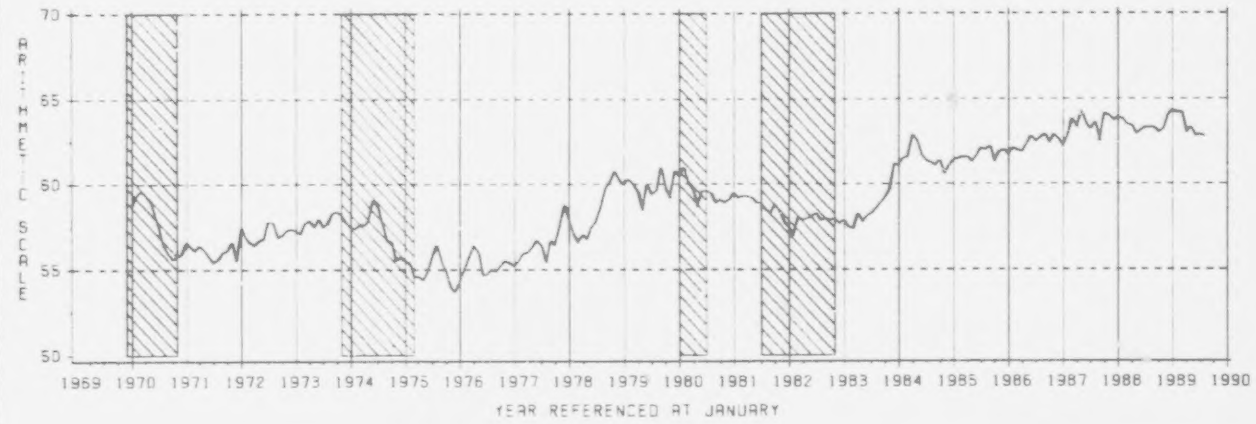
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	6.1	3.8	3.8	3.9
Feb	5.8	4.3	3.5	3.9
Mar	4.4	3.8	3.9	3.0
Apr	5.0	4.2	3.6	4.0
May	5.2	4.1	3.7	3.0
Jun	5.1	4.2	3.7	4.2
Jul	5.3	4.1	3.7	4.1
Aug	4.8	4.2	3.8	4.5
Sep	4.7	4.4	3.8	
Oct	5.2	4.0	3.9	
Nov	4.5	3.7	3.9	
Dec	4.2	3.8	4.2	

CHART II RESIDENT LABOR FORCE INDICATORS-II

4. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATE (%)



5. EMPLOYMENT/POPULATION RATIO (%)



6. UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) INVERTED

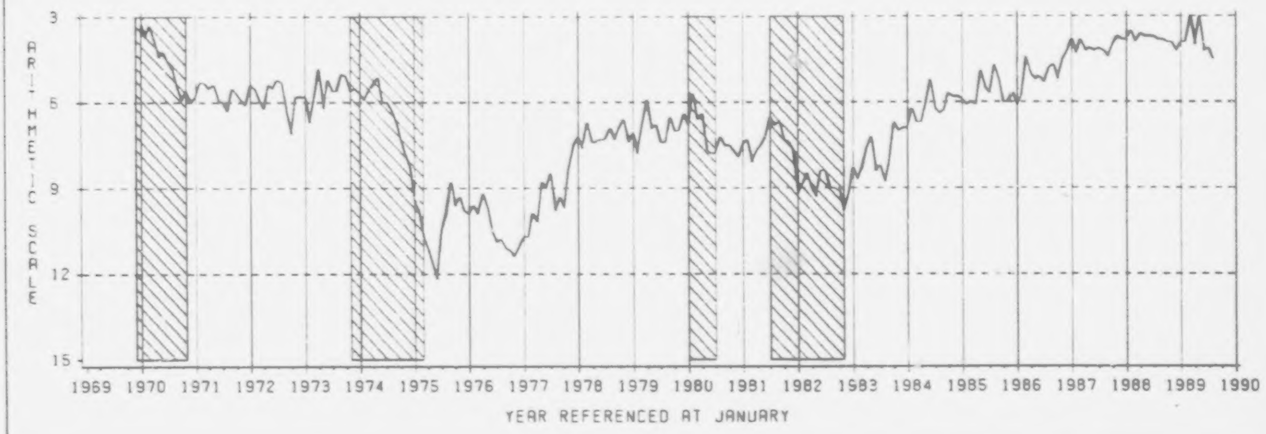


TABLE III
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - I

7. Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3382.2	3448.9	3483.5	3555.7	3544.1	3617.5	3612.1	3687.6
Feb	3382.4	3456.7	3479.1	3557.5	3555.4	3635.7	3610.9	3692.2
Mar	3415.6	3462.8	3517.3	3567.4	3594.8	3645.9	3636.6	3688.1
Apr	3457.1	3470.2	3554.5	3568.7	3625.9	3639.9	3669.1	3683.0
May	3480.4	3474.1	3574.4	3569.6	3649.4	3645.3	3685.5	3680.3
Jun	3524.2	3473.6	3626.4	3576.1	3692.6	3642.6	3728.7	3677.9
Jul	3539.5	3492.4	3629.3	3581.7	3685.2	3637.8	3721.7R	3673.3R
Aug	3533.9	3490.1	3624.2	3580.1	3685.6	3641.9	3704.9P	3659.7P
Sep	3511.6	3503.5	3599.3	3592.7	3662.9	3658.1		
Oct	3547.9	3528.6	3622.1	3601.4	3686.9	3666.6		
Nov	3550.4	3529.7	3630.8	3607.9	3696.4	3674.5		
Dec	3553.0	3535.8	3638.7	3618.5	3700.0	3681.1		

8. Private Sector Nonfarm Payroll Employment (000)

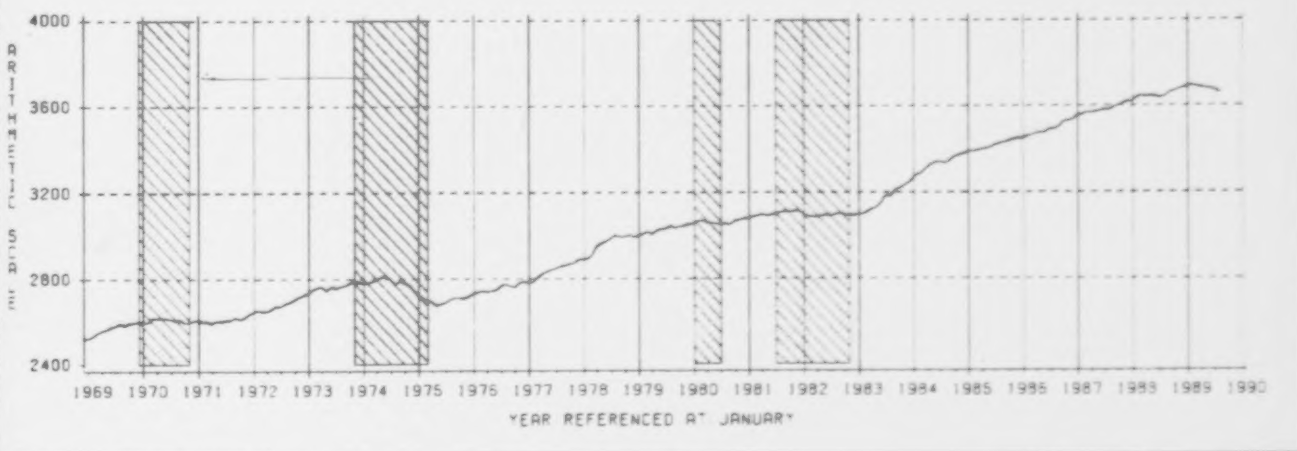
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2854.6	2918.7	2946.9	3015.6	3001.8	3071.4	3057.7	3129.4
Feb	2847.2	2923.6	2937.3	3017.3	3005.6	3087.4	3049.6	3132.5
Mar	2876.2	2929.0	2969.6	3025.3	3039.0	3095.9	3074.0	3131.3
Apr	2916.8	2935.3	3004.3	3024.4	3068.2	3088.6	3106.4	3126.7
May	2942.2	2939.0	3028.6	3026.9	3094.3	3093.4	3124.9	3122.9
Jun	2982.1	2937.7	3079.0	3034.9	3135.9	3092.2	3166.1	3121.5
Jul	3008.9	2958.6	3093.3	3041.7	3139.9	3088.0	3171.0	3118.2R
Aug	3008.9	2958.6	3094.2	3043.2	3145.5	3094.5	3160.7P	3108.1P
Sep	2990.1	2966.2	3074.9	3052.5	3123.9	3102.7		
Oct	3009.8	2989.4	3079.5	3057.9	3132.4	3111.2		
Nov	3005.6	2989.6	3081.3	3063.2	3135.7	3118.6		
Dec	3008.5	2995.2	3088.8	3072.7	3138.7	3123.7		

9. Public Sector Payroll Employment (000)

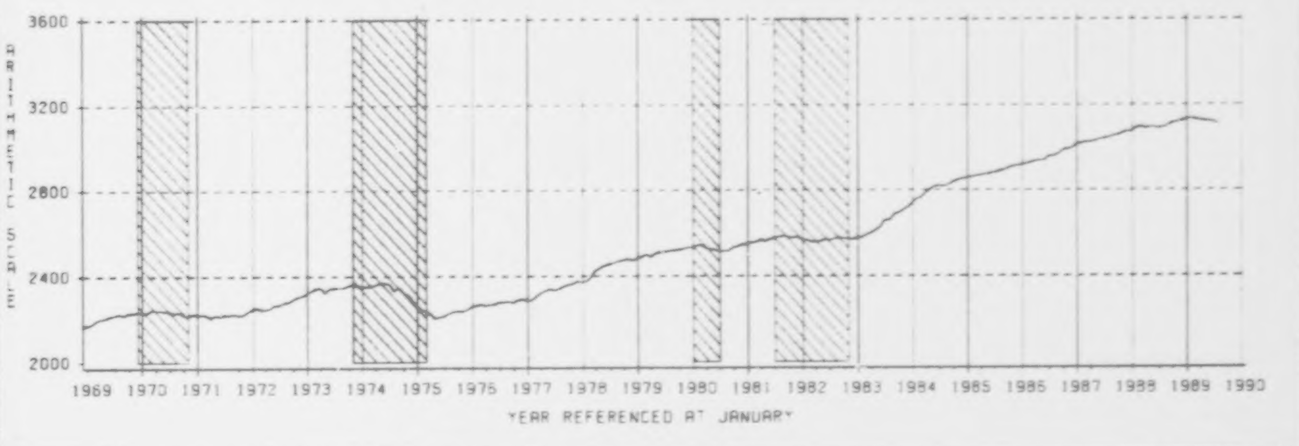
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	527.6	530.2	536.6	540.1	542.3	546.1	554.4	558.2
Feb	535.2	533.1	541.8	540.2	549.8	548.3	561.3	559.7
Mar	539.4	533.8	547.7	542.1	555.8	550.0	562.6	556.8
Apr	540.3	534.9	550.2	544.3	557.7	551.3	562.7	556.3
May	538.2	535.1	545.8	542.7	555.1	551.9	560.6	557.4
Jun	542.1	535.9	547.4	541.2	556.7	550.4	562.6	556.4
Jul	530.6	533.8	536.0	540.0	545.3	549.8	550.7R	555.1R
Aug	525.0	531.5	530.0	536.9	540.1	547.4	544.2P	551.6P
Sep	521.5	537.3	524.4	540.2	539.0	555.4		
Oct	538.1	539.2	542.6	543.5	554.5	555.4		
Nov	544.8	540.1	549.5	544.7	560.7	555.9		
Dec	544.5	540.6	549.9	545.8	561.3	557.4		

CHART III ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – I

7. NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



8. PRIVATE SECTOR NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



9. PUBLIC SECTOR PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

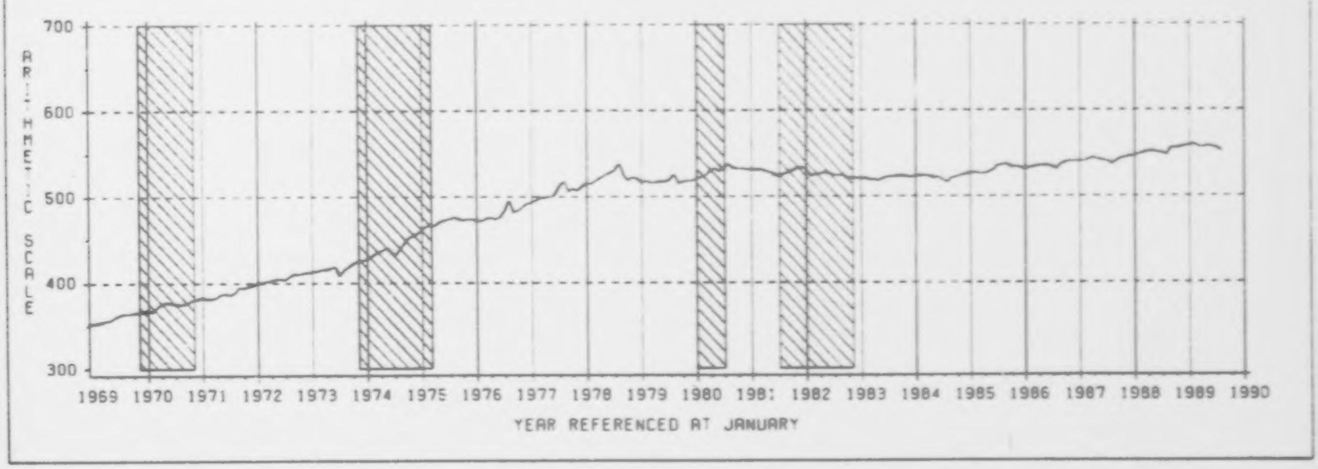


TABLE IV
ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS - II

10. Manufacturing Payroll Employment (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	687.6	696.4	674.5	683.4	658.2	666.7	656.5	664.8
Feb	690.4	696.2	677.0	682.9	664.0	669.5	658.2	663.5
Mar	692.8	694.9	679.9	682.0	667.1	669.0	660.1	662.1
Apr	693.1	695.2	675.2	677.4	664.9	667.0	659.1	661.3
May	691.5	691.7	676.6	676.8	666.8	667.0	661.3	661.4
Jun	695.9	690.3	680.6	675.3	671.8	666.7	665.0	659.8
Jul	687.0	688.5	673.1	674.6	663.8	665.4	657.3R	658.8R
Aug	688.4	685.4	674.8	672.1	667.6	665.3	659.7P	657.2P
Sep	692.0	686.1	677.3	671.8	669.5	664.5		
Oct	691.5	686.6	675.0	670.5	668.5	664.5		
Nov	690.1	686.6	673.0	669.6	667.3	664.2		
Dec	685.2	686.6	667.8	668.9	663.3	664.7		

11. Construction Payroll Employment (000)

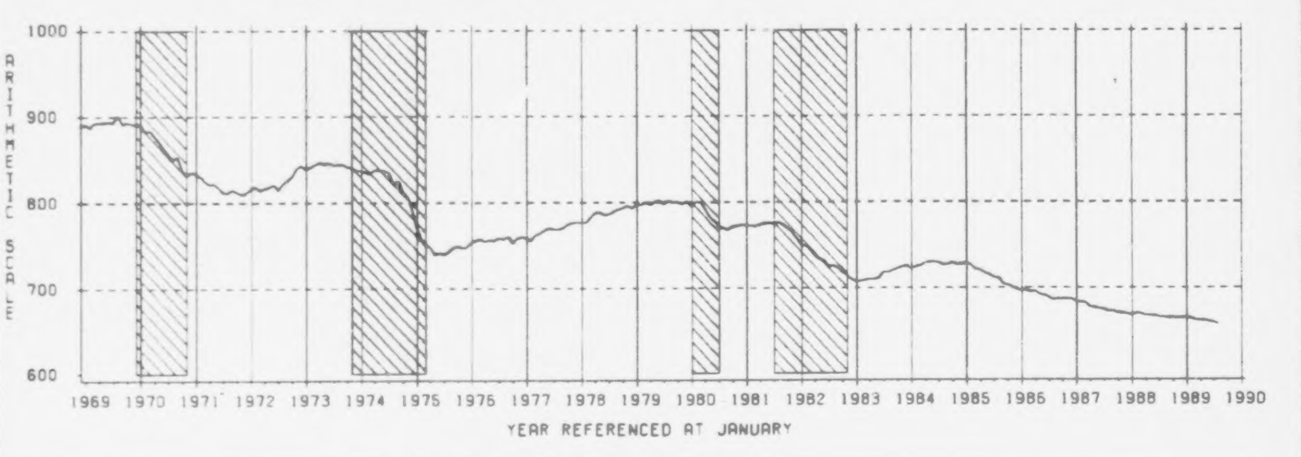
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	133.9	148.0	149.2	164.7	150.2	165.6	162.4	179.1
Feb	128.9	148.2	141.8	162.5	150.1	171.7	156.9	179.5
Mar	134.3	148.0	149.4	164.3	159.3	175.0	163.8	180.0
Apr	147.3	150.9	158.5	162.1	168.6	172.3	174.6	178.5
May	153.3	151.3	164.1	162.2	174.2	172.3	178.2	176.3
Jun	159.2	152.7	170.7	163.8	180.5	173.3	182.3	175.0
Jul	165.0	155.2	174.2	164.0	183.8	173.0	185.1R	174.3R
Aug	165.7	155.3	174.8	164.1	185.2	174.0	186.3P	175.1P
Sep	163.0	155.5	172.9	165.2	183.6	175.5		
Oct	166.5	157.8	175.0	166.1	184.0	174.7		
Nov	164.2	158.2	172.9	166 8	181.5	175.3		
Dec	158.9	156.9	169.8	167.6	178.3	176.0		

12. Private Service-Producing Industries Payroll Employment (000)

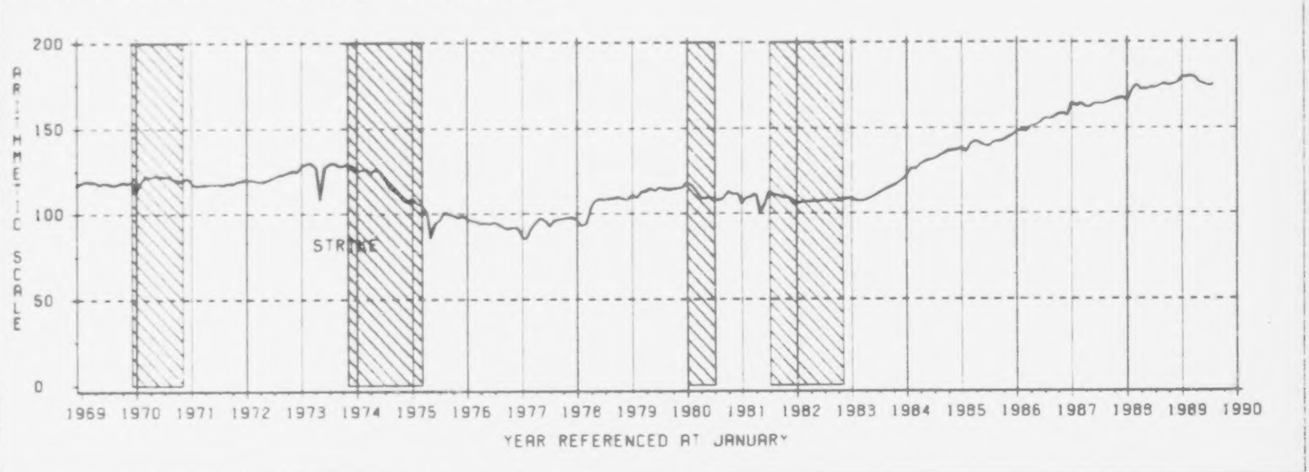
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2031.2	2072.1	2121.2	2165.3	2191.1	2236.6	2236.5	2283.0
Feb	2026.0	2077.0	2116.6	2169.7	2189.4	2243.8	2232.1	2286.8
Mar	2047.1	2084.0	2138.2	2176.7	2210.4	2249.5	2247.7	2286.6
Apr	2074.3	2087.1	2168.4	2182.7	2232.4	2247.0	2270.3	2284.5
May	2095.2	2093.9	2185.6	2185.6	2251.0	2251.8	2282.9	2282.7
Jun	2124.8	2092.6	2225.4	2193.6	2281.2	2249.9	2316.3	2284.3
Jul	2154.7	2112.8	2243.5	2200.7	2290.0	2247.4	2326.1R	2282.7R
Aug	2152.6	2115.8	2242.1	2204.6	2290.3	2252.9	2312.2P	2273.4P
Sep	2132.9	2122.5	2222.3	2213.2	2268.4	2260.4		
Oct	2149.6	2142.9	2227.0	2218.9	2277.5	2269.7		
Nov	2149.1	2142.7	2233.0	2224.5	2284.4	2276.7		
Dec	2162.2	2149.5	2248.8	2233.9	2294.6	2280.6		

CHART IV ESTABLISHMENT EMPLOYMENT INDICATORS – II

10. MANUFACTURING PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT(000)



11. CONSTRUCTION PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)



12. PRIVATE SERVICE–PRODUCING INDUSTRIES PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT (000)

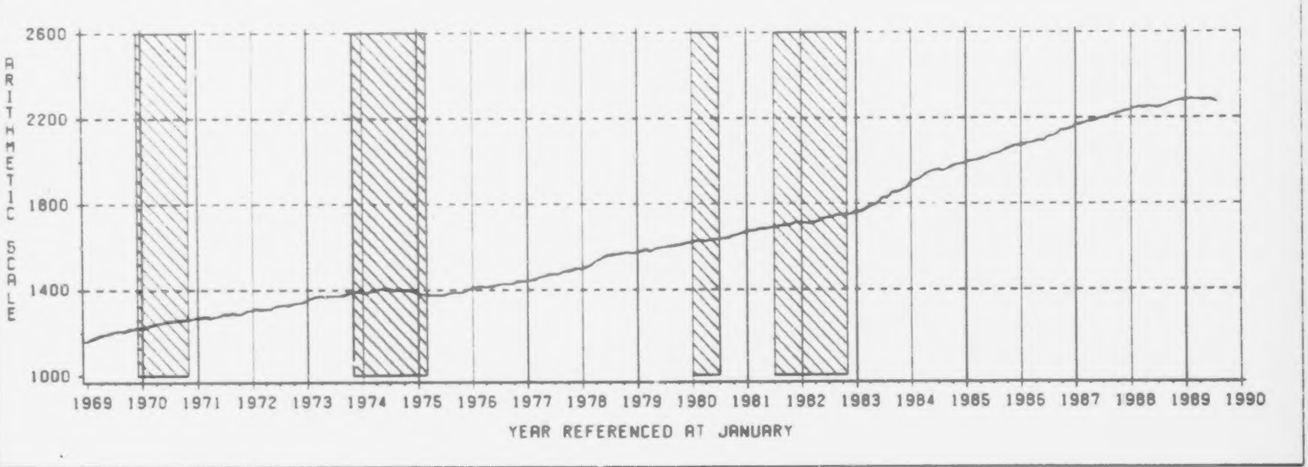


TABLE V
PRODUCTION WORKERS INDICATORS

13. Manufacturing Employment-Production Workers (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	423.6	429.8	424.0	430.3	410.6	416.5	415.7	421.6
Feb	428.3	430.8	425.6	428.2	416.2	418.6	418.1	420.6
Mar	429.2	428.9	429.3	428.9	419.5	418.9	420.4	420.0
Apr	429.2	430.7	423.8	425.5	417.6	419.3	419.7	421.4
May	427.0	427.6	426.0	426.7	419.4	420.2	420.0	420.8
Jun	430.5	427.5	428.5	425.8	422.4	419.8	423.1	420.6
Jul	424.3	429.6	418.4	423.8	414.7	420.1	415.2R	420.7R
Aug	426.6	427.2	422.2	423.2	419.2	420.5	417.8P	419.1P
Sep	432.7	428.0	428.9	424.4	424.6	420.2		
Oct	434.0	429.2	428.3	423.5	424.6	420.0		
Nov	435.6	431.3	425.5	421.2	424.6	420.3		
Dec	429.9	429.5	423.0	422.4	422.2	421.7		

14. Manufacturing Workweek-Production Workers (Hours)

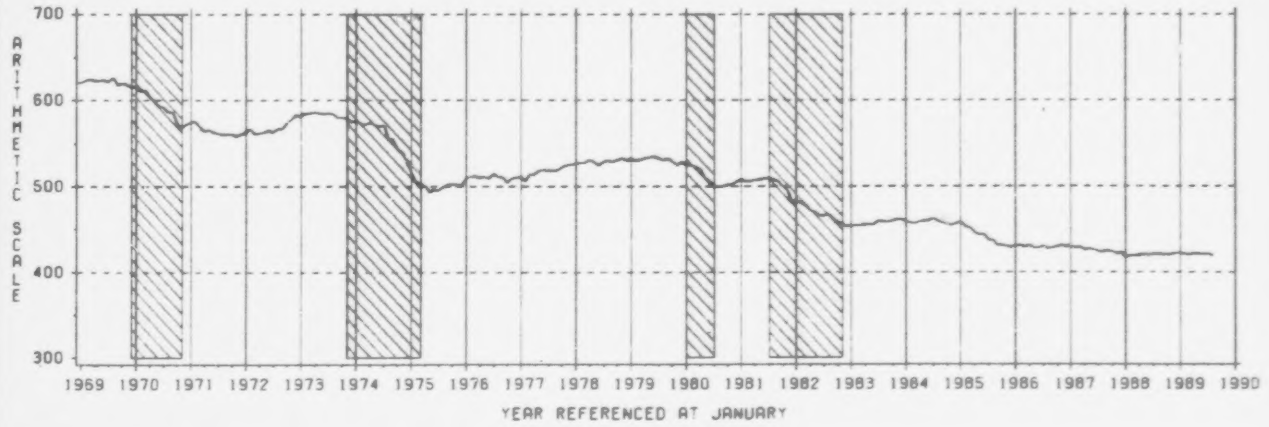
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	41.4	41.5	41.4	41.5	41.0	41.1	41.3	41.4
Feb	40.6	40.7	41.2	41.3	41.0	41.1	41.2	41.3
Mar	41.3	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.4	41.2	41.2	41.0
Apr	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1	40.9	41.0
May	41.1	41.2	41.1	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.1
Jun	41.3	41.3	41.1	41.1	41.0	41.0	41.1	41.1
Jul	40.5	41.0	40.6	41.1	40.3	40.8	40.6R	41.1R
Aug	41.0	41.3	40.7	41.1	40.4	40.8	40.4P	40.8P
Sep	41.2	41.2	40.9	40.9	40.9	40.9		
Oct	41.1	40.9	41.3	41.1	41.1	40.9		
Nov	41.7	41.3	41.7	41.2	41.3	40.9		
Dec	41.5	41.1	41.7	41.2	41.5	41.1		

15. Aggregate Manufacturing Weekly Manhours-Production Workers (000)

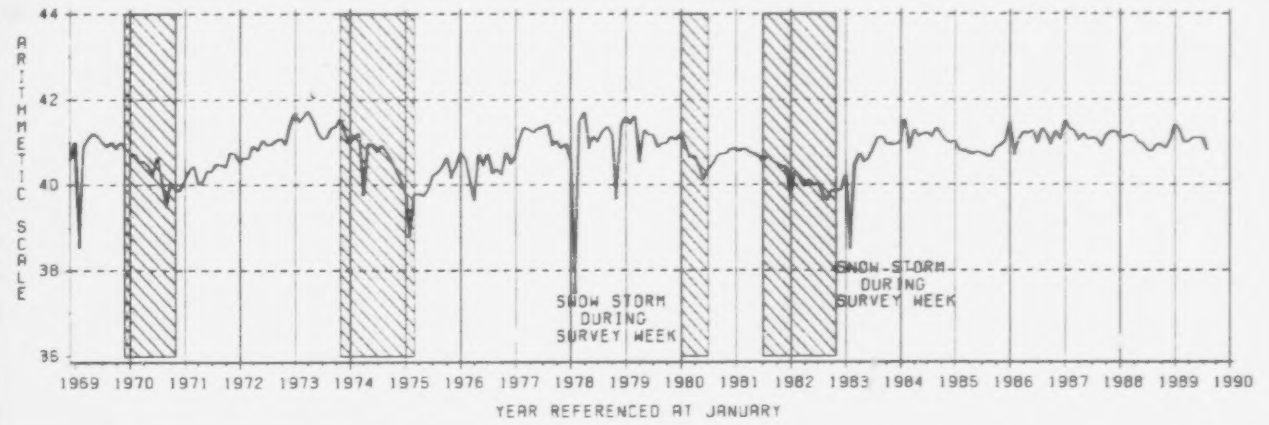
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	17,537	17,837	17,554	17,857	16,835	17,118	17,168	17,454
Feb	17,389	17,534	17,535	17,685	17,064	17,204	17,226	17,371
Mar	17,726	17,628	17,816	17,714	17,367	17,259	17,320	17,220
Apr	17,640	17,745	17,333	17,446	17,122	17,233	17,166	17,277
May	17,550	17,617	17,509	17,580	17,153	17,228	17,220	17,295
Jun	17,780	17,656	17,611	17,500	17,318	17,212	17,389	17,287
Jul	17,184	17,614	16,987	17,418	16,712	17,140	16,857R	17,291R
Aug	17,491	17,643	17,184	17,394	16,936	17,156	16,879P	17,099P
Sep	17,827	17,634	17,542	17,358	17,366	17,186		
Oct	17,837	17,554	17,689	17,406	17,451	17,178		
Nov	18,165	17,813	17,743	17,353	17,536	17,190		
Dec	17,841	17,652	17,639	17,403	17,521	17,332		

CHART V PRODUCTION WORKER INDICATORS

13. MANUFACTURING EMPLOYMENT – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)



14. MANUFACTURING WORKWEEK – PRODUCTION WORKERS (HOURS)



15. AGGREGATE MANUFACTURING WEEKLY MANHOURS – PRODUCTION WORKERS (000)

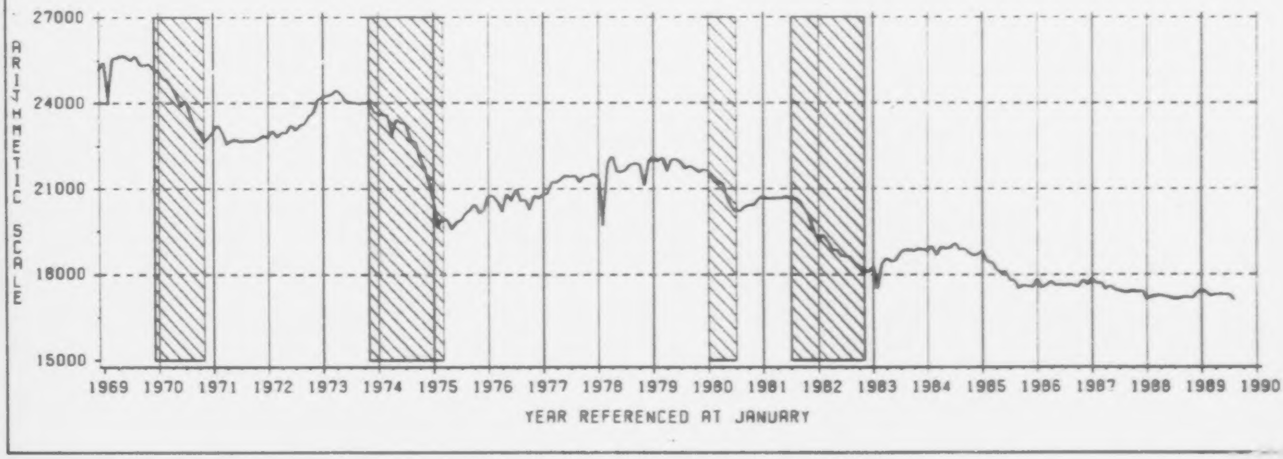


TABLE VI
EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. Weekly Earnings of Manufacturing Production Workers ($)

Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	416.90	425.18	439.52	460.08
Feb	408.44	422.71	441.98	459.38
Mar	415.07	424.55	444.64	460.62
Apr	412.64	423.72	442.80	459.72
May	413.06	425.39	442.13	462.07
Jun	419.20	425.39	444.85	464.84
Jul	410.27	422.65	438.46	463.25R
Aug	415.33	421.65	437.94	461.37P
Sep	417.36	427.41	448.26	
Oct	415.93	432.41	453.74	
Nov	424.51	438.27	455.54	
Dec	427.04	447.02	461.90	

17. CPI For Urban Wage Earners & Clerical Workers (Unadj. Index 1982-84=100)

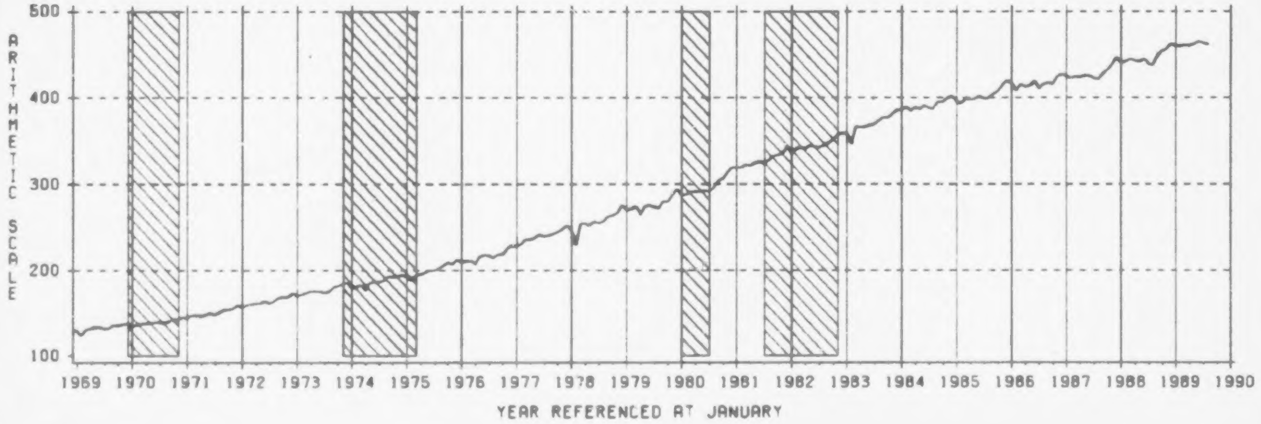
Date	1986			1987			1988			1989		
	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.	U.S.	N.Y.	PA.
Jan	108.9	110.9	111.2	110.0	113.2	113.3	114.5	119.6	119.3	119.7	125.1	125.5
Feb	108.5	110.5	111.1	110.5	113.8	113.6	114.7	119.3	119.0	120.2	125.5	125.4
Mar	107.9	110.5	110.6	111.0	114.4	113.8	115.1	119.7	119.5	120.8	126.8	125.8
Apr	107.6	110.0	110.1	111.6	115.3	115.3	115.7	120.6	119.8	121.8	127.5	126.7
May	107.9	109.7	110.4	111.9	116.0	116.2	116.2	120.7	120.8	122.5	128.2	127.9
Jun	108.4	110.4	111.4	112.4	116.5	117.2	116.7	121.2	121.8	122.8	128.7	128.9
Jul	108.4	111.2	111.8	112.7	116.5	117.3	117.2	121.7	123.1	123.2	128.7	129.3
Aug	108.6	111.4	111.7	113.3	117.4	118.4	117.7	122.2	123.6	123.2	128.9	129.3
Sep	109.1	111.5	112.5	113.8	118.5	118.5	118.5	124.1	124.9			
Oct	109.1	111.9	112.3	114.1	118.8	119.0	118.9	124.3	124.4			
Nov	109.2	111.9	112.0	114.3	119.1	118.6	119.0	124.1	125.0			
Dec	109.3	112.4	112.5	114.2	119.1	119.0	119.2	124.1	125.2			

18. Net Spendable Wkly Earnings of Mfg. Workers in 1982-84 Dollars (Unadj.)

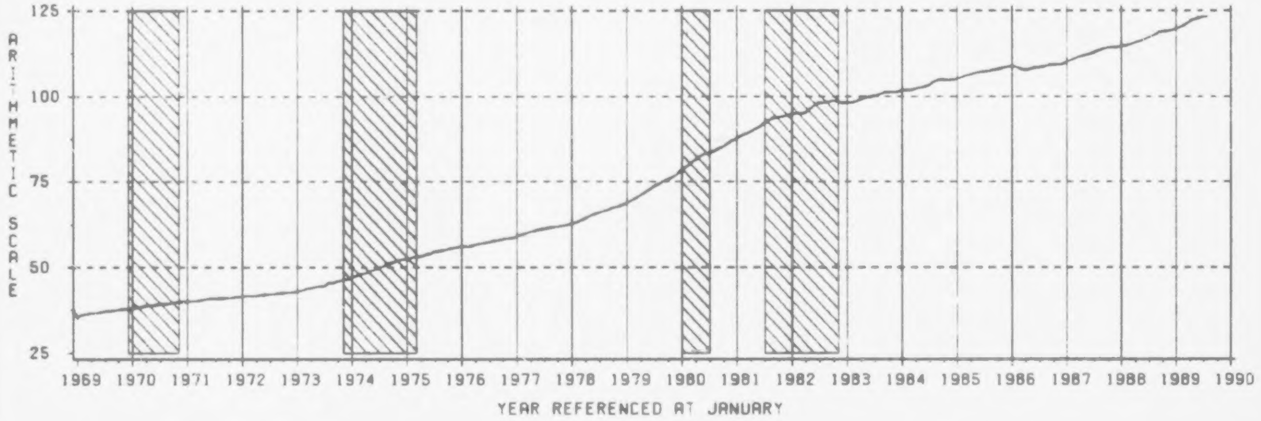
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.	Single	3 Dep.
Jan	284.25	307.63	293.34	314.80	287.49	307.67	286.25	306.59
Feb	280.11	302.79	290.95	312.05	289.49	310.00	285.45	305.68
Mar	284.47	307.82	290.94	312.17	289.90	310.64	284.25	304.49
Apr	284.34	307.57	287.46	308.38	287.50	307.94	282.02	302.04
May	284.59	307.86	286.37	307.35	285.73	305.99	280.96	301.06
Jun	286.10	309.70	284.41	305.24	285.47	305.91	280.77	301.05
Jul	279.18	301.88	282.95	303.46	280.14	299.72	279.57R	299.65R
Aug	281.85	305.00	280.03	300.25	278.74	298.19	278.44P	298.32P
Sep	282.01	305.23	281.64	302.41	280.29	300.61		
Oct	280.94	304.03	283.31	304.58	283.25	304.17		
Nov	286.11	309.89	286.38	308.33	283.69	304.78		
Dec	286.29	310.15	290.49	313.38	286.62	308.38		

CHART VI EARNINGS AND PRICE INDICATORS

16. WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING PRODUCTION WORKERS ($) NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED



17. U.S. CONSUMER PRICE INDEX FOR URBAN AND CLERICAL WORKERS (UNADJUSTED INDEX 1982-84=100)



18. NET SPENDABLE WEEKLY EARNINGS OF MANUFACTURING WORKERS (3 DEPENDENTS) IN 1982-84 DOLLARS (UNADJ)

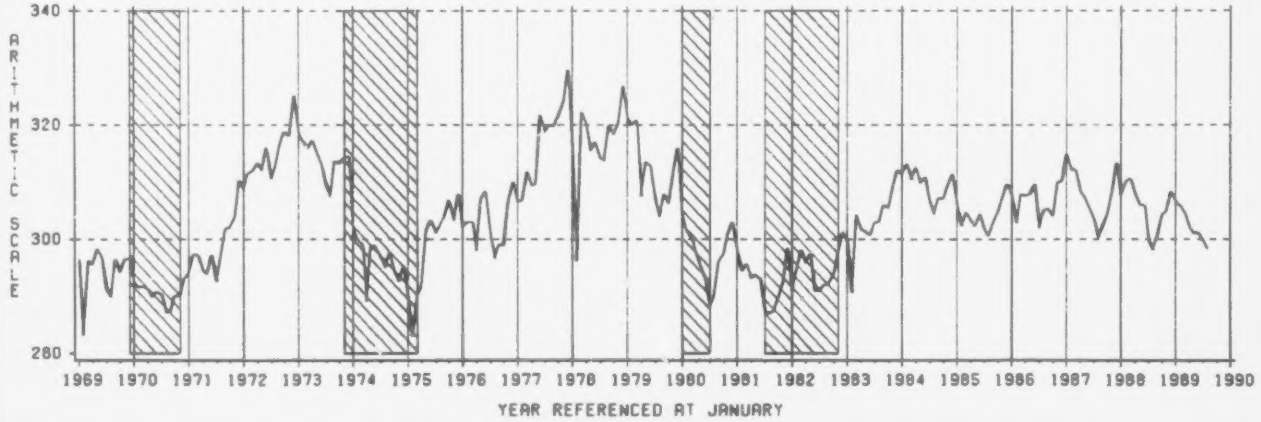


TABLE VII
GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. New Business Incorporations (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,910	2,682	2,595	2,547	2,322	2,355	2,669	2,599
Feb	2,539	2,797	2,315	2,574	3,198	3,479	2,810	3,141
Mar	2,787	2,582	3,183	2,831	3,501	2,925	2,946	2,525
Apr	3,345	2,912	3,287	2,831	2,698	2,481	2,393	2,199
May	3,009	2,859	2,873	2,755	3,131	2,854	3,322	2,906
Jun	2,580	2,726	2,737	2,806	2,717	2,684	2,547	2,626
Jul	2,975	2,832	2,586	2,533	2,680	2,840		
Aug	2,476	2,733	2,521	2,783	2,486	2,549		
Sep	2,639	2,917	2,110	2,270	2,223	2,514		
Oct	2,719	2,609	2,323	2,340	2,836	2,921		
Nov	2,175	2,567	2,440	2,846	2,387	2,615		
Dec	2,976	2,817	2,859	2,667	2,480	2,502		

20. Business Failures (Number)

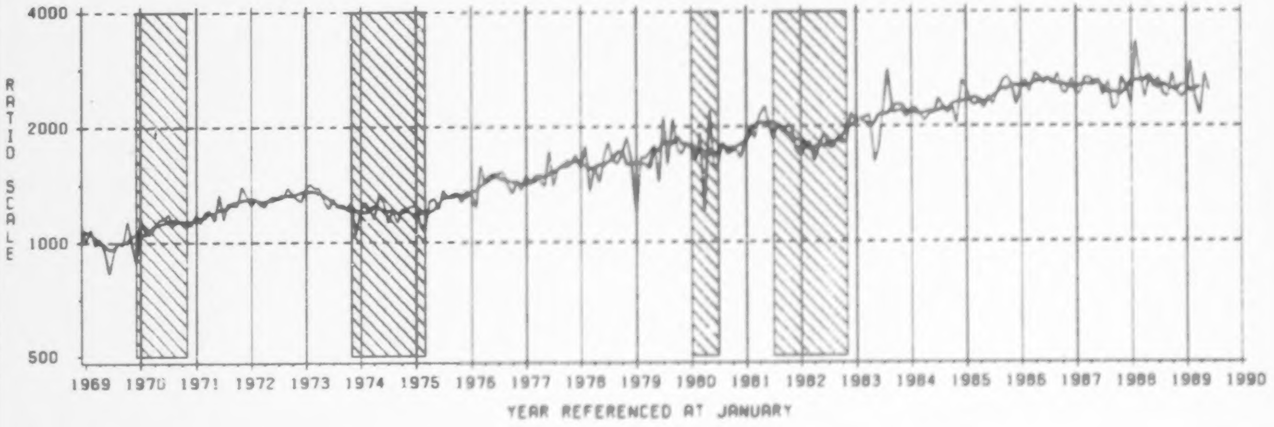
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	96	92	61	64	65	71	54	61
Feb	71	76	58	61	80	82	44	47
Mar	95	77	66	56	106	80	41	30
Apr	75	63	84	70	87	79	36	34
May	94	80	67	57	100	86	48	36
Jun	56	60	67	71	91	86	44	46
Jul	63	66	64	63	68	76		
Aug	46	49	49	53	86	86		
Sep	56	75	63	79	42	57		
Oct	97	86	66	61	32	30		
Nov	68	80	42	49	61	65		
Dec	95	102	60	67	42	50		

21. Industrial Electric Power Sales (Millions of Kilowatt-Hours)

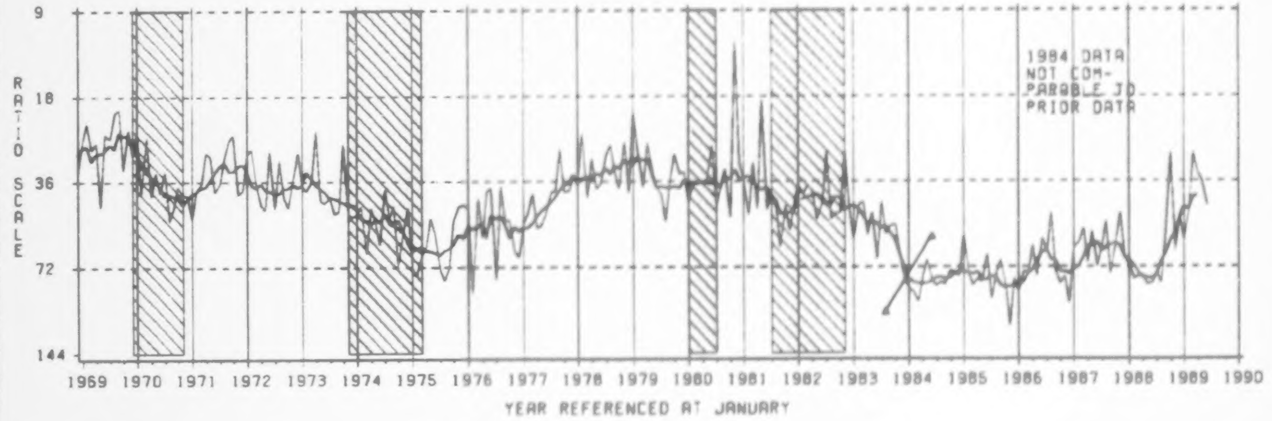
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	1,233	1,295	1,234	1,292	1,250	1,324	1,214	1,278
Feb	1,249	1,332	1,238	1,315	1,282	1,305	1,259	1,333
Mar	1,253	1,255	1,300	1,304	1,296	1,296	1,304	1,308
Apr	1,246	1,294	1,285	1,332	1,278	1,320	1,248	1,302
May	1,361	1,322	1,347	1,322	1,316	1,281	1,345	1,301
Jun	1,347	1,307	1,353	1,298	1,360	1,317	1,385	1,338
Jul	1,372	1,294	1,398	1,319	1,397	1,329		
Aug	1,310	1,289	1,318	1,292	1,370	1,331		
Sep	1,388	1,335	1,313	1,276	1,331	1,293		
Oct	1,346	1,306	1,281	1,237	1,383	1,346		
Nov	1,253	1,289	1,306	1,342	1,296	1,324		
Dec	1,230	1,281	1,234	1,293	1,281	1,344		

CHART VII GENERAL BUSINESS INDICATORS

19. NEW BUSINESS INCORPORATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



20. BUSINESS FAILURES (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE - INVERTED



21. INDUSTRIAL ELECTRIC POWER SALES (MILLIONS OF KILOWATT-HOURS)

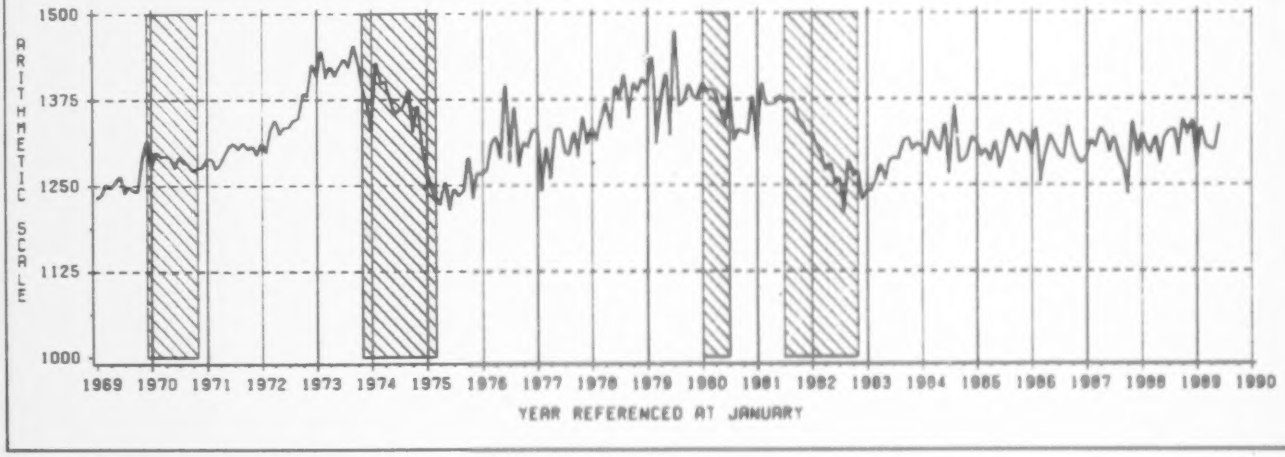


TABLE VIII
CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. Total Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	436.6	595.3	431.7	620.0	552.7	733.3	438.8	607.4
Feb	395.0	570.6	570.3	826.4	574.2	815.7	389.1	545.9
Mar	643.6	658.5	868.0	898.4	608.2	552.4	630.6	575.4
Apr	965.7	1000.8	628.4	667.6	609.9	618.5	723.6	734.2
May	819.7	753.2	701.2	624.9	955.5	840.2	675.8	594.2
Jun	786.3	657.3	849.2	709.4	890.2	758.1	502.8	425.3
Jul	850.9	769.4	820.0	734.3	739.8	690.7	736.4	678.2
Aug	723.0	607.8	827.3	690.8	903.0R	762.2R	801.8	701.2
Sep	959.8	932.6	716.5	702.4	670.4	660.1		
Oct	1071.8	975.6	812.9	739.7	655.8	601.8		
Nov	703.2	683.6	873.8	853.9	575.9	561.4		
Dec	547.2	646.0	763.2	806.5	623.8	658.0		

23. Residential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

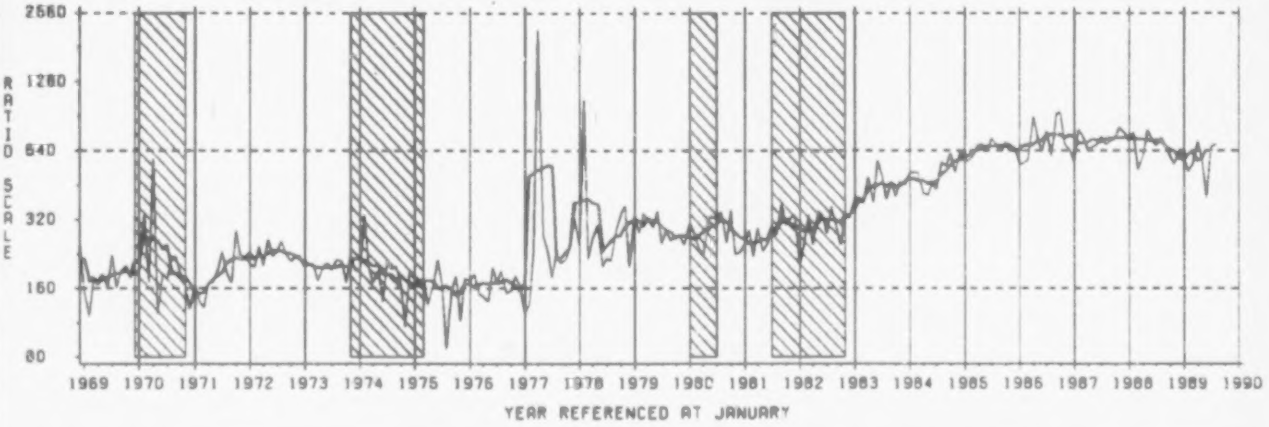
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	249.4	357.4	190.3	294.0	192.0	306.2	164.6	262.4
Feb	186.6	301.3	251.3	392.7	264.6	401.8	158.8	241.2
Mar	320.5	303.0	387.2	360.6	370.3	344.5	243.7	226.7
Apr	557.3	544.1	314.8	308.7	348.0	342.5	342.1	336.7
May	510.5	440.1	298.0	258.5	388.8	341.5	249.7	219.3
Jun	433.4	341.0	455.1	364.4	354.0	284.1	264.9	212.6
Jul	371.7	357.8	368.5	346.3	352.0	327.1	209.8	195.0
Aug	361.2	296.4	424.5	344.9	402.3R	325.4R	235.9	190.8
Sep	352.7	354.1	316.4	332.5	283.6	302.2		
Oct	662.3	601.0	404.3	362.8	340.8	307.0		
Nov	340.2	372.2	312.8	345.3	261.7	289.7		
Dec	269.4	333.6	439.1	455.6	314.8	319.3		

24. Nonresidential Construction Contracts Awarded ($000,000)

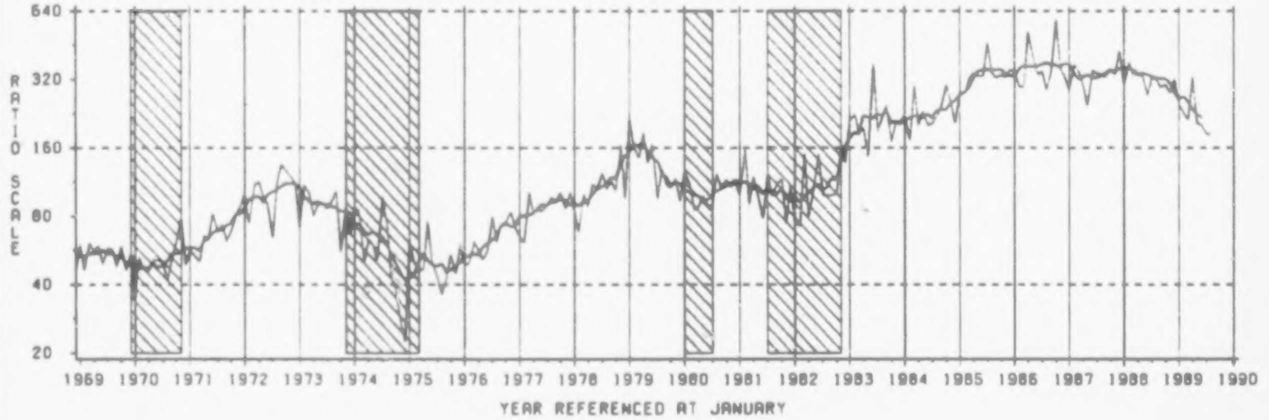
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	142.0	179.1	169.1	220.7	237.0	303.4	205.5	276.2
Feb	140.6	210.2	266.4	403.8	195.5	299.7	139.7	214.1
Mar	230.8	202.0	391.4	335.4	188.5	158.5	239.9	201.7
Apr	307.5	325.0	234.1	253.2	172.8	186.8	197.7	213.8
May	184.0	195.7	259.1	277.1	230.0	244.6	313.8	333.6
Jun	280.3	224.9	278.9	221.8	314.5	252.2	127.2	102.0
Jul	305.5	286.8	351.0	322.4	233.1	208.9	418.3	374.9
Aug	258.0	219.0	305.5	255.5	396.9R	333.0R	344.7	289.2
Sep	451.4	462.1	273.6	277.1	224.1	226.2		
Oct	268.6	254.5	302.3	291.6	178.4	175.0		
Nov	261.1	234.2	477.0	432.8	241.9	219.4		
Dec	197.9	236.7	213.9	242.9	198.3	227.0		

CHART VIII CONSTRUCTION CONTRACT INDICATORS

22. TOTAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



23. RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE



24. NONRESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION CONTRACTS AWARDED ($000,000) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

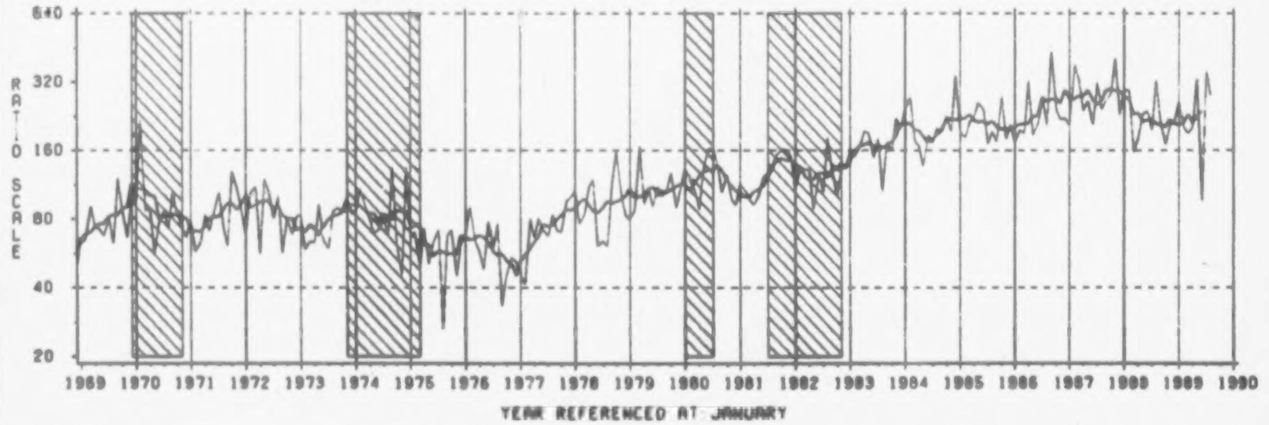


TABLE IX
PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMITS INDICATORS

25. Total Private Dwelling Units Authorized By Building Permits (Number)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,558	3,751	2,677	3,663	1,776	2,563	1,979	2,569
Feb	1,876	2,871	2,560	3,831	1,740	2,438	1,986	2,640
Mar	3,098	3,370	3,797	3,760	3,555	3,611	2,293	2,371
Apr	4,818	4,540	3,362	4,009	2,993	2,865	2,904	2,888
May	4,531	4,066	3,423	3,170	3,323	3,035	2,491	2,205
Jun	4,474	4,033	4,553	3,205	3,186	2,851	2,685	2,368
Jul	3,998	3,615	3,410	3,965	2,833	2,743	1,767	1,673
Aug	3,901	3,726	2,890	3,125	2,920	2,711		
Sep	4,778	4,485	3,496	3,320	2,522	2,396		
Oct	4,073	3,721	3,326	3,039	2,870	2,707		
Nov	3,285	3,526	2,805	2,973	2,298	2,375		
Dec	4,416	4,182	3,022	2,830	1,847	1,771		

26. Private Single-Family Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg. Permits (Number)

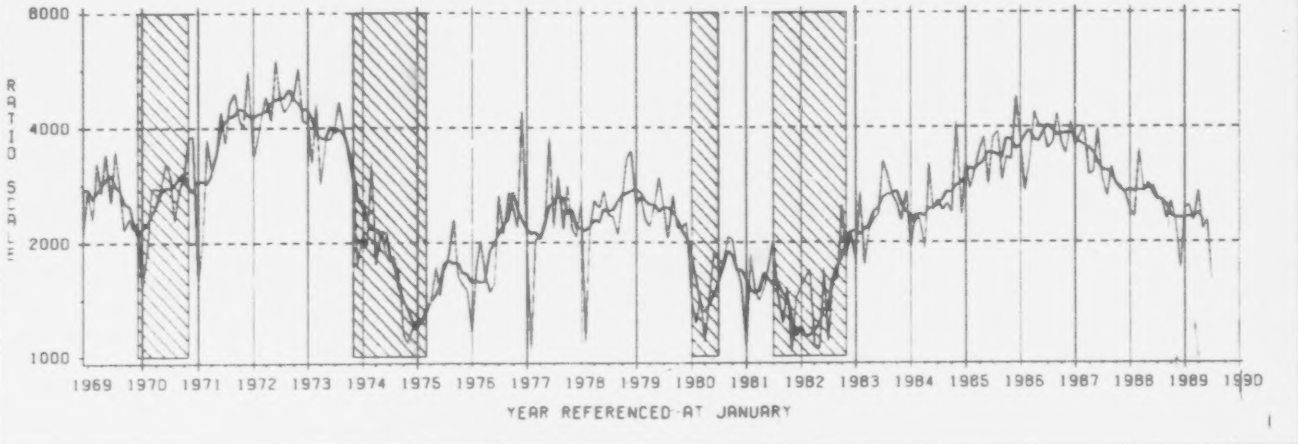
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	2,147	3,326	1,942	2,913	1,307	2,076	1,138	1,716
Feb	1,414	2,383	1,929	3,181	1,242	1,917	998	1,636
Mar	2,222	2,516	2,640	2,875	2,532	2,641	1,380	1,470
Apr	3,989	3,731	2,577	2,392	2,176	2,033	1,730	1,717
May	3,066	2,608	2,628	2,422	2,138	1,876	1,714	1,442
Jun	3,482	3,060	3,057	2,488	1,998	1,686	1,866	1,552
Jul	2,858	2,473	2,603	2,299	2,195	2,086	1,495	1,390
Aug	2,885	2,666	1,829	1,687	1,964	1,705		
Sep	2,910	2,599	2,749	2,573	1,893	1,753		
Oct	3,202	2,873	2,252	1,988	2,120	1,964		
Nov	2,443	2,699	1,883	2,046	1,642	1,732		
Dec	3,162	2,937	2,278	2,112	1,271	1,194		

27. Private Multi-Family (5 or more) Dwelling Units Auth. By Bldg Permits (Number)

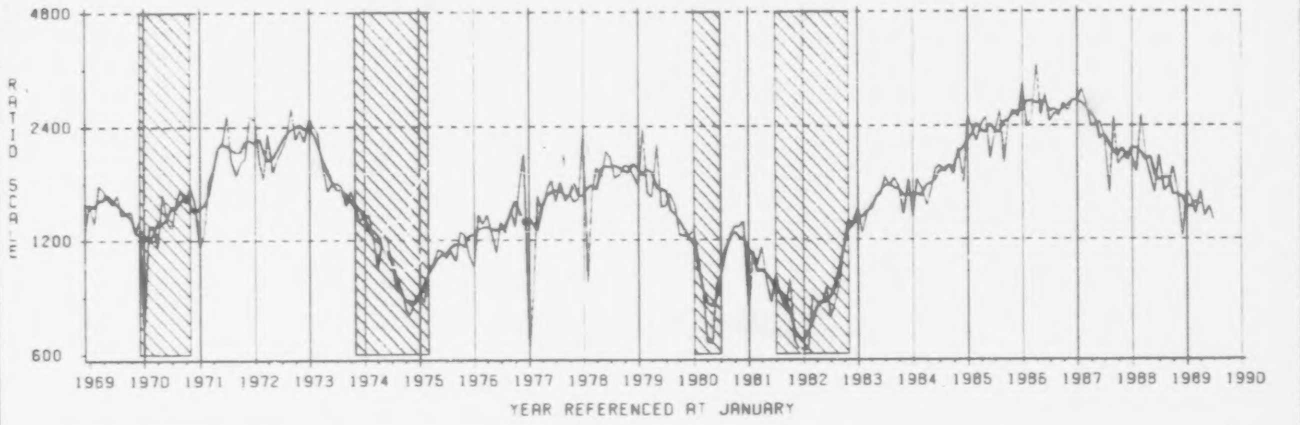
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	*DATA NOT SUITABLE FOR SEASONAL ADJUSTMENT			
	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.	Unadj.
Jan	251	537	350	679
Feb	279	483	374	885
Mar	696	994	784	801
Apr	519	606	680	1,073
May	1,201	577	980	667
Jun	764	1,274	1,016	726
Jul	883	652	538	168
Aug	861	818	735	
Sep	1,683	444	503	
Oct	662	843	643	
Nov	580	633	554	
Dec	1,078	531	478	

CHART IX PRIVATE RESIDENTIAL BUILDING PERMIT INDICATORS

25. TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



26. SINGLE-FAMILY DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (FIVE-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)



27. MULTI-FAMILY(5-) DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS (SIX MONTH MOVING AVERAGE)

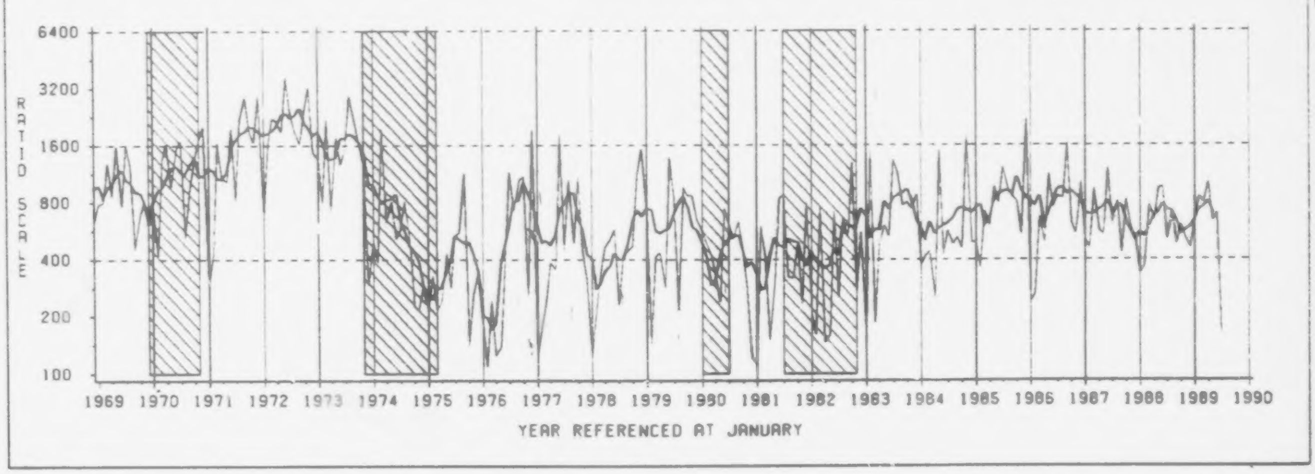


TABLE X
TRADE INDICATORS

28. Sales of Retail Stores ($000,000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	3,715	4,037	3,681	4,024	4,184	4,674	4,382	4,926
Feb	3,358	3,977	3,637	4,327	4,206	4,819	4,150	4,950
Mar	3,865	4,054	4,188	4,440	4,882	5,057	4,884	5,039
Apr	3,955	4,098	4,371	4,471	4,676	4,817	4,788	5,001
May	4,394	4,271	4,550	4,510	4,894	4,880	5,138	5,040
Jun	4,202	4,138	4,679	4,568	5,160	4,969	5,338R	5,154R
Jul	4,194	4,176	4,680	4,608	4,972	4,983	5,131	5,121
Aug	4,223	4,246	4,694	4,667	5,026	4,951		
Sep	4,257	4,335	4,595	4,671	4,872	4,892		
Oct	4,296	4,248	4,690	4,642	4,955	4,986		
Nov	4,346	4,251	4,629	4,539	5,103	4,996		
Dec	5,450	4,336	5,842	4,656	6,231	4,940		

29. Sales of Retail Stores in 1982-84 Dollars ($000,000)

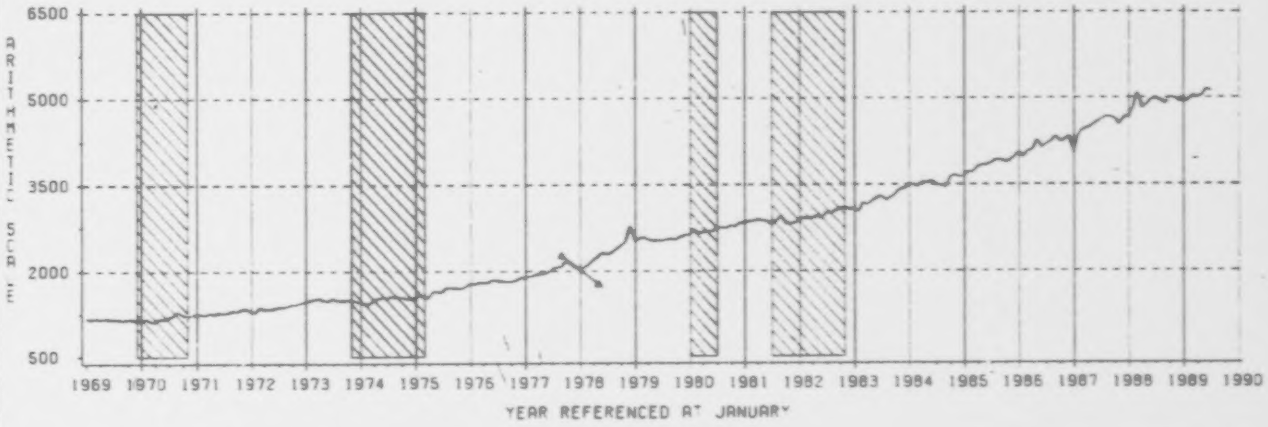
Date	1986	1987	1988	1989
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	3,773	3,778	4,226	4,298
Feb	3,752	4,055	4,377	4,308
Mar	3,857	4,134	4,586	4,367
Apr	3,944	4,109	4,324	4,289
May	4,111	4,138	4,381	4,300
Jun	3,979	4,199	4,469	4,405R
Jul	4,004	4,243	4,461	4,392
Aug	4,067	4,258	4,421	
Sep	4,125	4,227	4,295	
Oct	4,034	4,190	4,358	
Nov	4,049	4,123	4,394	
Dec	4,118	4,217	4,349	

30. New Passenger Car Registrations (Number)

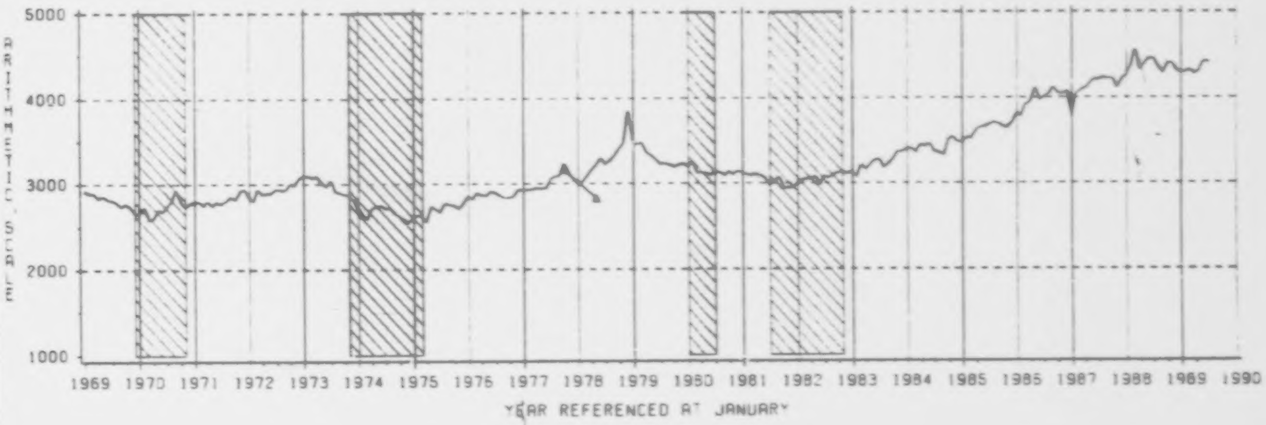
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40,729	46,835	34,972	40,511	31,187	37,063	30,762	36,658
Feb	36,726	45,656	27,408	33,610	37,108	42,762	31,032	37,810
Mar	43,155	40,163	43,488	41,136	44,315	41,873	33,782	31,877
Apr	44,587	46,040	46,390	50,482	40,590	40,860	37,283	40,832
May	44,016	44,604	42,702	43,610	42,569	43,253	40,231	38,189
Jun	58,595	50,938	48,476	38,605	45,763	39,111	41,326	34,852
Jul	47,860	44,394	47,436	44,131	39,607	37,535	35,348	36,022
Aug	48,055	46,680	46,447	44,541	42,224	37,437		
Sep	60,111	51,176	49,342	42,140	39,463	34,859		
Oct	50,831	47,955	41,876	38,827	36,153	34,479		
Nov	33,529	41,235	30,691	38,492	31,957	37,696		
Dec	43,278	43,969	36,569	39,913	31,715	34,443		

CHART X TRADE INDICATORS

28. SALES OF RETAIL STORES ($000,000)



29. SALES OF RETAIL STORES IN 1982-84 DOLLARS ($000,000)



30. NEW PASSENGER CAR REGISTRATIONS (NUMBER) SIX-MONTH MOVING AVERAGE

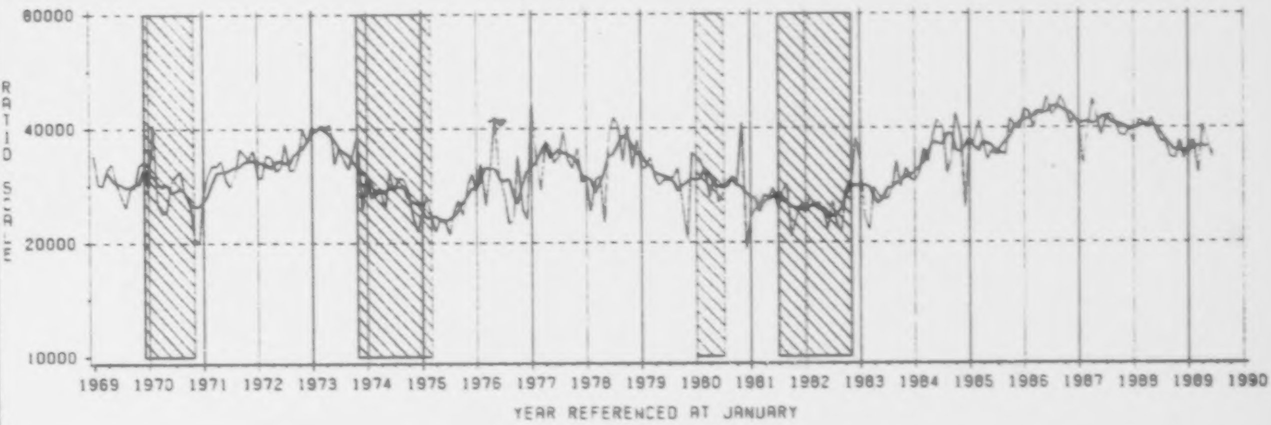


TABLE XI
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - I

31. Weeks Claimed (Wkly Avg-WA) & Insured Unemployment Rate (IUR%)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR	WA	IUR
	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.	Adj.
Jan	92.8	2.9	69.8	2.1	67.9	2.0	67.1	1.9
Feb	87.9	2.7	73.9	2.3	67.1	2.0	68.3	2.0
Mar	88.7	2.8	73.1	2.2	65.8	1.9	76.3	2.2
Apr	87.0	2.7	73.7	2.2	69.1	2.0	79.1	2.3
May	86.5	2.7	73.9	2.2	70.9	2.1	81.7	2.3
Jun	86.8	2.7	72.6	2.2	72.6	2.1	82.9	2.4
Jul	86.2	2.7	70.9	2.1	73.2	2.1	86.1	2.5
Aug	85.4	2.6	71.6	2.2	72.9	2.1	87.0	2.5
Sep	83.3	2.6	70.3	2.1	72.1	2.1		
Oct	80.2	2.5	68.4	2.0	72.3	2.1		
Nov	77.5	2.4	68.0	2.0	71.9	2.1		
Dec	76.1	2.3	68.2	2.0	70.4	2.0		

32. Initial Claims Weekly Average (Number)

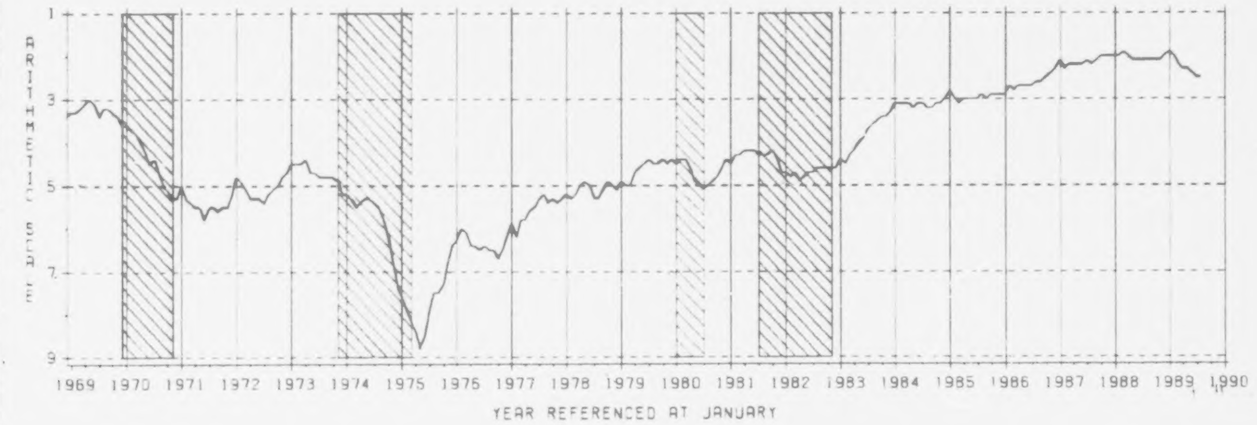
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	15,089	10,086	14,106	9,261	15,089	9,845	13,666	8,534
Feb	10,039	9,926	10,174	10,093	8,696	8,013	9,038	8,971
Mar	9,399	10,286	7,695	8,405	7,207	8,255	8,555	9,722
Apr	8,743	9,559	8,187	8,753	7,989	8,551	8,902	9,509
May	7,797	9,995	6,458	8,360	6,495	8,069	7,410	9,337
Jun	9,206	8,882	8,058	7,919	8,247	8,481	9,632	9,776
Jul	10,924	9,930	9,157	8,150	10,473	9,290	11,606	9,900
Aug	7,615	9,742	6,191	7,674	6,597	8,295	8,435	10,982
Sep	7,213	9,307	5,808	7,968	6,089	8,159		
Oct	7,530	8,972	6,508	7,861	7,079	8,301		
Nov	7,732	8,578	7,721	8,234	7,346	8,394		
Dec	12,366	8,791	11,708	8,55	12,071	8,688		

33. Unemployment Insurance Exhaustions (Number)

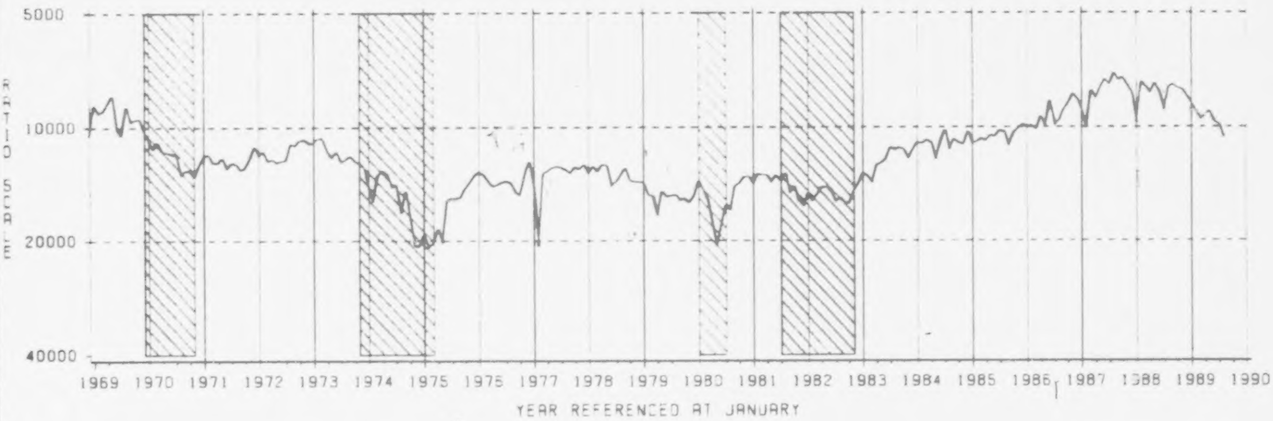
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	9,627	9,547	7,298	7,322	6,294	6,362	7,210	7,133
Feb	9,267	9,435	7,464	7,585	6,367	6,458	6,209	6,298
Mar	13,766	11,357	8,558	7,094	7,849	6,500	7,900	6,542
Apr	10,990	9,302	8,665	7,358	7,114	6,047	7,584	6,447
May	9,445	8,660	7,757	7,141	7,075	6,548	7,982	7,388
Jun	8,074	8,507	6,905	7,226	6,536	6,80[illegible]	7,639	8,738
Jul	8,951	8,655	7,454	7,179	6,343	6,108	7,431	7,155
Aug	7,174	7,962	6,240	6,948	6,584	7,338	7,905	8,810
Sep	7,284	8,326	6,324	7,179	5,548	6,264		
Oct	7,560	8,468	5,781	6,440	5,519	6,148		
Nov	6,324	7,679	5,317	6,515	6,338	7,816		
Dec	8,562	8,057	7,233	6,773	6,345	5,938		

CHART XI UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS – I

31. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (%) – INVERTED SCALE



32. INITIAL CLAIMS – WEEKLY AVERAGE (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE



33. UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE EXHAUSTIONS (NUMBER) – INVERTED SCALE

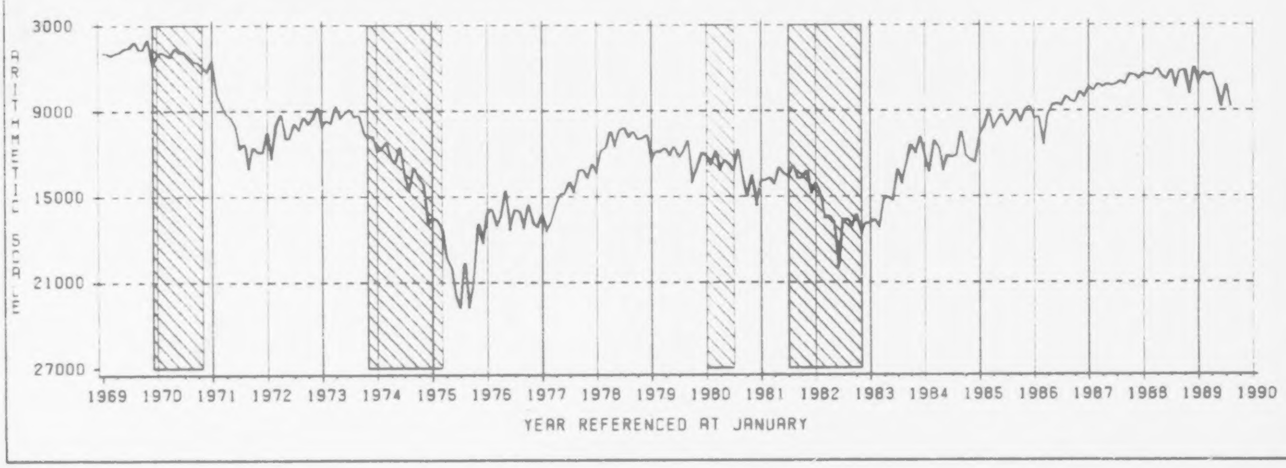


TABLE XII
UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANTS INDICATORS - II

34. Insured Unemployment In Manufacturing (000)

Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	40.6	34.0	31.6	26.1	30.4	25.3	26.4	21.9
Feb	37.0	31.1	30.6	25.7	26.4	22.0	22.1	18.5
Mar	36.3	32.9	27.6	24.7	23.5	20.8	21.2	19.0
Apr	31.7	29.0	27.9	25.6	23.4	21.3	22.3	20.2
May	29.6	29.7	23.8	24.0	20.8	20.9	20.9	21.0
Jun	28.8	31.6	21.0	23.0	18.1	19.9	20.6	22.8
Jul	32.6	32.6	23.2	23.0	21.3	20.9	21.9	21.5
Aug	28.8	31.4	20.4	22.3	18.8	20.5	22.0	24.0
Sep	24.9	29.7	18.4	22.2	16.0	19.5		
Oct	23.4	27.2	18.4	20.4	16.6	19.3		
Nov	23.9	27.5	19.7	22.1	16.6	18.4		
Dec	25.7	26.0	21.4	21.9	16.6	17.2		

35. Insured Unemployment in Construction (000)

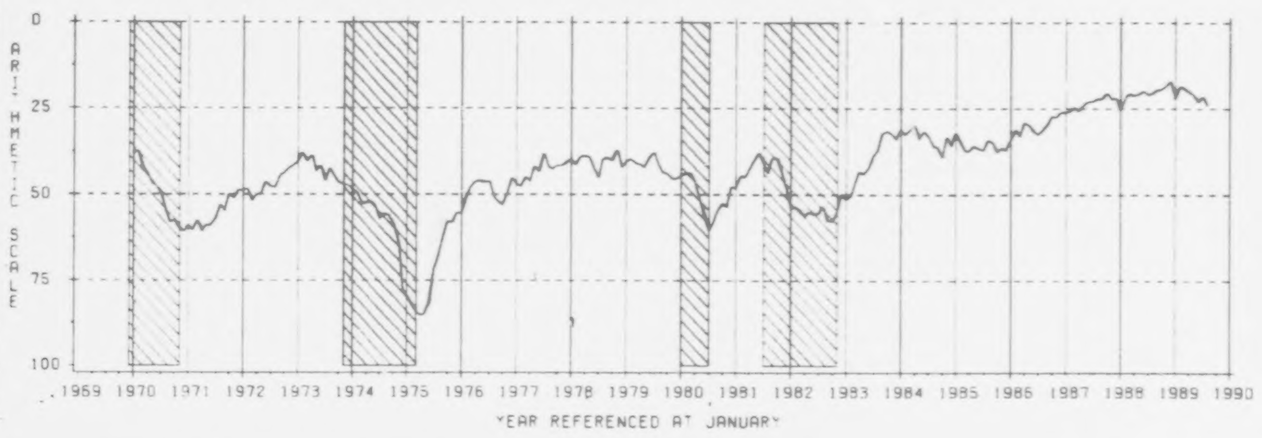
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.
Jan	14.0	10.4	9.6	7.1	13.8	10.1	13.2	9.7
Feb	19.6	9.0	20.0	8.9	21.2	9.4	20.5	9.1
Mar	20.9	9.6	19.6	8.8	18.8	8.4	20.9	9.3
Apr	13.5	9.9	10.8	8.1	10.0	7.5	14.4	10.9
May	9.2	9.6	7.5	8.1	7.1	7.7	10.8	11.8
Jun	6.9	9.8	5.1	7.3	6.0	8.6	9.7	13.9
Jul	5.7	9.7	4.4	7.5	5.2	9.0	9.6	16.4
Aug	4.7	9.9	3.4	7.2	4.2	9.0	7.2	15.5
Sep	4.8	10.3	3.0	6.6	3.4	7.5		
Oct	4.5	10.6	2.9	6.8	5.2	12.2		
Nov	4.4	8.7	3.6	7.2	5.5	11.0		
Dec	7.8	9.9	6.2	8.0	7.4	9.6		

36. Insured Unemployment in Private Service-Producing Industries (000)

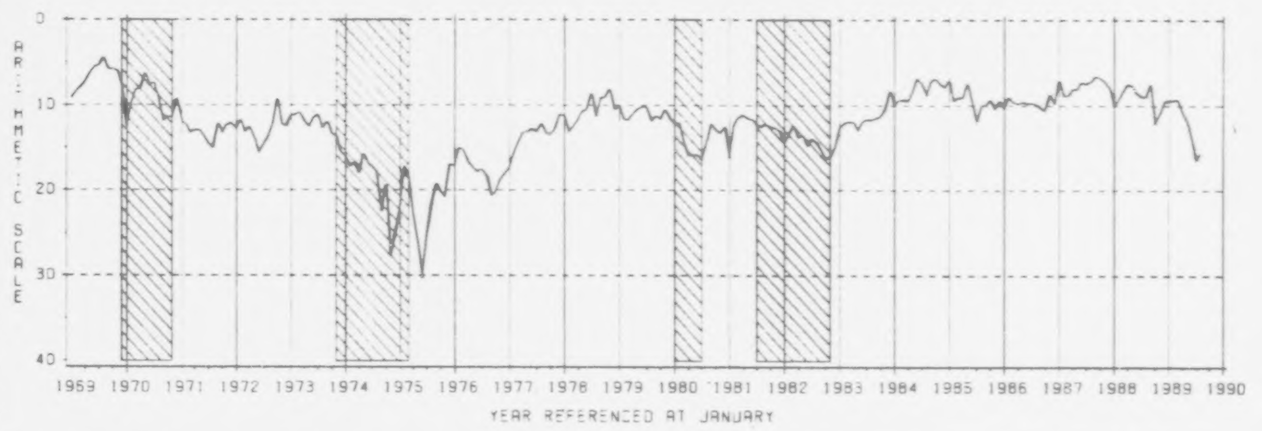
Date	1986		1987		1988		1989	
	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj.	Unadj.	Adj
Jan	48.5	44.2	38.1	34.8	43.7	39.8	44.7	40.9
Feb	47.3	42.7	41.6	37.6	39.6	35.8	42.9	38.8
Mar	44.8	42.5	37.7	36.1	35.5	34.1	41.5	40.0
Apr	42.0	42.7	36.7	37.2	36.3	36.6	41.4	41.8
May	38.3	42.3	34.9	38.4	33.8	37.0	39.8	43.5
Jun	37.8	41.6	33.5	36.7	34.8	38.0	41.1	45.0
Jul	42.9	39.6	41.1	37.6	42.2	38.4	51.3	46.7
Aug	43.3	40.0	40.9	37.5	41.8	38.3	51.8	47.2
Sep	38.4	40.1	34.9	36.4	33.4	35.1		
Oct	34.3	38.5	30.9	34.8	37.1	41.9		
Nov	36.5	39.2	32.1	34.6	36.2	39.0		
Dec	36.6	36.7	34.9	35.6	35.6	36.6		

CHART XII UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE CLAIMANT INDICATORS -II

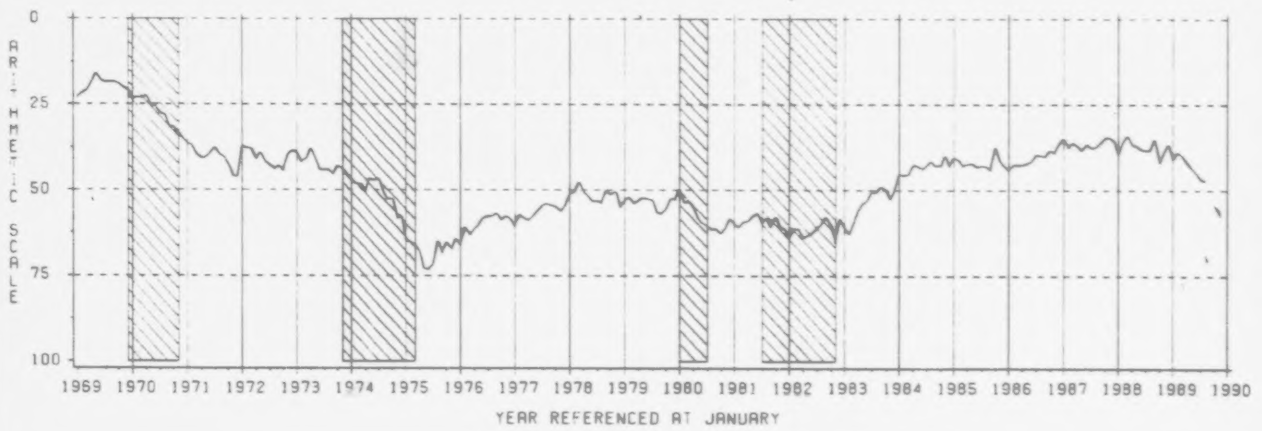
34. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN MANUFACTURING (000) - INVERTED SCALE



35. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN CONSTRUCTION (000) - INVERTED SCALE



36. INSURED UNEMPLOYMENT IN PRIVATE SERVICE-PRODUCING INDUSTRIES (000) - INVERTED SCALE



NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3641.9	3658.1	3666.6	3674.5	3681.1	3687.6	3692.2	3688.1	3683.0	3680.3	3677.9	3673.3	3659.7
PRIVATE SECTOR	3094.5	3102.7	3111.2	3118.6	3123.7	3129.4	3132.5	3131.3	3126.7	3122.9	3121.5	3118.2	3108.1
GOODS PRODUCING	841.6	842.3	841.5	841.9	843.1	846.4	845.7	844.7	842.2	840.2	837.2	835.5	834.7
PRIVATE SERVICE PROD.	2252.9	2260.4	2269.7	2276.7	2280.6	2283.0	2286.8	2286.6	2284.5	2282.7	2284.3	2282.7	2273.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	547.4	555.4	554.4	555.9	557.4	558.2	559.7	556.8	556.3	557.4	556.4	555.1	551.6
NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED													
TOTAL NONFARM	3685.6	3662.9	3686.9	3696.4	3700.0	3612.1	3602.4	3636.6	3669.1	3685.5	3728.7	3721.7	3704.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	855.2	855.5	854.9	851.3	844.1	821.2	816.9	826.3	836.1	842.0	849.8	844.9	848.5
MINING	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.3	2.4	2.4	2.4	2.5	2.5	2.5	2.5
CONSTRUCTION	185.2	183.6	184.0	181.5	178.3	162.4	158.0	163.8	174.6	178.2	182.3	185.1	186.3
MANUFACTURING	667.6	669.5	668.5	667.3	663.3	656.5	656.5	660.1	659.1	661.3	665.0	657.3	659.7
DURABLE GOODS	304.5	306.0	306.1	306.1	304.8	303.0	302.0	303.2	302.4	301.8	302.5	300.3	297.3
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4	6.5
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	10.2	10.3	10.2	10.0	9.9	9.9	9.6	9.9	9.8	9.7	9.7	9.9	9.8
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	23.8	24.0	23.6	23.7	23.5	23.2	23.1	23.4	23.7	23.7	23.9	23.7	23.5
GLASS & GL./PRESSED,BLOWN	7.6	7.7	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.2	7.3	7.3	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.4
POTTERY & REL. PROD.	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.2
PRIMARY METALS INDUSTRIES	18.4	18.8	19.0	19.0	19.0	19.1	19.1	19.0	18.8	18.6	18.6	18.2	18.3
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	3.1	3.2	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.2
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES	3.2	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.4	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.2
PRIMARY & SEC. NONFER.	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6	0.6
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	7.7	7.8	7.9	7.9	7.9	8.0	8.0	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.9	7.7	7.7
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	43.8	44.5	44.9	44.8	44.5	44.3	43.7	44.0	43.7	43.9	44.0	43.1	43.4
METAL CANS	3.8	3.9	4.0	3.9	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.7	3.6	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.8
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	5.1	5.1	5.1	5.2	5.2	5.2	5.1	5.0	4.9	5.0	4.9	4.6	4.6
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.	11.4	11.7	11.9	11.9	11.9	11.7	11.3	11.6	11.5	11.6	11.8	11.6	11.9
METAL STAMPINGS	4.5	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.6	4.7	4.6	4.5	4.4	4.4
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	52.6	52.7	52.8	53.0	53.1	53.1	52.8	53.1	52.7	52.9	53.0	52.7	52.3
CONSTRUCTION & REL.MACH.	3.8	3.8	3.9	4.0	4.0	3.9	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.7	3.7
METALWORKING MACHINERY	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.6	6.6
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.1	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.2	7.3	7.2	7.1
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	9.4	9.2	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.1	9.1	9.0	8.9	9.0	9.1	9.0	8.9
REFRIGERATION MACH.	8.0	8.2	8.4	8.6	8.6	8.7	8.5	8.7	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6	8.6
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	80.9	80.9	80.7	80.9	80.4	79.7	79.7	79.7	79.0	78.2	78.8	78.2	77.6
ELEC. TEST & DIST. EQUIP.	3.9	3.9	3.8	3.7	3.7	3.7	3.6	3.6	3.5	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.9
ELECTRICAL IND. APPARATUS	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.8
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING	10.1	10.1	10.1	10.2	10.2	10.3	10.4	10.4	10.3	10.1	10.0	9.8	9.4
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	2.9	2.9	2.9	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.9	2.8	2.8	2.8	2.7	2.8
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.4	41.1	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.8	40.2	40.3	40.0	39.8	40.4	40.4	40.2
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	14.4	14.6	14.7	14.8	14.6	14.4	14.6	14.6	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.4
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	14.5	14.7	14.7	14.7	14.8	14.7	14.7	14.5	14.7	14.9	14.8	14.7	12.3
MOTOR VEHICLES	8.6	8.8	8.7	8.7	8.9	8.8	8.8	8.5	8.8	8.8	8.7	8.6	6.2
AIRCRAFT & PARTS	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7
SHIP & BOAT BLDG. & REP.	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.5	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.6
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	32.6	32.6	32.6	32.7	32.5	32.5	32.6	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.5	32.4	32.4
ENGINEER. & SCIENT. INST.	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8	5.8	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.6	5.6	5.6	5.5
MEASURING & CONTROL INST.	6.5	6.4	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.5	6.4	6.4
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	21.2	21.0	21.1	20.8	20.6	20.1	20.5	20.7	21.0	20.9	20.8	21.0	21.2
TOYS,JEWELRY & SPORT. GDS.	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.2	3.5	3.5	3.4	3.3	3.3	3.3
NONDURABLE GOODS	363.1	363.5	362.4	361.2	358.5	353.5	354.5	356.9	356.7	359.5	362.5	357.0	362.4
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	47.8	48.0	48.1	48.1	47.8	47.1	46.0	46.8	46.7	47.3	47.9	48.2	48.3
PRESERVED FRUITS & VEG.	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.3	11.0	10.6	10.2	10.6	10.9	11.1	11.2	11.5	11.8
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD.	13.3	13.6	13.9	13.9	13.9	13.8	13.0	13.4	13.5	13.5	13.7	13.6	13.7
BEVERAGES	4.5	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.3	4.2	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.3	4.4	4.5	4.4
TOBACCO MANUFACTURES	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2	0.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	13.1	13.3	13.2	13.1	13.0	12.7	12.5	13.0	13.1	13.3	13.3	13.0	13.2
BROAD WOVEN FABRIC MILLS	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.4	1.3
TEXTILE FIN., EXCEPT WOOL	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.8	3.9	3.9	4.0	4.0	4.0	4.0

NOTE: NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT INCLUDES CIVILIANS ON NONFARM ESTABLISHMENT PAYROLLS WHO WORKED OR RECEIVED PAY FOR ANY PART OF THE PAY PERIOD INCLUDING THE 12TH OF THE MONTH. IT EXCLUDES PROPRIETORS, SELF-EMPLOYED, UNPAID FAMILY WORKERS, AND DOMESTICS IN PRIVATE HOUSEHOLDS. DATA ARE ADJUSTED TO MARCH 1988 BENCHMARKS AND ARE NOT ADDITIVE.

NONFARM PAYROLL EMPLOYMENT IN NEW JERSEY

(THOUSANDS)

	1988 AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE PROD	40.8	41.3	41.0	40.3	37.8	34.8	35.9	36.7	37.1	38.7	39.4	38.0	39.6
MEN'S & BOYS' SUITS & COATS	1.1	1.2	1.2	1.1	1.1	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.0	1.1	0.9	0.8	0.9
MEN'S & BOYS' FURNISHINGS	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.3	3.2	3.1	3.1	3.2	3.2	3.2	3.0	2.8	2.9
WOMEN'S & MISSES' OUTERWEAR	16.3	16.6	16.4	15.8	14.1	11.9	12.4	13.0	13.4	14.8	15.8	15.4	16.3
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGARM.	3.0	2.9	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.1	3.0	3.0	3.0	2.7	2.7
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	27.5	27.7	27.7	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.6	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.8	27.3	27.4
PAPER/P'B'R'D MILLS	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.7	1.7	1.7	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8	1.8
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.4	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.6	10.5	10.5	10.4	10.1	10.2
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	68.2	68.0	68.6	68.7	68.6	68.5	68.7	68.7	68.3	68.3	68.8	68.4	68.3
NEWSPAPERS	19.1	19.2	19.3	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.3	19.3	19.5	19.3	19.3
COMMERCIAL PRINTING	21.1	20.9	21.1	21.1	21.0	20.9	21.0	21.1	21.0	21.0	21.1	20.9	20.9
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PRODUCTS	120.1	119.7	118.4	118.1	118.3	117.9	118.4	118.4	118.3	118.8	120.2	118.0	120.5
INDUSTRIAL INORGANIC CHEM.	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.4	7.4	7.5	7.5	7.5	7.5
PLASTIC MATERIALS/SYNTHETIC	7.1	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	7.0	6.9	6.9	6.9	7.0	7.0	7.0
DRUGS	45.5	45.4	44.9	45.4	45.6	45.8	45.8	46.0	46.0	45.9	46.4	46.7	46.7
SOAPS, CLEANERS & TOIL GOOD	26.3	26.2	25.4	24.6	24.5	24.2	24.4	24.5	24.4	24.8	25.1	22.8	25.3
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.	4.6	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.4	4.4	4.5	4.5	4.5
INDUSTRIAL ORGANIC CHEMICAL	19.6	19.6	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.4	19.5	19.4	19.4	19.4	19.7	19.7	19.7
PETROLEUM & COAL PRODUCTS	8.4	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.3	8.2	8.2	8.2	8.3	8.3	8.4	8.4	8.4
PETROLEUM REFINING	6.5	6.4	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.3	6.4	6.5	6.5
RUBBER & MISC. PLASTIC PROD.	34.3	34.3	34.2	34.0	34.2	33.8	34.2	34.4	34.2	34.1	33.7	32.9	33.8
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.	6.0	5.9	5.9	6.0	6.0	6.0	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.1	6.0	5.9	5.8
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC PROD.	28.3	28.4	28.3	28.0	28.2	27.8	28.1	28.3	28.1	28.0	27.7	27.0	28.0
LEATHER & LEATHER PRODUCTS	2.6	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.6	2.6	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.7	2.8	2.6	2.7
HANDBAGS, PERS. LEATHER GDS	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.8	0.7	0.7
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	2830.4	2807.4	2832.0	2845.1	2855.9	2790.9	2785.5	2810.3	2833.0	2843.5	2878.9	2876.8	2856.4
PRIVATE-SERVICE PRODUCING	2290.3	2268.4	2277.5	2284.4	2294.6	2236.5	2224.1	2247.7	2270.3	2282.9	2316.3	2326.1	2312.2
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUN., ELECTRIC, GAS & SAN. SERV.	244.7	245.7	247.2	246.5	244.8	241.7	241.0	241.1	243.1	243.2	244.4	242.8	233.0
RAILROAD TRANSPORTATION	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.7	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.9	5.8	5.8
OTHER TRANSPORTATION	143.6	146.5	147.6	147.5	146.8	142.8	142.4	143.1	145.0	145.0	145.6	143.5	144.0
COMMUNICATIONS	67.1	65.2	65.7	65.2	64.3	65.0	64.7	64.1	64.2	64.0	64.4	65.0	54.8
ELEC, GAS & SANITARY SERV	28.3	28.3	28.2	28.1	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.0	28.3	28.5	28.5	28.4
WHOLESALE/RETAIL TRADE	883.9	875.5	881.5	889.9	904.9	863.7	848.5	859.6	866.6	872.8	887.4	890.4	887.8
WHOLESALE TRADE	274.4	273.7	274.5	275.2	276.4	274.4	274.5	276.4	275.8	275.6	277.8	278.4	278.6
RETAIL TRADE	609.5	601.8	607.0	614.7	628.5	589.3	574.0	583.2	590.8	597.2	609.6	612.0	609.2
BLDG/MAT/HRDWR/GARDEN SU	23.3	22.8	22.9	22.9	23.0	22.1	21.7	22.4	23.5	23.7	24.0	23.8	23.5
GENERAL MERCHANDISE STOR	76.8	76.2	79.5	85.4	89.8	77.4	71.1	73.0	72.2	71.6	72.0	71.8	71.9
FOOD STORES	111.3	109.0	109.7	110.3	111.7	107.1	106.4	105.4	108.8	109.5	111.0	112.8	112.1
AUTO DEALERS & SERV. STA	61.7	61.3	61.2	60.8	60.5	60.0	60.1	60.4	60.6	60.7	60.8	61.3	61.3
APPAREL & ACCESSORIES	55.4	55.3	56.1	56.8	58.9	54.0	49.9	53.5	53.8	54.5	55.4	54.7	54.8
EATING & DRINK. PLACES	164.5	160.4	157.3	154.9	155.4	148.4	149.1	151.3	155.1	160.0	167.9	169.0	167.2
FINANCE/INSUR./REAL EST.	240.9	237.1	236.9	237.3	238.3	238.4	238.0	238.9	239.7	240.8	244.8	246.9	246.3
BANKING	56.7	55.8	55.5	56.0	56.5	57.0	56.8	56.9	57.1	57.1	58.3	58.5	58.5
INS. AGENTS & CARRIERS	87.5	86.9	87.3	87.4	87.8	87.8	87.9	88.2	88.2	88.1	88.6	89.0	88.9
SERVICES	920.8	910.1	911.9	910.7	906.6	892.7	896.6	908.1	920.9	926.1	939.7	946.0	945.1
LEGAL SERVICES	32.9	32.8	33.4	33.5	33.6	33.5	33.2	33.7	33.8	33.9	35.0	35.1	35.0
EDUCATIONAL SERVICES	42.7	46.6	50.5	51.7	51.3	49.6	52.0	52.2	52.3	51.7	47.9	43.0	42.3
SOCIAL SERVICES	42.1	43.7	43.7	44.2	44.3	44.2	44.5	44.6	44.7	44.8	44.6	42.6	42.5
MISC. SERVICES	47.1	46.9	46.7	47.1	46.9	46.5	46.3	46.7	46.6	46.1	46.5	47.1	47.2
HOTELS,CAMPS,LODG. PLACE	73.2	71.3	69.9	68.5	67.0	65.6	66.1	67.1	67.8	69.6	72.5	75.3	75.6
CASINOS	42.7	43.1	43.5	43.1	42.0	41.9	41.9	42.3	42.2	42.5	42.4	43.1	43.1
PERSONAL SERVICES	37.1	37.8	37.8	37.8	38.2	38.7	39.0	39.2	40.0	38.1	38.2	38.3	38.2
BUSINESS SERVICES	269.7	266.8	269.0	269.3	270.1	264.6	264.6	267.5	269.0	268.8	272.0	274.0	275.0
MEDICAL & OTH HEALTH SER	232.2	232.4	233.4	233.6	233.3	234.1	234.5	236.1	236.6	236.9	239.6	240.1	240.0
HOSPITALS	118.7	118.8	118.9	119.1	118.6	119.3	119.8	120.5	120.5	120.2	122.0	122.6	122.4
PUBLIC SECTOR	540.1	539.0	554.5	560.7	561.3	554.4	561.4	562.6	562.7	560.6	562.6	550.7	544.2
FEDERAL	78.2	78.2	78.5	78.5	78.9	79.0	79.0	78.8	78.9	79.3	79.7	80.0	79.5
LOCAL	341.7	340.4	351.8	357.1	357.2	354.8	358.4	359.5	358.8	359.0	362.1	350.4	345.7
LOCAL EDUCATION	169.1	163.0	181.1	193.9	198.8	198.5	196.8	199.6	200.2	200.0	198.5	169.7	164.0
STATE*	120.2	120.4	124.2	125.1	125.2	120.6	124.0	124.3	125.0	122.3	120.8	120.3	119.0
EXEC/LEG/JUD.(FULL)**	75.5	78.2	78.7	78.9	79.7	79.0	78.7	78.9	79.0	78.4	78.3	72.9	72.8

* THE TOTAL NUMBER OF STATE EMPLOYEES REPORTED UNDER THIS HEADING IS DETERMINED ON THE BASIS OF A DEFINITION DEVELOPED BY THE U.S. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS WHICH IS STANDARDIZED THROUGHOUT THE NATION. THE DEFINITION INCLUDES BOTH FULL- AND PART-TIME WORKERS IN THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY, AS WELL AS ALL EMPLOYEES OF AUTHORITIES, COMMISSIONS, THE STATE UNIVERSITY AND OTHER AGENCIES NOT INCLUDED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL

** THIS SUB-CATEGORY OF STATE GOVERNMENT EMPLOYMENT IS LIMITED TO FULL-TIME EMPLOYEES OF THE EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENTS, THE LEGISLATURE, AND THE JUDICIARY. THE FIGURES ARE BASED ON THE CENTRAL STATE PAYROLL AND ARE PROVIDED BY THE DEPARTMENT OF TREASURY.

NEW JERSEY'S NONFARM PAYROLL WORKERS BY MAJOR INDUSTRIES, 1965-1988
(thousands)

Year	Total Nonfarm Payrolls	Goods Prod.	Mfg.	Mining	Contract Constr.	Private Service Prod.	Transp. Comm. & Pub. Util.	Trade	Finance Ins. & Real Est.	Services	Public Sector
1965	2,257.8	951.6	837.5	3.5	110.6	1,011.0	157.0	438.5	99.9	315.6	295.4
1966	2,359.1	993.5	879.3	3.0	111.2	1,053.6	162.2	459.6	101.0	330.8	312.0
1967	2,421.5	997.7	882.8	2.8	112.2	1,094.6	166.3	472.0	104.7	351.6	329.2
1968	2,485.2	1,004.1	885.3	3.1	115.6	1,136.8	166.3	489.5	108.4	372.6	344.4
1969	2,569.6	1,013.9	892.5	3.3	118.1	1,195.6	176.2	514.9	111.3	393.2	360.1
1970	2,606.2	984.3	860.7	3.2	120.4	1,247.1	182.2	538.0	116.5	410.4	374.8
1971	2,607.6	938.9	818.3	3.0	117.6	1,280.8	181.1	558.3	120.4	421.0	388.0
1972	2,674.4	948.1	823.3	3.2	121.6	1,321.0	181.2	577.3	124.6	437.9	405.3
1973	2,760.8	972.7	842.6	3.3	126.8	1,371.1	186.4	596.9	131.0	456.8	417.1
1974	2,783.4	947.8	825.9	3.2	118.7	1,395.7	185.8	603.5	136.5	469.9	439.9
1975	2,699.9	849.9	747.9	2.8	99.2	1,379.9	174.3	599.3	135.2	471.1	470.2
1976	2,753.7	852.8	756.2	2.7	93.9	1,420.5	176.0	618.5	138.0	488.0	480.5
1977	2,836.9	865.1	767.3	2.9	94.9	1,468.2	178.2	637.3	142.9	509.8	504.0
1978	2,961.9	894.7	786.8	2.6	105.3	1,544.3	188.5	665.9	147.7	542.2	523.0
1979	3,027.2	915.5	799.1	2.6	113.7	1,593.9	190.4	678.6	153.9	571.0	517.8
1980	3,060.4	894.7	781.0	2.4	111.2	1,636.0	194.5	680.3	158.1	603.1	529.7
1981	3,098.9	882.1	771.1	2.3	108.7	1,687.8	196.5	690.6	161.8	638.9	529.0
1982	3,092.7	839.1	729.6	2.1	107.3	1,729.0	197.1	701.2	167.1	663.6	524.7
1983	3,165.1	829.2	715.1	2.0	112.1	1,814.7	203.0	735.3	172.7	703.7	521.2
1984	3,329.3	860.2	726.8	2.2	131.3	1,947.0	219.4	787.3	183.0	757.3	522.1
1985	3,414.1	856.0	712.9	2.1	141.0	2,027.0	226.1	813.3	194.9	792.7	531.1
1986	3,489.9	845.9	690.5	2.1	153.4	2,108.3	231.2	834.2	210.8	832.1	535.6
1987	3,581.6	842.1	675.4	2.3	164.4	2,197.7	237.6	862.0	226.8	871.4	541.8
1988	3,648.3	841.7	666.1	2.3	173.3	2,255.1	243.3	874.1	235.6	902.0	551.5

Year	Durable Goods	Lumber & Wood*	Furniture & Fix.	Stone, Clay & Glass	Primary Metals	Fab. Metals	Nonelec. Mach.	Elec. Mach.	Transp. Equip.	Instr.*	Misc. Mfg.
1965	438.7	5.6	9.4	36.9	39.8	60.8	65.4	118.4	36.8	32.7	32.9
1966	463.4	5.2	10.5	39.3	40.4	64.7	70.8	129.9	36.4	34.3	31.9
1967	464.6	5.0	11.0	39.1	38.6	66.2	75.0	131.1	32.0	36.5	30.0
1968	460.9	5.3	10.2	38.8	38.5	67.5	75.8	127.6	31.7	35.8	29.7
1969	463.3	5.2	11.0	40.9	39.4	69.8	76.2	124.5	31.4	34.7	30.2
1970	434.3	4.9	10.5	39.6	37.2	67.0	72.8	115.2	26.3	33.2	27.5
1971	404.6	4.5	10.6	39.0	33.3	62.9	66.3	104.6	25.2	32.4	25.6
1972	405.9	5.1	10.8	39.9	31.8	63.5	65.8	102.9	25.7	35.1	25.2
1973	420.5	5.3	10.6	40.8	32.0	66.2	72.1	108.1	25.3	34.4	25.9
1974	413.2	5.0	10.3	40.5	31.2	64.4	76.1	105.1	21.1	33.9	25.6
1975	363.0	4.6	8.9	36.0	26.1	58.1	68.4	88.1	19.3	31.2	22.4
1976	363.0	5.3	8.7	36.1	23.9	59.4	67.5	86.8	19.8	31.3	24.0
1977	370.0	5.8	8.9	35.1	23.0	61.1	71.0	87.9	20.7	32.0	24.5
1978	382.8	6.0	10.0	35.2	24.5	64.1	74.2	89.8	20.9	32.3	25.7
1979	395.9	6.7	10.3	35.3	25.5	64.5	76.4	92.9	21.6	35.6	27.1
1980	384.3	5.9	9.7	33.1	25.7	60.8	75.1	92.2	18.5	37.2	26.1
1981	374.7	6.1	9.6	30.9	25.4	58.8	72.5	91.6	17.5	37.1	25.3
1982	350.1	5.5	9.9	27.1	21.8	54.3	66.5	90.9	14.7	35.7	23.6
1983	341.6	5.9	10.5	26.8	20.7	50.9	60.9	93.1	15.1	34.2	23.5
1984	346.2	6.4	12.6	26.2	21.6	51.1	59.9	95.0	16.1	33.5	23.9
1985	337.4	6.7	12.9	25.2	20.9	50.2	59.1	93.5	14.6	33.5	20.7
1986	322.6	6.9	12.6	24.4	20.0	48.4	55.8	89.4	12.3	32.8	20.1
1987	312.1	7.1	11.3	24.1	18.7	45.1	53.8	84.9	14.8	32.0	20.4
1988	306.4	6.7	10.3	23.7	18.6	44.5	53.2	81.6	14.5	32.5	20.9

Year	Nondur. Goods	Food	Tobacco	Textiles	Apparel	Paper	Print. Pub.	Chem.	Petroleum	Rubber & Plastics*	Leather
1965	398.8	66.4	1.4	28.5	77.3	31.3	37.5	98.9	9.8	36.0	11.5
1966	415.9	67.2	0.8	29.6	80.3	33.0	39.6	105.5	10.5	37.2	12.2
1967	418.1	65.3	0.6	29.1	78.5	33.7	41.5	110.9	9.6	37.7	11.3
1968	424.5	64.5	0.3	30.5	78.7	34.3	42.2	113.1	9.7	39.9	11.5
1969	429.2	63.2	0.3	30.8	77.2	35.0	43.3	117.4	10.0	41.4	10.6
1970	426.4	63.5	0.3	29.6	72.3	35.3	44.8	120.9	10.1	40.0	9.6
1971	413.7	61.8	0.3	29.4	69.8	35.9	43.8	117.5	10.1	36.8	9.5
1972	417.4	59.8	0.3	30.5	68.9	35.9	46.0	119.3	10.6	37.2	8.9
1973	422.1	58.7	0.2	31.3	68.7	36.8	46.9	124.1	10.9	35.5	9.0
1974	412.7	56.7	0.2	28.8	63.1	35.4	47.8	126.6	11.8	34.0	8.4
1975	384.9	53.6	0.2	24.5	57.9	32.1	46.4	121.0	12.1	29.3	7.9
1976	393.2	52.7	0.2	23.9	61.1	33.2	47.4	122.4	11.9	32.0	8.3
1977	397.3	50.2	0.3	22.8	59.7	33.4	49.7	127.2	11.9	34.2	7.9
1978	404.0	49.9	0.5	22.4	59.3	33.7	51.7	130.0	11.9	37.3	7.3
1979	403.3	49.5	0.4	21.5	56.5	33.9	54.3	129.6	11.9	38.8	6.9
1980	396.8	49.3	0.4	20.2	55.7	32.3	55.4	128.2	12.0	37.4	5.9
1981	396.4	48.1	0.3	19.0	56.1	31.3	57.7	128.9	11.8	37.3	5.9
1982	379.6	47.2	0.3	16.6	50.4	30.6	57.7	124.5	11.2	36.1	5.1
1983	373.5	47.7	0.3	15.4	50.6	31.2	58.0	119.1	10.3	36.2	4.7
1984	380.5	47.7	0.4	15.1	50.2	31.9	62.7	119.9	10.0	38.4	4.3
1985	375.5	47.9	0.3	14.1	46.8	30.1	65.6	120.2	9.3	37.1	4.0
1986	367.9	48.4	0.2	13.4	45.4	28.8	66.4	117.4	8.6	35.9	3.4
1987	363.3	48.9	0.3	13.2	42.7	28.3	67.3	116.0	8.3	35.3	3.0
1988	359.7	47.7	0.3	13.0	39.2	27.8	68.0	118.4	8.2	34.5	2.7

* Data from 1972 forward are not precisely comparable with earlier figures because of SIC revisions. The revisions caused noticeable changes between the original and revised 1972 averages such as lumber (+700), furniture (-500), rubber (+2,000), and instruments (+3,000).

AVERAGE WEEKLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	437.94	448.26	453.74	455.54	461.90	460.08	459.38	460.62	459.72	462.07	464.84	463.25	461.37
DURABLE GOODS	437.93	451.67	454.16	455.10	461.62	458.99	457.88	458.43	459.79	462.15	464.21	462.99	459.59
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	342.03	341.78	363.24	364.70	358.80	346.25	353.05	355.65	351.92	360.05	374.62	372.18	383.77
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	370.52	401.94	388.95	366.49	358.49	347.80	356.64	364.94	364.88	359.41	375.12	368.10	380.62
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	459.95	464.70	461.47	471.22	477.99	471.37	480.11	481.24	481.62	481.08	480.59	490.04	488.88
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS.BLOWN	465.23	478.03	467.04	469.84	477.41	481.66	487.48	487.48	485.18	490.49	483.49	490.35	489.69
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	417.88	421.69	428.67	437.70	460.49	455.06	454.52	453.42	451.61	458.14	450.08	448.85	449.81
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	440.05	464.28	459.46	462.27	461.21	467.02	461.89	464.81	463.32	459.72	455.76	452.19	457.74
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	499.94	517.44	503.96	495.23	524.50	516.[illegible]	504.06	506.00	498.77	499.40	490.92	512.88	495.04
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	438.88	486.23	500.35	494.34	486.52	480.60	482.68	482.68	487.35	482.23	512.46	496.10	460.82
PRIMARY & NONFER. METALS*	415.49	421.50	444.14	476.24	493.16	495.40	501.82	517.79	490.45	495.56	490.85	481.54	513.14
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	434.23	449.45	439.66	447.10	431.76	448.79	440.92	443.61	442.62	441.09	426.51	416.08	447.00
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	432.55	456.62	453.74	460.10	460.24	455.26	452.06	451.07	458.49	465.15	462.48	464.32	457.73
METAL CANS	457.03	483.76	473.62	497.31	491.89	491.72	486.18	478.27	472.01	486.00	460.08	458.60	468.06
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HRDWR.	532.13	613.84	615.09	625.79	578.57	594.08	573.46	576.11	578.68	594.08	579.35	549.02	535.54
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	440.30	447.58	451.14	443.90	454.99	445.21	453.69	459.42	460.23	468.63	462.58	479.91	486.60
METAL STAMPINGS	444.71	439.31	424.66	431.34	429.85	424.54	429.85	414.91	436.87	429.00	435.24	469.98	444.44
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	451.13	474.75	476.27	478.24	491.99	492.59	491.62	491.63	490.33	491.18	492.80	482.04	470.80
CONSTR. & REL. MACH.*	466.07	495.23	473.05	482.22	505.32	510.86	529.82	527.46	502.67	503.73	496.50	508.47	497.20
METALWORKING MACHINERY	521.51	541.24	551.49	550.08	578.75	564.88	559.46	565.63	565.31	558.97	569.77	532.72	546.31
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	556.40	605.44	618.77	650.05	682.96	695.69	700.12	697.22	665.88	656.93	679.43	645.76	628.99
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	466.49	487.34	499.96	491.42	505.56	505.25	500.52	475.18	483.63	483.39	487.89	489.87	495.56
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	393.46	432.28	425.32	422.34	425.72	413.44	414.62	418.94	425.06	433.08	418.50	397.08	396.72
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUP.	447.60	445.83	440.82	447.23	458.68	457.07	451.27	450.87	456.00	464.54	472.06	470.21	472.80
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUP.*	340.26	352.32	339.96	336.38	329.12	335.78	333.64	335.01	325.23	334.91	329.82	345.08	340.87
ELEC. LIGHTING & WIRING*	329.55	339.65	342.45	353.42	347.58	355.24	338.55	345.95	352.00	356.40	356.98	339.30	309.75
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIP.	370.05	379.44	409.60	387.69	398.89	393.71	390.18	390.86	387.03	403.92	423.32	423.72	405.81
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	589.98	564.93	548.64	560.78	575.75	564.63	572.42	575.16	586.53	595.76	608.52	600.88	627.33
ELEC. COMP. & ACCESS.	315.95	326.42	325.20	322.69	333.56	343.92	331.53	328.99	331.01	339.33	340.94	349.79	343.94
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	576.77	600.38	667.58	611.94	609.04	607.46	606.05	611.03	591.55	585.73	583.51	596.90	582.22
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	643.01	664.78	765.38	667.10	662.42	659.87	663.14	669.82	643.22	632.31	635.46	644.18	655.27
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	420.86	428.67	432.64	445.12	453.84	453.95	449.11	447.37	447.02	451.67	441.32	440.19	442.67
MISC. MFG. INDUSTRIES	343.08	342.21	352.96	358.16	357.82	354.71	355.37	357.46	363.12	362.56	364.34	371.49	373.32
NONDURABLE GOODS	436.80	445.91	453.29	456.62	463.27	460.73	461.14	462.38	460.72	463.08	465.03	463.05	461.95
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	446.22	468.04	471.74	475.23	485.51	477.73	482.98	484.27	476.99	480.17	493.35	476.57	477.88
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	420.39	462.58	504.81	493.51	511.78	511.79	497.55	509.18	502.21	496.95	476.84	459.67	469.52
GRAIN MILL & BAK. PROD	432.48	436.40	430.50	432.00	447.69	436.58	449.35	443.04	418.40	427.92	459.26	441.83	451.28
BEVERAGES*	504.79	482.25	477.54	511.92	530.92	535.18	524.17	529.47	562.38	594.74	584.38	578.76	580.10
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	391.85	404.84	408.16	403.18	408.92	402.69	400.45	398.66	401.72	410.32	413.85	366.13	397.81
APPAREL & OTHER TEXT. PROD.	263.17	274.88	279.72	271.86	274.48	273.77	275.65	269.67	274.85	276.28	283.79	274.72	277.81
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	219.45	236.12	230.04	226.40	249.98	243.09	234.72	242.42	235.30	243.54	235.66	239.94	239.09
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	247.11	264.22	266.64	256.56	264.48	255.94	267.46	270.02	283.71	275.02	294.12	287.73	286.48
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	278.17	287.92	321.86	313.05	295.20	293.46	286.40	299.47	298.21	300.30	287.39	272.68	266.83
PAPER & ALLIED PRODUCTS	447.94	449.21	456.04	453.05	458.15	455.18	454.26	453.84	466.65	460.32	475.25	467.04	468.72
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	430.97	440.99	438.27	434.10	458.74	454.11	448.51	457.80	462.16	457.13	483.09	452.64	460.90
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	462.98	475.86	488.10	473.55	485.62	477.63	474.39	490.99	480.96	481.73	483.75	494.98	508.91
NEWSPAPERS	433.29	443.54	440.88	440.53	440.83	428.30	435.89	441.53	432.29	439.23	449.56	442.80	428.35
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	500.68	530.75	551.30	529.87	551.04	538.81	535.82	552.37	532.40	530.27	525.20	538.41	583.02
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	519.21	523.67	531.29	552.90	552.52	546.88	550.71	552.44	547.87	552.30	547.39	549.20	542.01
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	561.13	568.10	563.73	611.34	570.10	555.44	576.39	591.85	592.41	604.06	610.28	581.63	576.70
PLASTIC MAT. & SYN.	580.18	584.80	602.07	641.24	604.04	620.57	624.55	625.86	621.53	642.88	617.92	600.91	618.62
DRUGS	558.66	564.34	567.59	590.24	602.97	592.91	594.03	593.61	597.82	601.09	588.39	587.55	594.03
SOAPS. CLNRS & TOILET GDS.*	346.66	342.12	357.93	382.39	395.21	379.08	381.03	391.04	379.10	381.54	378.69	370.50	332.08
PAINTS & ALLIED PRODUCTS*	562.79	612.91	605.58	598.91	597.08	580.07	583.68	589.11	589.68	572.76	579.01	566.24	575.08
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	677.11	687.52	694.65	697.30	657.56	672.45	675.07	666.72	642.54	660.98	670.53	680.00	701.27
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	770.85	747.68	785.07	780.02	818.90	808.63	824.43	813.50	819.48	813.11	811.05	816.20	747.97
PETROLEUM REFINING	845.28	797.86	840.20	836.13	878.81	862.08	880.31	872.24	882.45	870.88	866.86	875.56	798.46
RUBBER & PLAS. PROD., NEC	364.49	374.69	373.69	377.04	376.97	376.24	376.74	374.01	374.83	386.56	381.39	386.98	385.54
RUBBER & RUBBER PRODUCTS*	318.45	341.74	344.40	349.97	349.27	343.71	352.15	353.42	359.16	369.41	363.49	375.16	369.15
MISCELLANEOUS PLAS. PROD.	373.92	381.23	378.78	383.11	383.53	382.63	381.80	378.63	377.71	389.58	384.71	388.81	388.13
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	261.82	267.33	265.24	276.67	267.14	264.70	266.49	270.69	272.12	282.21	271.74	268.66	278.97

WEEKLY EARNINGS ARE AFFECTED BY PREMIUM PAY, SHIFT DIFFERENTIALS, PIECEWORK AND INCENTIVE PAYMENTS, LENGTH OF WORKWEEK, AND OTHER FACTORS.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE WEEKLY HOURS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	40.4	40.9	41.1	41.3	41.5	41.3	41.2	41.2	40.9	41.0	41.1	40.6	40.4
DURABLE GOODS	40.7	41.4	41.4	41.6	41.7	41.5	41.4	41.3	41.2	41.3	41.3	40.9	40.6
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	39.0	37.6	39.1	39.3	39.0	37.8	38.5	38.7	37.8	37.9	38.7	37.9	38.3
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	40.1	42.0	40.6	38.7	38.3	37.6	37.7	37.7	37.5	37.4	38.2	37.6	38.1
STONE.CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	41.7	42.4	41.8	42.3	42.3	42.2	42.3	42.4	42.1	42.2	41.9	42.1	42.0
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	41.8	43.3	42.0	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.5	42.5	42.3	42.8	42.3	42.9	42.9
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	38.8	39.3	39.4	39.9	40.5	40.2	39.8	39.6	39.1	39.7	38.6	38.2	36.6
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	43.1	43.8	43.8	43.9	43.8	44.1	44.2	44.1	44.0	43.7	43.2	42.7	42.9
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	44.4	44.0	43.0	42.4	44.6	44.7	44.1	44.0	44.1	44.0	42.8	44.1	41.6
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES•	42.2	45.4	46.2	46.2	45.3	44.5	44.9	44.9	45.0	44.9	46.8	45.1	42.2
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL•	38.4	35.6	39.2	40.6	41.9	41.7	41.2	42.2	40.3	39.9	40.3	39.6	40.5
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	44.4	44.5	44.5	44.6	43.7	44.7	44.9	44.9	44.8	44.6	43.3	42.5	44.7
FAB. METALS. INCL. ORD.	40.2	41.7	41.4	41.6	41.5	41.2	40.8	40.6	40.9	41.2	41.0	41.2	41.2
METAL CANS	42.2	44.3	42.9	43.7	43.3	44.1	43.8	43.4	42.6	43.2	42.6	42.9	43.5
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	38.7	41.9	41.9	42.6	38.7	39.5	38.8	38.9	39.1	39.5	39.6	38.8	38.5
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.•	40.1	41.1	41.2	40.8	41.4	40.4	40.4	40.3	40.3	41.0	40.4	41.3	43.1
METAL STAMPINGS	39.6	39.4	38.5	39.0	38.9	38.7	38.9	38.1	39.5	39.0	39.0	42.0	40.7
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	40.9	42.2	42.6	42.7	43.5	43.4	43.2	42.9	42.6	42.6	42.3	41.2	40.0
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.•	41.8	42.4	41.9	42.3	43.6	44.5	45.4	44.7	43.0	43.5	43.4	44.1	42.1
METALWORKING MACHINERY	43.1	44.4	44.8	45.2	46.9	46.0	45.3	45.8	45.7	45.7	45.4	43.1	43.6
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	42.8	44.0	45.1	46.8	48.3	49.2	49.2	49.1	46.5	46.1	46.6	44.2	43.2
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	41.8	42.6	43.1	42.4	43.1	43.0	43.0	41.5	41.8	41.6	41.7	41.2	41.4
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	38.2	40.1	40.7	40.3	40.2	39.3	39.3	39.3	39.8	40.1	38.5	36.0	36.0
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	40.0	39.7	39.5	40.4	40.2	40.2	39.9	39.9	40.0	40.5	40.8	40.5	40.0
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.•	39.2	39.9	38.5	38.4	37.7	38.2	38.0	38.2	37.0	37.8	37.1	38.3	38.3
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING•	39.0	40.1	40.1	41.0	40.7	41.5	40.4	40.7	40.6	40.5	40.2	39.0	35.0
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	39.2	40.8	42.8	41.2	41.9	41.4	42.0	40.8	39.9	40.8	40.9	40.9	40.1
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	41.2	38.8	38.1	39.8	39.3	38.7	39.1	39.1	39.9	40.5	41.2	40.6	41.6
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	39.2	40.2	40.0	39.4	39.9	40.7	39.8	39.4	39.5	40.3	40.3	41.2	40.8
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	42.1	43.1	45.6	43.4	42.8	42.9	42.8	43.0	41.6	41.6	42.1	41.8	40.8
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	41.7	43.0	47.1	42.9	42.3	42.6	42.4	42.8	41.1	40.9	42.0	40.9	40.7
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	40.9	41.1	40.7	41.6	42.1	41.8	41.7	41.5	41.2	41.4	40.6	39.8	40.5
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	39.8	39.7	40.2	40.7	40.8	40.4	40.2	40.3	40.8	40.6	40.8	40.6	40.8
NONDURABLE GOODS	40.0	40.5	40.8	41.1	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	40.7	40.8	40.9	40.3	40.1
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	40.9	42.9	43.2	43.4	43.7	43.0	43.2	43.2	42.1	41.9	42.9	42.1	41.7
PRESERV FRUITS VEGS•	40.5	45.8	48.4	48.1	48.1	47.3	46.5	46.8	44.8	43.9	44.9	42.8	42.8
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	40.8	40.9	41.0	41.3	42.8	42.1	43.0	42.6	40.0	40.6	41.6	41.8	41.1
BEVERAGES•	38.3	37.5	37.9	39.5	40.1	40.3	39.8	39.9	42.0	42.3	42.5	42.4	41.2
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	45.3	45.9	45.2	44.6	44.4	44.3	44.2	44.1	44.0	44.6	44.5	41.0	43.1
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	36.1	36.7	37.0	36.2	36.5	36.6	37.0	36.1	36.5	36.4	37.0	36.1	35.8
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	35.0	35.4	36.0	34.2	37.2	37.0	36.0	36.4	36.2	36.9	36.2	37.2	37.3
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	39.1	37.8	38.7	37.4	38.0	37.2	38.1	38.3	40.3	38.9	38.0	39.2	39.9
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	35.8	36.4	38.5	36.7	36.4	36.5	35.8	36.7	36.5	36.4	35.7	34.0	32.5
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	42.1	42.1	42.7	42.7	43.1	42.5	42.1	42.1	42.5	42.0	42.7	41.7	42.0
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	41.4	42.2	41.7	41.7	43.4	42.8	41.8	42.0	42.4	41.9	43.6	41.0	41.9
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	38.2	38.5	38.8	38.5	39.1	38.8	38.6	39.5	38.6	38.6	38.7	38.4	38.7
NEWSPAPERS	32.8	33.1	33.0	32.9	32.8	32.3	32.7	33.5	32.7	33.0	33.7	32.8	32.5
COMMERCIAL PRINTING•	39.3	40.3	40.3	39.9	41.0	40.3	40.5	41.5	40.0	39.9	40.0	39.3	40.6
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	40.5	40.5	40.9	42.4	42.6	42.1	42.2	42.3	41.6	42.0	41.5	41.2	40.6
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.•	42.9	43.3	43.0	46.0	42.8	42.4	43.6	44.4	43.4	43.9	44.0	42.3	41.4
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	41.8	42.5	42.7	46.0	43.3	44.2	44.2	44.8	44.3	44.8	43.7	42.8	43.2
DRUGS	40.6	40.6	40.6	42.1	43.1	42.2	42.1	42.1	42.1	42.6	41.7	41.7	42.1
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.•	36.8	35.6	36.9	38.9	39.8	38.8	39.0	39.3	38.1	38.5	38.8	35.0	34.2
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.•	42.7	45.1	44.3	44.2	44.0	43.0	43.3	43.8	43.2	43.0	43.6	42.8	43.6
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	43.6	44.1	44.5	44.9	44.4	44.8	44.5	44.3	42.3	43.4	42.9	42.5	44.3
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	43.6	41.7	42.9	43.0	45.8	45.2	45.7	45.6	45.2	45.2	45.9	44.0	41.6
PETROLEUM REFINING	44.7	41.0	42.2	42.4	45.7	44.9	45.4	45.5	45.0	45.0	45.6	43.8	40.8
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	41.0	42.1	41.8	41.8	41.7	41.3	41.4	41.1	41.1	41.1	41.5	41.3	41.5
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.•	38.6	40.3	41.0	40.6	40.1	40.2	40.9	41.0	41.0	41.7	41.4	42.2	40.7
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	41.5	42.5	41.9	42.1	42.1	41.5	41.5	41.2	41.1	41.0	41.5	41.1	41.6
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	38.0	38.3	38.0	39.3	38.0	37.6	37.8	37.7	37.9	38.5	37.9	38.0	38.6

AVERAGE HOURS WORKED OR PAID FOR ARE AFFECTED BY LABOR TURNOVER, CHANGES IN OVERTIME HOURS, AND PART-TIME EMPLOYMENT.

• DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

AVERAGE HOURLY GROSS DOLLAR EARNINGS OF PRODUCTION WORKERS IN NEW JERSEY

(NOT SEASONALLY ADJUSTED)

	1988 AUG	SEP	OCT	NOV	DEC	1989 JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUN	JUL	AUG
TOTAL MANUFACTURING	10.84	10.96	11.04	11.03	11.13	11.14	11.15	11.18	11.24	11.27	11.31	11.41	11.42
DURABLE GOODS	10.76	10.91	10.97	10.94	11.07	11.06	11.06	11.10	11.16	11.19	11.24	11.32	11.32
LUMBER & WOOD PRODUCTS	8.77	9.09	9.29	9.28	9.20	9.16	9.17	9.19	9.31	9.50	9.68	9.82	10.02
FURNITURE & FIXTURES	9.24	9.57	9.58	9.47	9.36	9.25	9.46	9.68	9.73	9.61	9.82	9.79	9.99
STONE,CLAY,GLASS PRODUCTS	11.03	10.96	11.04	11.14	11.30	11.17	11.35	11.35	11.44	11.40	11.47	11.64	11.64
GLASS & GLWR./PRESS,BLOWN	11.13	11.04	11.12	11.16	11.34	11.28	11.47	11.47	11.47	11.46	11.43	11.43	11.41
POTTERY & REL. PRODUCTS	10.77	10.73	10.88	10.97	11.37	11.32	11.42	11.45	11.55	11.54	11.66	11.75	12.29
PRIMARY METAL INDUSTRIES	10.21	10.60	10.49	10.53	10.53	10.59	10.45	10.54	10.53	10.52	10.55	10.59	10.67
BLAST FURN. & BASIC STEEL	11.26	11.76	11.72	11.68	11.76	11.56	11.43	11.50	11.31	11.35	11.47	11.63	11.90
IRON & STEEL FOUNDRIES*	10.40	10.71	10.83	10.70	10.74	10.80	10.75	10.75	10.83	10.74	10.95	11.00	10.92
PRIMARY & NONFER. METAL*	10.82	11.84	11.33	11.73	11.77	11.88	12.18	12.27	12.17	12.42	12.18	12.16	12.67
NONFER. ROLL. & DRAWING	9.78	10.10	9.88	9.98	9.88	10.04	9.82	9.88	9.88	9.89	9.85	9.79	10.00
FAB. METALS, INCL. ORD.	10.76	10.95	10.96	11.06	11.09	11.05	11.08	11.11	11.21	11.29	11.28	11.27	11.11
METAL CANS	10.83	10.92	11.04	11.38	11.36	11.15	11.10	11.02	11.08	11.25	10.80	10.69	10.76
CUTLERY, TOOLS & HARDWARE	13.75	14.65	14.68	14.69	14.95	15.04	14.78	14.79	14.80	15.04	14.63	14.15	13.91
FAB. STRUCT. METAL PROD.*	10.98	10.89	10.95	10.88	10.99	11.02	11.23	11.40	11.42	11.43	11.45	11.62	11.29
METAL STAMPINGS	11.23	11.15	11.03	11.06	11.05	10.97	11.05	10.89	11.06	11.00	11.16	11.19	10.92
MACHINERY, EXCEPT ELEC.	11.03	11.25	11.18	11.20	11.31	11.35	11.38	11.46	11.51	11.53	11.65	11.70	11.77
CONSTRUCTION & REL. MACH.*	11.15	11.68	11.29	11.40	11.59	11.48	11.67	11.80	11.69	11.58	11.44	11.53	11.81
METALWORKING MACHINERY	12.10	12.19	12.31	12.17	12.34	12.28	12.35	12.35	12.37	12.45	12.55	12.36	12.53
SPECIAL INDUSTRY MACH.	13.00	13.76	13.72	13.89	14.14	14.14	14.23	14.20	14.32	14.25	14.58	14.61	14.56
GENERAL INDUSTRY MACH.	11.16	11.44	11.60	11.59	11.73	11.75	11.64	11.45	11.57	11.62	11.70	11.89	11.97
REFRIG/SVC IND MACH.	10.30	10.78	10.45	10.48	10.59	10.52	10.55	10.66	10.68	10.80	10.87	11.03	11.02
ELECTRICAL EQUIP. & SUPP.	11.19	11.23	11.16	11.07	11.41	11.37	11.31	11.30	11.40	11.47	11.57	11.61	11.82
ELEC. TEST & DIST. SUPP.*	8.68	8.83	8.83	8.76	8.73	8.79	8.78	8.77	8.79	8.86	8.89	9.01	8.90
ELEC. LIGHT. & WIRING*	8.45	8.47	8.54	8.62	8.54	8.56	8.38	8.50	8.67	8.80	8.88	8.70	8.85
RADIO & TV REC. EQUIPMENT	9.44	9.30	9.57	9.41	9.52	9.51	9.29	9.58	9.70	9.90	10.35	10.36	10.12
COMMUNICATION EQUIPMENT	14.32	14.56	14.40	14.60	14.65	14.59	14.64	14.71	14.70	14.71	14.77	14.80	15.08
ELECTRON. COMP. & ACCESS.	8.06	8.12	8.13	8.19	8.36	8.45	8.33	8.35	8.38	8.42	8.46	8.49	8.43
TRANSPORTATION EQUIPMENT	13.70	13.93	14.64	14.10	14.23	14.16	14.16	14.21	14.22	14.08	13.86	14.28	14.27
MOTOR VEHICLES & EQUIP.	15.42	15.46	16.25	15.55	15.66	15.49	15.64	15.65	15.65	15.46	15.13	15.75	16.10
INSTRUMENTS & REL. PROD.	10.29	10.43	10.63	10.70	10.78	10.86	10.77	10.78	10.85	10.91	10.87	11.06	10.93
MISCELL. MFG. INDUSTRIES	8.62	8.62	8.78	8.80	8.77	8.78	8.84	8.87	8.90	8.93	8.93	9.15	9.15
NONDURABLE GOODS	10.92	11.01	11.11	11.11	11.19	11.21	11.22	11.25	11.32	11.35	11.37	11.49	11.52
FOOD & KINDRED PRODUCTS	10.91	10.91	10.92	10.95	11.11	11.11	11.18	11.21	11.33	11.46	11.50	11.32	11.46
PRESERV FRUITS/VEG*	10.38	10.10	10.43	10.26	10.64	10.82	10.70	10.88	11.21	11.32	10.62	10.74	10.97
GRAIN MILL & BAKERY PROD	10.60	10.67	10.50	10.46	10.46	10.37	10.45	10.40	10.46	10.54	11.04	10.57	10.98
BEVERAGES*	13.18	12.86	12.60	12.96	13.24	13.28	13.17	13.27	13.39	14.06	13.75	13.65	14.08
TEXTILE MILL PRODUCTS	8.65	8.82	9.03	9.04	9.21	9.09	9.06	9.04	9.13	9.20	9.30	8.93	9.23
APPAREL & OTHER TEXTILE	7.29	7.49	7.56	7.51	7.52	7.48	7.45	7.47	7.53	7.59	7.67	7.61	7.76
MEN'S & BOYS' STS AND CTS	6.27	6.67	6.39	6.62	6.72	6.57	6.52	6.66	6.50	6.60	6.51	6.45	6.41
MEN'S & BOYS' FURN.	6.32	6.99	6.89	6.86	6.96	6.88	7.02	7.05	7.04	7.07	7.74	7.34	7.18
WOMEN'S & CHILD UNDERGAR	7.77	7.91	8.36	8.53	8.11	8.04	8.00	8.16	8.17	8.25	8.05	8.02	8.21
PAPER & ALLIED PROD.	10.64	10.67	10.68	10.61	10.63	10.71	10.79	10.78	10.98	10.96	11.13	11.20	11.16
PAPERBOARD CONT. & BOXES	10.41	10.45	10.51	10.41	10.57	10.61	10.73	10.90	10.90	10.91	11.08	11.04	11.00
PRINTING AND PUBLISHING	12.12	12.36	12.58	12.30	12.42	12.31	12.29	12.43	12.46	12.48	12.50	12.89	13.15
NEWSPAPERS	13.21	13.40	13.36	13.39	13.44	13.26	13.33	13.18	13.22	13.31	13.34	13.50	13.18
COMMERCIAL PRINTING*	12.74	13.17	13.68	13.28	13.44	13.37	13.23	13.31	13.31	13.29	13.13	13.70	14.36
CHEMICALS & ALLIED PROD.	12.82	12.93	12.99	13.04	12.97	12.99	13.05	13.06	13.17	13.15	13.19	13.33	13.35
INDUSTRIAL INORG CHEM.*	13.08	13.12	13.11	13.29	13.32	13.10	13.22	13.33	13.65	13.76	13.87	13.75	13.93
PLASTIC MATERIALS & SYN.	13.88	13.76	14.10	13.94	13.95	14.04	14.13	13.97	14.03	14.35	14.14	14.04	14.32
DRUGS	13.76	13.90	13.98	14.02	13.99	14.05	14.11	14.10	14.20	14.11	14.11	14.09	14.11
SOAPS, CLNERS & TOIL GDS.*	9.42	9.61	9.70	9.83	9.93	9.77	9.77	9.95	9.95	9.91	9.76	9.75	9.71
PAINTS & ALLIED PROD.*	13.18	13.59	13.67	13.55	13.57	13.49	13.48	13.45	13.65	13.32	13.28	13.23	13.19
INDUST ORGAN. CHEMICALS	15.53	15.59	15.61	15.53	14.81	15.01	15.17	15.05	15.19	15.23	15.63	16.00	15.83
PETROLEUM & COAL PROD.	17.68	17.93	18.30	18.14	17.88	17.89	18.04	17.84	18.13	18.01	17.67	18.55	17.98
PETROLEUM REFINING	18.91	19.46	19.91	19.72	19.23	19.20	19.39	19.17	19.61	19.47	19.01	19.99	19.57
RUBBER & PLASTIC PROD NEC	8.89	8.90	8.94	9.02	9.04	9.11	9.10	9.10	9.12	9.22	9.19	9.37	9.29
RUBBER & RUBBER PROD.*	8.25	8.48	8.40	8.62	8.71	8.55	8.61	8.62	8.76	9.02	8.78	8.89	9.07
MISCELLANEOUS PLASTIC	9.01	8.97	9.04	9.10	9.11	9.22	9.20	9.19	9.19	9.27	9.27	9.46	9.33
LEATHER & LEATHER PROD.	6.89	6.98	6.98	7.04	7.03	7.04	7.05	7.18	7.18	7.33	7.17	7.07	7.19

HOURLY EARNINGS INCLUDE PAID HOLIDAYS, VACATION, AND SICK LEAVE. THEY ARE AFFECTED BY CHANGES IN WORK FORCE COMPOSITION AND IN WAGE RATES.

* DATA FROM 1987 FORWARD ARE NOT COMPARABLE WITH EARLIER ESTIMATES BECAUSE OF SIGNIFICANT DIFFERENCES BETWEEN ORIGINAL AND REVISED ESTIMATES.

NEW JERSEY LABOR FORCE DATA
(Thousands)

	Aug 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Civilian Labor Force	4,035	4,045	4,027	-10.0	8.0
Total Employment	3,864	3,864	3,884	0.0	-20.0
Total Unemployment	171	182	143	-11.0	28.0
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Total	180	162	153	18.0	27.0
Unemployment Rate	4.2	4.5	3.6	-0.3	0.6
Seasonally Adj. Unemp. Rate	4.5	4.1	3.8	0.4	0.7

NOTE: Based on U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics Method.

SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
CHARACTERISTICS OF THE NEW JERSEY INSURED UNEMPLOYED*
(Regular State UI Program Only)
(Thousands)

	Aug 1989	Jul 1989	Aug 1988	Net Change From Month Ago	Net Change From Year Ago
Total Insured Unemployed **	86.0	86.7	69.2	-0.7	16.8
Total Insured Unemployed	89.2	85.7	71.7	3.5	17.5
Male	52.8	47.9	38.1	4.9	14.7
Female	37.1	37.6	32.8	-0.5	4.3
White, Not Hispanic	54.5	51.1	43.1	3.4	11.4
Black, Not Hispanic	20.8	21.3	15.7	-0.5	5.1
Hispanic	11.9	11.8	11.6	0.1	0.3
Other**	0.9	1.0	0.5	-0.1	0.4
Manufacturing	24.0	21.5	20.5	2.5	3.5
Durable Goods	10.6	9.1	8.5	1.5	2.1
Nondurable Goods	13.4	12.4	12.1	1.0	1.3
Nonmanufacturing	67.2	67.0	51.2	0.2	16.0
Contract Construction	15.5	16.4	9.0	-0.9	6.5
Trans. & Public Utilities	6.2	5.5	4.2	0.7	2.0
Wholesale & Retail Trade	19.2	19.3	15.9	-0.1	3.3
Finance/Ins/Real Estate	3.6	3.6	3.0	0.0	0.6
Services	18.2	18.2	15.3	0.0	2.9
By Age Of Claimant					
Under 25	10.6	10.0	7.7	0.6	2.9
25 Through 34	29.3	28.6	23.4	0.7	5.9
35 Through 44	22.1	19.9	17.7	2.2	4.4
45 Through 54	13.2	13.8	11.9	-0.6	1.3
55 Through 64	11.2	10.9	8.5	0.3	2.7
65 And Over	2.4	2.5	2.1	-0.1	0.3
By Duration of Unemployment					
1 to 2 Weeks	12.8	9.2	8.1	3.6	4.7
3 to 4 Weeks	10.9	11.9	10.4	-1.0	0.5
5 Through 14 Weeks	43.1	39.7	35.3	3.4	7.8
15 Weeks And Over	22.9	23.5	18.0	-0.6	4.9

* Data are for claims filed for the week including the 12th of the month and are seasonally adjusted, except as noted. The data on characteristics of the insured unemployed under the Regular State UI Program are based on a 3% sample of all insured unemployed. Industry data are for selected categories and do not add to totals.

** Not Seasonally Adjusted.

RESIDENTIAL CONSTRUCTION AUTHORIZED BY BUILDING PERMITS IN NEW JERSEY

	Jul[1]	Jun[2]	YEAR TO DATE[3]		
	1989	1989	1989	1988	% CHANGE
TOTAL DWELLING UNITS AUTHORIZED	1,767	2,685	15,835	19,406	-18.5
Private Units	1,767	2,685	15,733	19,406	-19.0
Single Family	1,495	1,866	10,219	13,588	-24.9
Two-Family	58	70	606	916	-36.6
Three-or-Four Family	46	23	179	180	- 0.6
Five or More Family	168	726	4,729	4,722	0.1
Public Units	0	0	102	0	0
ESTIMATED VALUE OF RESIDENTIAL PERMITS (000)	$200,028	$244,670	$1,532,676	$1,812,691	-15.4
New Buildings	$135,039	$172,171	$1,114,423	$1,392,936	-20.0
Additions and Alterations	$64,989	$72,499	$418,253	$419,755	- 0.4

[1] Based on reports received from 463 of 567 municipalities.

[2] Based on reports received from 461 of 567 municipalities.

[3] Does not include any late reports.

SOURCE: N.J. Department of Labor

OFFICIAL BLS SAMPLE ESTIMATES STANDARD ERRORS AND COEFFICIENTS OF VARIATION (Not Seasonally Adjusted)

		RESIDENT EMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT (in thousands)			UNEMPLOYMENT RATE (percent of labor force)		
Year	Month	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.	Estimate	Std. Error	Coeff. of Var.
1988	Jan	3,785	±60	1.6%	178	±26	14.6%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Feb	3,809	±60	1.6%	161	±25	15.5%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
	Mar	3,802	±60	1.6%	173	±25	14.5%	4.4%	±.6	13.6%
	Apr	3,828	±60	1.6%	125	±22	17.6%	3.2%	±.6	18.8%
	May	3,817	±60	1.6%	149	±24	16.1%	3.8%	±.6	15.8%
	Jun	3,876	±60	1.5%	147	±24	16.3%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Jul	3,883	±60	1.5%	168	±25	14.9%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Aug	3,884	±60	1.5%	143	±23	16.1%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	Sep	3,807	±60	1.6%	134	±22	16.4%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Oct	3,769	±60	1.6%	138	±23	16.7%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Nov	3,814	±60	1.6%	139	±23	16.5%	3.5%	±.6	17.1%
	Dec	3,854	±60	1.6%	159	±24	15.1%	4.0%	±.6	15.0%
1989	Jan	3,825	±60	1.6%	184	±26	14.1%	4.6%	±.7	15.2%
	Feb	3,851	±60	1.6%	180	±26	14.4%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Mar	3,867	±60	1.6%	136	±23	16.9%	3.4%	±.6	17.6%
	Apr	3,818	±60	1.6%	142	±23	16.2%	3.6%	±.6	16.7%
	May	3,852	±60	1.6%	120	±21	17.5%	3.0%	±.5	16.7%
	Jun	3,872	±60	1.5%	166	±25	15.1%	4.1%	±.6	14.6%
	Jul	3,864	±60	1.6%	182	±26	14.3%	4.5%	±.6	13.3%
	Aug	3,864	±60	1.6%	171	±25	14.6%	4.2%	±.6	14.3%
	Sep									
	Oct									
	Nov									
	Dec									

DATA NOTES: Standard errors can be used to construct confidence intervals around each sample estimate. A 90% confidcence interval means that, if repeated samples were drawn from the same population, the interval of plus or minus 1.645 standard error around each sample estimate would contain, in 9 out of 10 cases, the true value based on a complete census of the population.

The standard errors and coefficients of variation are developed on the basis of past observed variation in New Jersey's sample data. They cannot be applied to seasonally adjusted data because a source of variation, namely seasonal patterns, have already been eliminated by the seasonal adjustment procedure.

Standard errors (S.E.) and coefficient of variation (C.V.) for all years are based on 1987 CPS sample parameters.

COMPARATIVE US AND NJ
CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE TRENDS
SEASONALLY ADJUSTED
(000)
1988 BENCHMARK

	Labor Force		Employment		Unemployment Volume		Unemployment Rate (%)	
DATE	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ	US	NJ
1970	82,771	2,996.0	78,678	2,859.0	4,093	138.0	4.9	4.6
1971	84,382	3,012.0	79,367	2,840.0	5,016	172.0	5.9	5.7
1972	87,034	3,117.0	82,153	2,935.0	4,882	182.0	5.6	5.8
1973	89,429	3,190.0	85,064	3,011.0	4,365	180.0	4.9	5.6
1974	91,949	3,226.0	86,794	3,023.0	5,156	204.0	5.6	6.3
1975	93,775	3,264.0	85,846	2,929.0	7,929	334.0	8.5	10.2
1976	96,158	3,318.0	88,752	2,973.0	7,406	346.0	7.7	10.4
1977	99,009	3,383.0	92,017	3,065.0	6,991	317.0	7.1	9.4
1978	102,251	3,457.0	96,048	3,209.0	6,202	248.0	6.1	7.2
1979	104,962	3,570.0	98,824	3,323.0	6,137	247.0	5.8	6.9
1980	106,940	3,594.0	99,303	3,334.0	7,637	260.0	7.1	7.2
1981	108,670	3,593.0	100,397	3,330.0	8,273	263.0	7.6	7.3
1982	110,204	3,632.0	99,526	3,306.0	10,678	326.0	9.7	9.0
1983	111,550	3,673.0	100,834	3,385.0	10,717	288.0	9.6	7.8
1984	113,544	3,825.0	105,005	3,589.0	8,539	236.0	7.5	6.2
1985	115,461	3,839.0	107,150	3,621.0	8,312	217.0	7.2	5.7
1986	117,834	3,908.0	109,597	3,712.0	8,237	197.0	7.0	5.0
1987	119,865	3,967.0	112,440	3,806.0	7,425	160.0	6.2	4.0
1988	121,669	3,978.0	114,968	3,827.0	6,701	151.0	5.5	3.8
1988								
Jan	121,035	4,001.0	114,055	3,850.0	6,980	151.0	5.8	3.8
Feb	121,165	3,981.0	114,273	3,841.0	6,892	140.0	5.7	3.5
Mar	120,936	3,981.0	114,129	3,825.0	6,807	156.0	5.6	3.9
Apr	121,328	3,969.0	114,660	3,826.0	6,668	143.0	5.5	3.6
May	121,203	3,945.0	114,403	3,798.0	6,800	147.0	5.6	3.7
Jun	121,524	3,957.0	115,001	3,810.0	6,523	147.0	5.4	3.7
Jul	121,658	3,969.0	115,034	3,823.0	6,624	146.0	5.4	3.7
Aug	122,000	3,976.0	115,203	3,823.0	6,797	153.0	5.6	3.8
Sep	121,984	3,973.0	115,370	3,823.0	6,614	150.0	5.4	3.8
Oct	122,091	3,963.0	115,573	3,810.0	6,518	153.0	5.3	3.9
Nov	122,510	3,978.0	115,947	3,821.0	6,563	157.0	5.4	3.9
Dec	122,563	4,043.0	116,009	3,875.0	6,554	168.0	5.3	4.2
1989								
Jan	123,428	4,046.0	116,711	3,888.0	6,716	158.0	5.4	3.9
Feb	123,181	4,043.0	116,853	3,884.0	6,328	159.0	5.1	3.9
Mar	123,264	4,010.0	117,136	3,890.0	6,128	120.0	5.0	3.0
Apr	123,659	3,977.0	117,113	3,816.0	6,546	161.0	5.3	4.0
May	123,610	3,952.0	117,215	3,834.0	6,395	118.0	5.2	3.0
Jun	124,102	3,971.0	117,541	3,806.0	6,561	165.0	5.3	4.2
Jul	123,956	3,976.0	117,459	3,814.0	6,497	162.0	5.2	4.1
Aug	124,018	3,990.0	117,597	3,810.0	6,421	180.0	5.2	4.5
Sep								
Oct								
Nov								
Dec								

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics

MONTHLY AVERAGES FOR INDICATORS
SERIES 1 THROUGH 36

INDICATOR SERIES	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988
1 Civilian Labor Force (Thou)	3383.0	3457.0	3570.0	3594.0	3593.0	3632.0	3673.0	3825.0	3839.0	3908.0	3967.0	3978.0
2 Resident Employment (Thou)	3065.0	3209.0	3323.0	3334.0	3330.0	3306.0	3385.0	3589.0	3621.0	3712.0	3806.0	3827.0
3 Resident Unemployment (Thou)	317.0	248.0	247.0	260.0	263.0	326.0	288.0	236.0	217.0	197.0	160.0	151.0
4 Labor Force Particip Rate (%)	62.2	62.9	64.3	64.2	63.5	63.6	63.6	65.6	65.4	65.7	66.1	65.9
5 Employment Pop Ratio (%)	56.4	58.4	59.8	59.5	58.8	57.9	58.6	61.5	61.7	62.4	63.4	63.4
6 Unemployment Rate (%)	9.4	7.2	6.9	7.2	7.3	9.0	7.8	6.2	5.7	5.0	4.0	3.8
7 Nonfarm Payroll Emp (Thou)	2836.9	2961.9	3027.2	3060.4	3098.9	3092.8	3165.1	3329.3	3414.1	3489.9	3581.6	3648.3
8 Priv Sec Nonfarm Emp (Thou)	2332.9	2438.9	2509.4	2530.7	2569.9	2568.1	2643.9	2807.2	2883.0	2954.3	3039.8	3096.8
9 Pub Sector Emp (Thou)	504.0	523.0	517.8	529.7	529.3	524.7	521.2	522.1	531.1	535.6	541.8	551.5
10 Manufacturing Emp (Thou)	767.3	786.8	799.1	781.0	771.1	729.6	715.1	726.8	712.9	690.5	675.4	666.1
11 Construction Emp (Thou)	94.5	105.3	113.7	111.2	108.7	107.3	112.1	131.3	141.0	153.4	164.4	173.3
12 Service-Prod Ind (Thou)	1468.2	1544.3	1593.9	1636.1	1687.8	1729.0	1814.7	1947.0	2027.0	2108.3	2197.7	2255.1
13 Mfg. Prod Wrkrs (Thou)	517.2	528.5	530.7	509.9	503.1	467.7	457.1	457.9	440.7	429.2	425.3	419.6
14 Mfg. Workweek (Hours)	41.1	40.8	41.2	40.7	40.6	39.9	40.6	41.1	40.8	41.2	41.2	41.0
15 Aggreg Mfg. Manhours (Thou)	21268	21538	21838	20726	20449	18676	18551	18842	17971	17664	17512	17198
16 Wkly Earn. of Prod Wrkrs ($)	239.20	256.22	276.45	297.16	327.16	345.53	369.87	390.45	402.29	416.94	428.48	446.08
17 US Consumer Price Ind (82-84=100)	60.9	65.6	73.1	82.9	91.4	96.9	99.8	103.3	106.9	108.6	112.5	117.0
18 Net Spendable Earnings ($ 3 Dep)	288.39	288.16	284.13	269.34	264.06	269.77	304.84	308.97	304.12	306.59	307.70	305.33
19 New Business Incorps (No)	1614.0	1698.0	1764.0	1790.0	2009.0	1867.0	2185.0	2304.0	2538.0	2761.0	2652.4	2721.6
20 Business Failures (No)	45.0	35.0	35.0	36.0	43.0	43.0	57.0	84.0	83.0	76.0	62.3	71.7
21 Elec Power Sales (Mil of KWH)	1305.0	1366.0	1383.0	1362.0	1359.0	1269.0	1282.0	1309.0	1303.0	1299.0	[illegible]	1320.0
22 Total Const Contracts ($Mil)	399.7	345.3	300.2	296.9	295.5	308.8	468.5	536.8	671.2	741.9	738.5	702.4
23 Resid Const Contracts ($Mil)	93.6	113.6	141.3	108.8	108.6	116.1	228.2	242.3	347.5	384.6	346.9	333.4
24 Nonres Const Contracts ($Mil)	76.3	100.2	112.3	129.0	132.8	132.8	176.6	215.5	221.9	252.3	293.5	230.0
25 Total Dwelling Units (No)	2354.0	2630.0	2495.0	1627.0	1526.0	1572.0	2609.0	2660.0	3555.0	3817.0	3277.0	2655.0
26 Single Family Dwell Units (No)	1599.0	1917.0	1630.0	1085.0	920.0	978.0	1664.0	1841.0	2427.0	2815.0	2364.0	1873.0
27 Multi-Family Dwell Units (No)	589.0	510.0	673.0	392.0	469.0	498.0	790.0	671.0	915.0	788.0	699.0	636.0
28 Retail Sales ($Mil)	2006.0	2312.0	2552.0	2729.0	2854.0	2985.0	3246.0	3544.0	3833.0	4193.0	4483.4	4867.9
29 Retail Sales in 82-84 $ ($Mil)	3022.0	3278.0	3307.0	3140.0	3042.0	3066.0	3431.0	3240.0	3636.0	3993.0	4106.8	4277.3
30 New Passenger Car Reg (No)	36077	34662	31275	30448	26665	27018	29171	36104	37885	45956	41316	38554
31 Wks Claimed Wkly Avg (Thou)	125.3	118.0	125.5	135.0	126.5	138.9	112.7	93.7	93.4	84.9	71.2	70.5
Insured Unemp Rate (%)	5.6	5.1	4.7	4.7	4.3	4.7	3.8	3.1	3.0	2.6	2.2	2.1
32 Initial Claims Wkly Avg (No)	14458	14228	16175	16346	15029	15842	12891	11363	10758	10500	8481	8615
33 Exhaustions (No)	14881	11145	12125	13112	13686	16597	14369	12150	9644	8919	7083	6493
34 Insured Unemp in Mfg. (Thou)	43.5	40.6	42.0	50.9	43.3	54.6	41.0	33.4	36.2	30.3	23.6	20.7
35 Insured Unemp in Const. (Thou)	14.0	11.2	11.1	13.9	12.4	14.0	11.8	8.7	9.1	9.7	8.0	9.0
36 Ins Unemp Priv Srv-Prod (Thou)	56.7	51.7	53.8	57.9	59.5	61.7	54.5	43.4	42.0	40.9	36.4	37.4

NOTE: See pages S-1 to S-3 for data sources. Data shown using latest available benchmarks. See appropriate pages for monthly data.

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